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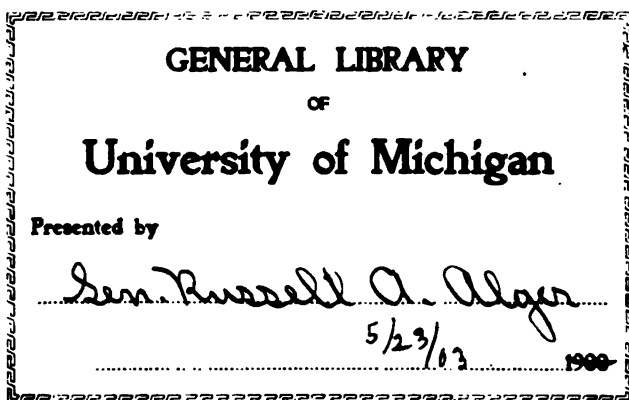
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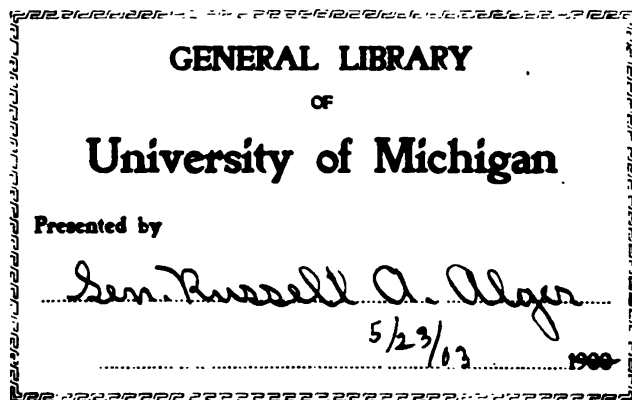
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ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

WAR DEPARTMENT

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FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.

REPORT OF THE
SECRETARY OF WAR.
MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1900.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1900,

VOLUME I. Parts 1-13.—Report of the Secretary of War and all other reports except those of the Chief of Engineers and the Chief of Ordnance.

VOLUME II. Parts 1-8.—Report of the Chief of Engineers.

VOLUME III. Report of the Chief of Ordnance.

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- Secretary of War.
- Board of Ordnance and Fortification.
- Commissioners of National Military Parks:
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 - Gettysburg.
 - Shiloh.
 - Vicksburg.
- United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.:
 - Board of Visitors.
 - Superintendent.
- Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia:
 - Board of Commissioners.
 - Inspector-General, United States Army.
- National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

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- Judge-Advocate-General.
- Quartermaster-General.
- Acting Commissary-General of Subsistence.
- Surgeon-General.
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Inspector-General.
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REPORT
OF
THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., November 30, 1900.

To the **PRESIDENT**:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this Department for the past year:

On the 29th of November, 1899, the date of the last annual report, the Army of the United States, according to the latest reports which had been received from the field, consisted of 2,248 officers and 61,999 enlisted men of the regular force, making a total of 64,247; and 1,524 officers and 33,050 enlisted men of the volunteer force raised under the provisions of the act of March 2, 1899, making a total of volunteers of 34,574. The aggregate of the combined Army of regulars and volunteers, after making allowance for 233 officers of the Regular Army holding volunteer commissions and included in the number of volunteer officers above stated, was 3,539 officers and 95,049 enlisted men.

The Army now consists of 2,535 officers and 68,221 enlisted men of the regular establishment, and 1,548 officers (of whom 233 are Regular Army officers holding volunteer commissions) and 31,079 enlisted men of the volunteer force, making a total force of 103,150, consisting of 3,850 officers and 99,300 enlisted men. Of these 4,269 are enlisted men of the Hospital Corps.

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The present distribution of the regular and volunteer force is as follows:

	Regular Army.		Volunteer Army.	
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.
United States	962	17,154	82	.....
Alaska	37	1,088	4	.....
Porto Rico	21	706	31	879
Cuba	222	5,468	38	.....
Philippine Islands	987	41,527	1,380	30,200
Hawaiian Islands	5	219	1	.....
China	68	2,060	12	.....
Total	2,302	a 68,221	b 1,548	31,079

a Of these 4,360 are enlisted men of the Hospital Corps.

b Of these 233 are Regular Army officers holding volunteer commissions.

All of the volunteers who at the date of the last annual report were on their way to the Philippine Islands arrived in good condition during the months of December, 1899, and January, 1900, and have been actively and effectively engaged since that time.

The general movement of troops during the year has involved the reduction of the troops in Cuba from 334 officers and 10,796 men to 260 officers and 5,468 men; the reduction of the troops in Porto Rico from 87 officers and 2,855 men to 52 officers and 1,584 men; an increase of troops in Alaska from 13 officers and 457 enlisted men to 41 officers and 1,088 enlisted men; an increase of troops in the Philippine Islands from 2,051 officers and 63,483 men to 2,367 officers and 71,727 enlisted men; and the establishment in China of a legation guard of 80 officers and 2,060 men, originally forming a portion of the China relief expedition.

The reduction in the number of troops in Cuba and Porto Rico has been accompanied by a corresponding reduction in the official military establishments in those islands. On the 1st day of May, 1900, the military department of the city of Habana was discontinued, and the city was included within the military department consisting of the provinces of Habana and Pinar del Rio. On the 23d day of July, 1900, the Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara was discontinued, and those provinces were included in the same department with Habana and Pinar del Rio, leaving Cuba composed of but two departments, one in the west and the other in the east. On the 29th day of October, 1900, an order was made discontinuing these two depart-

ments and the division of Cuba, and making Cuba a single department, including the whole of the island.

On the 9th day of November, 1900, an order was made, to take effect December 15, discontinuing the Department of Porto Rico, and making the island of Porto Rico a district forming a part of the Department of the East.

On the other hand, the increase of population and mining industry in Alaska, deprived of communication with the States during a large part of the year, has led to the establishment of a new Department of Alaska, by an order dated January 19, 1900.

The enlargement of the field of operations and government in the Philippine Islands made it impracticable to conduct the business under the charge of the army in those islands through the machinery of a single department, and by order made April 7, 1900, the Philippine Islands were made a military division, consisting of four departments: The Department of Northern Luzon, the Department of Southern Luzon, the Department of the Visayas, and the Department of Mindanao and Jolo. The Department of Northern Luzon is subdivided into six, the Department of Southern Luzon into four, the Department of the Visayas into four, and the Department of Mindanao and Jolo into four military districts.

The operations conducted under the direction of the Department during the year include the continued prosecution of the war for the suppression of the insurrection in the Philippines and the establishment and maintenance of government in those islands; the part taken by the United States in the expedition for the rescue of the foreign ministers and legations in Pekin; the preservation of order and relief of distress in Alaska, and the prosecution of the work of establishing communication by road and telegraph between different posts in that Territory; the conduct of the government of Porto Rico until the 1st day of May, 1900; the conduct of the government of Cuba and the gradual development of a Cuban government for that island; the prosecution of the work of river and harbor improvements; the continuance of the construction and equipment of seacoast fortifications; the garrisoning and maintaining of military posts and fortifications in the United States, Hawaii, Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, and Cuba; the discharge, upon the termination of their terms of enlistment, of approximately one-third of the Regular Army, and the recruiting, training, equipping, and distributing of men to take their places; and

the transportation of troops, and the provision and distribution of animals, forage, food, munitions of war, and supplies of all kinds, to the widely-separated points mentioned.

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

At the date of the last report (November 29, 1899) the government established by the Philippine insurgents in central Luzon and the organized armed forces by which it was maintained had been destroyed, and the principal civil and military leaders of the insurrection, accompanied by small and scattered bands of troops, were the objects of pursuit in the western and the northern parts of the island. That pursuit was prosecuted with vigor and success, under conditions of extraordinary difficulty and hardship, and resulted in the further and practically complete disintegration of the insurrectionary bands in those regions, in the rescue of nearly all the American prisoners and the greater part of the Spanish prisoners held by the insurgents, in the capture of many of the leading insurgents, and in the capture and destruction of large quantities of arms, ammunition, and supplies.

There still remained a large force of insurgents in Cavite and the adjacent provinces south of Manila, and a considerable force to the east of the Rio Grande de Pampanga, chiefly in the province of Bulacan, while in the extreme southeastern portions of Luzon, and in the various Visayan islands, except the island of Negros, armed bodies of Tagalogs had taken possession of the principal seacoast towns, and were exercising military control over the peaceful inhabitants. Between the insurgent troops in Bulacan and the mountains to the north, and the insurgents in the south, communication was maintained by road and trail, running along and near the eastern bank of the Mariquina River, and through the towns of Mariquina, San Mateo, and Montalban and the province of Morong. This line of communication, passing through rough and easily defended country, was strongly fortified and held by numerous bodies of insurgents.

On the 18th of December, 1899, a column, under the command of Maj. Gen. Henry W. Lawton, proceeded from Manila, and between that date and the 29th of December captured all the fortified posts of the insurgents, took possession of the line of communication, which has ever since been maintained, and destroyed, captured, or dispersed the insurgent force in that part of the island. In the course of this movement was sustained the irremediable loss of General Lawton,

who was shot and instantly killed while too fearlessly exposing his person in supervising the passing of his troops over the river Mariquina at San Mateo. The following general order announced his death:

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 209.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, December 21, 1899.

The following order has been received from the War Department:

"WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, December 21, 1899.

"With deep regret the Secretary of War announces the death on the field of battle of Henry W. Lawton, major-general of volunteers, and colonel and inspector-general of the Regular Army.

"On the 18th of April, 1861, three days after President Lincoln's first call for volunteers in the war for the Union, at the age of 18, he enlisted as a private in the Ninth Indiana Volunteers. He served with his regiment in the field in the Army of the Tennessee throughout that war, and at its close was mustered out, at the age of 22, as lieutenant-colonel, after being brevetted colonel for gallant and meritorious service and awarded a medal of honor for distinguished gallantry.

"He was commissioned second lieutenant in the Regular Army on the 28th of July, 1866, and served in the infantry until 1869, then in the cavalry until 1888, and thereafter as inspector-general until the commencement of the war with Spain.

"He was repeatedly commended in general orders 'for vigilance and zeal, rapidity and persistence of pursuit,' 'for great skill, perseverance, and gallantry' in services on the frontier against hostile Indians.

"Upon the declaration of war with Spain he was made brigadier-general, and on the 8th of July following major-general of volunteers. His nomination for brigadier-general of the Regular Army was determined upon and was ready to be sent to the Senate upon the day of his death. He commanded the Second Division of the Fifth Army Corps in the Cuban campaign, rendering distinguished service in the battles before Santiago, and subsequently commanded the Department of Santiago and the Fourth Army Corps. On the 18th of March, 1899, he assumed command of the First Division of the Eighth Army Corps in the Philippine Islands, and remained in command of this division in practically continuous and most eventful service in the field until he fell, on the 18th of December, 1899, pierced by an insurgent bullet while leading his troops near San Mateo, on the island of Luzon. The swift and resistless movement of his column up the Rio Grande and across the northern boundary of the plain of central Luzon, which had just been completed, was the chief factor in the destruction of the insurgent power, and was the crowning achievement of his arduous life.

"He fell in the fullness of his powers, in the joy of conflict, in the consciousness of assured victory. He leaves to his comrades and his country the memory and the example of dauntless courage, of unsparing devotion to duty, of manly character, and of high qualities of command which inspired his troops with his own indomitable spirit.

"The flag will be placed at half staff and thirteen minute guns will be fired at every military post and station on the day after the receipt of this order, and the usual badges of mourning will be worn for thirty days.

"ELIHU ROOT,
"Secretary of War."

By command of Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant-General.

On the 4th of January, 1900, Gen. J. C. Bates, U. S. V., was assigned to the command of the First Division of the Eighth Army Corps, and an active campaign under his direction was commenced in southern Luzon. The plan adopted was to confront and hold the strong force of the enemy near Imus and to the west of Bacoor by a body of troops under General Wheaton, while a column, under General Schwan, should move rapidly down the west shore of the Laguna de Bay to Biñang, thence turn southwesterly and seize the Silang, Indang, and Naic road, capture the enemy's supplies supposed to be at the towns of Silang and Indang, and arrest the retreat of the enemy, when he should be driven from northern Cavite by our troops designated to attack him there, and thus prevent his reassembling in the mountains of southern Cavite and northern Batangas. This plan was successfully executed.

General Schwan's column moved over the lines indicated with great rapidity, marching a distance of over 600 miles, striking and defeating numerous bodies of insurgents and capturing many intrenched positions, taking possession of and garrisoning towns along the line, and scattering and demoralizing all the organized forces of the enemy within that section of country. From these operations and the simultaneous attacks by our troops under General Wheaton in the north the rebel forces in the Cavite region practically disappeared, the members either being killed or captured or returning to their homes as unarmed citizens, and a few scattered parties escaping through General Schwan's line to the south. By the 8th of February the organized forces of the insurgents in the region mentioned had ceased to exist. In large portions of the country the inhabitants were returning to their homes and resuming their industries, and active trade with Manila was resumed.

In the course of these operations about 600 Spanish prisoners were released from the insurgents, leaving about 600 more still in their hands in the extreme southeastern provinces of Camarines and Albay,

nearly all of whom were afterwards liberated by our troops. In the meantime an expedition was organized under the command of Brig. Gen. William A. Kobbé, U. S. V., to expel the Tagalogs who had taken possession of the principal hemp ports of the islands situated in Albay, the extreme southeastern province of Luzon, and in the islands of Leyte, Samar, and Catanduanes.

This expedition sailed from Manila on the 18th of January and accomplished its object. All of the principal hemp ports were relieved from control of the insurgents, garrisoned by American troops, and opened to commerce by order of the military governor of the islands on the 30th of January and the 10th and 14th of February. The expedition met with strong resistance at Legaspi by an intrenched force under the Chinese general, Paua. He was speedily overcome and went into the interior. After a few days he reassembled his forces and threatened the garrisons which had been left in Albay and Legaspi, whereupon he was attacked, and defeated, and surrendered. Thirty pieces of artillery, a large quantity of ammunition, a good many rifles, and a considerable amount of money were captured by this expedition.

On the 15th of February an expedition, under the supervision of Major-General Bates and under the immediate command of Brig. Gen. James M. Bell, U. S. V., sailed from Manila to take possession of the North and South Camarines provinces and Western Albay, in which the insurgent forces had been swelled by the individuals and scattered bands escaping from our operations in various sections of the north. The insurgent force was defeated after a sharp engagement near the mouth of the Bicol River, pursued, and scattered. Large amounts of artillery and war material were captured. The normal conditions of industry and trade relations with Manila were resumed by the inhabitants.

On the 20th of March the region covered by the last-described operations was created a district of southeastern Luzon, under the command of Gen. James M. Bell, who was instructed to proceed to the establishment of the necessary customs and internal-revenue service in the district. In the meantime similar expeditions were successfully made through the mountains of the various islands of the Visayan Group, striking and scattering and severely punishing the bands of bandits and insurgents who infested those islands. In the latter part of March General Bates proceeded with the Fortieth

Infantry to establish garrisons in Mindanao. The only resistance was of a trifling character at Cagayan, the insurgent general in north-eastern Mindanao surrendering and turning over the ordnance in his possession. These movements, and many others incidental to them, are particularly described in the report of Major-General Otis, which is submitted herewith.

With their execution all formal and open resistance to American authority in the Philippines terminated, leaving only an exceedingly vexatious and annoying guerrilla warfare of a character closely approaching brigandage, which will require time, patience, and good judgment to finally suppress. As rapidly as we have occupied territory, the policy of inviting inhabitants to return to their peaceful vocations, and aiding them in the reestablishment of their local governments, has been followed, and the protection of the United States has been promised to them. The giving of this protection has led to the distribution of troops in the Philippine Islands to over 400 different posts, with the consequent labor of administration and supply.

The maintenance of these posts involves the continued employment of a large force, but as the Tagalogs who are in rebellion have deliberately adopted the policy of murdering, so far as they are able, all of their countrymen who are friendly to the United States, the maintenance of garrisons is at present necessary to the protection of the peaceful and unarmed Filipinos who have submitted to our authority; and if we are to discharge our obligations in that regard their reduction must necessarily be gradual.

The most efficient measures for the reduction of the number of posts and consequently of the number of troops necessary in the Philippines, will be the construction of roads, making possible rapid communication, so that each post may effectually protect the people of a larger section of country; the establishment of personal relations between our officers and the people of the country with whom they are brought in contact, so that we can tell who are trustworthy sources of information and who are not, the gradually growing appreciation of the benefits of our control and the sincerity of our professions of good intention, which will naturally follow the benefits of good civil government, and the organization of native troops under American officers.

CHINA RELIEF EXPEDITION.

A belief that the protection of American interests in China would soon require a larger land force than our naval vessels on that station could supply, led, as early as the 14th of June, 1900, to an inquiry by the Department of the commanding general in the Philippines as to the time within which he could send troops to Taku, and on the 16th of June to an order for the dispatch of a regiment of infantry from Manila with suitable transportation, medical officers, and rapid-fire guns, and with instructions that the commanding officer should confer with the admiral commanding the American fleet at Taku, and report to the American minister at Peking for the protection of the lives and property of American citizens in China.

On the 17th of June occurred the battle in which the Taku forts were captured by the European squadrons at that point, and on the 20th Admiral Kempff telegraphed to the Secretary of the Navy that he considered one brigade necessary to properly represent our Government. On the 27th the Ninth Infantry, under Col. Emerson H. Liscum, after some delay in embarkation, caused by a typhoon in the Bay of Manila, embarked with their transportation and supplies from Manila, and on the 1st of July the Sixth Cavalry, which had been already withdrawn from its stations in the interior, sailed from San Francisco. In the meantime the foreign ministers and legations were reported to be besieged in Peking, and an expedition for their relief, under Admiral Seymour, including a small force of marines and sailors, had been attacked by imperial troops and driven back to Tientsin with heavy loss, and on the 2d of July the German minister at Peking was reported to have been murdered.

On the 3d of July Admiral Kempff was instructed by the Navy Department to confer with the commanding officers of other nations at Taku and to report by telegraph the proportional number of American forces considered necessary for a second expeditionary force to Peking. On the 8th he reported to the Secretary of the Navy that a meeting had been held; that about 20,000 troops were ashore, which were necessary to hold the position from Taku to Tientsin, and that 60,000 troops in addition were required to march upon Peking; that our proportion of the entire allied army should be about 10,000; that reenforcements were expected within a month which would make the entire active force of other powers by the middle of August 40,800.

In anticipation of this report, the Fourteenth Infantry, under Colonel Daggett, and Captain Reilly's light battery of the Fifth Artillery had been, on the 7th of July, ordered from the Philippines to Taku, and these were followed by all or portions of the First, Second, Fifth, Eighth, Fifteenth, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth Infantry; First, Third, and Ninth Cavalry; Third and Seventh Artillery, withdrawn from various stations in the United States, together with portions of the engineer battalion, Signal Corps, medical and hospital corps, and officers and men of the staff and supply departments.

On the 11th of July an application to the Navy Department for information as to the number of marines and seamen serving with the land forces in China to be supplied with rations by the Subsistence Department of the Army, pursuant to the statute, was answered by a request that rations be provided for 3,000 marines. Of these, 25 officers and 756 men were sent from Manila and San Francisco on army transports. The forces thus set in motion for the anticipated campaign in China were as follows: Infantry, 221 officers, 9,539 enlisted men; cavalry, 87 officers, 2,941 enlisted men; artillery, 23 officers, 986 enlisted men; marines, 25 officers, 756 enlisted men; and staff, medical, engineer and signal, service, 79 officers, 796 enlisted men, making a total of 435 officers and 15,018 enlisted men, besides about 2,000 marines whom the Navy Department contemplated furnishing, as appears by its requirement of the Subsistence Department. Of these between 5,000 and 6,000 arrived in China before the capture of Peking.

While the climate of the province of Chili is extremely hot in summer, it is extremely cold in winter, and the river Pei-Ho and that part of the Gulf of Chili upon which Taku is situated are closed to navigation about the 1st of December, and remain closed until late in the succeeding spring, so that it was necessary to provide not only for the landing of the troops with their horses, transportation, ordnance, and current supplies, but for the delivery in China, not later than the middle of November, of 6 months' supply of food, ammunition, heavy winter clothing, fuel, stoves, lumber for quarters, medical stores and supplies of all kinds. Adequate provisions were made to meet this requirement.

The supply problem was somewhat complicated by the fact that it was impossible to discontinue the regular supply service for the army in the Philippines, in which our fleet of transports were engaged; it

was impossible to withdraw from that service a sufficient number of vessels for a separate service to China, and there was not time to secure new transports. The problem was solved, however, through the courtesy of the Japanese Government, which, upon our application through the State Department, in the most friendly spirit, permitted us to use the port of Nagasaki, where the lines from the United States to Manila on the south and to Taku on the north diverged, for the transshipment of supplies and material without passing through their custom-house and for the transfer of men (not carrying arms).

This enabled us to establish a subsidiary service, which, in connection with the main service to and from this country, distributed both men and materials between Nagasaki and Manila and between Nagasaki and Taku, practically using both our Pacific ports and Manila as main bases and Nagasaki as a secondary base of supply. This arrangement was also very convenient and, as it ultimately proved, very valuable, in enabling us to direct each organization as it left this country to look for orders at Nagasaki, so that if at any time it should become apparent, as of course we always regarded it possible, that their services were not needed in China they could be diverted from Nagasaki to the Philippines, to take the place of an equal number of volunteers.

The supplies sent from this country and Manila to China, in addition to the ordinary supplies which the troops carried with them, included 4,666 horses; 2,108 mules and 222 large army wagons; 31 ambulances; 6,229 tons of oats; 4,686 tons of hay; 4,218,545 feet of lumber; 7 distilling plants, with capacity of 4,400 gallons per day; 50 Forbes sterilizers; 9,100 gallons of oil; 775 boilers for boiling water; 1,400 heating stoves with pipe; 566 ranges and ovens with utensils; 12 water wagons; 1,000 coffee and wash boilers; 83,000 pounds of horseshoes; 120,000 pounds of mule shoes; 20,500 pounds horseshoe nails, and a great variety of other articles for blacksmiths', wheelwrights', farriers', and carpenters' use; 16,000 wool blankets; 16,000 lined blouses; 14,000 warm caps; 40,000 canton flannel drawers; 27,000 wool undershirts; 20,000 pairs of wool gloves; 18,000 overcoats; 12,000 campaign hats; 16,000 pairs of arctic overshoes, 25,000 flannel shirts; 20,000 pairs of shoes; 20,500 pairs of trousers; 80,000 pairs of stockings; 1,363 conical wall and hospital tents in addition to the common tents, together with a great variety of other articles for clothing and camp use.

The Subsistence Department shipped from the United States and Manila 19,984,620 pounds of subsistence stores, consisting of 8,272,800 pounds of regular army rations and 5,515,200 pounds of sales stores. The Medical Department, in addition to the equipment of the hospital ship *Relief* and the regular medical attendance of the organizations, sent full equipment for a field hospital of 1,000 beds, with full medical supplies, and took the necessary steps for the establishment of an additional base hospital at Nagasaki. The Signal Corps provided all the material and personnel for the construction and operation of 235 miles of telegraph line, together with the signal flags, heliographs, lanterns, telescopes, etc., for visual signaling service. The engineer implements and materials were shipped from Manila. The necessary reserve of equipment and arms, with an adequate equipment of rapid-fire guns, with ammunition, and with over 4,000,000 rounds of small-arms ammunition, were promptly provided for by the Ordnance Department.

The gulf at Taku is too shallow for large vessels to approach within 10 miles of the shore, and all of the men, animals, ordnance, and supplies had to be transported for that distance by lighters or small boats. They were much delayed at times by stormy weather, which particularly interfered with the landing of horses and mules. Besides the small vessels used in this service 32 large steamships were employed in the ocean transportation required.

On the 26th of June Maj. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U. S. V., was appointed to the command of the American forces in China. He embarked from San Francisco on the 1st of July, reached Nagasaki on the 24th, and Taku, China, on the 28th. Before sailing from San Francisco and on reaching Nagasaki he received the following instructions, dated, respectively, June 30 and July 19:

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, June 30, 1900.*

General CHAFFEE,

Care transport Grant, San Francisco, Cal.:

The Secretary of War directs that you proceed by the transport *Grant*, which will sail from San Francisco on or about the 1st day of July, to Nagasaki, Japan, there to receive such orders as may be telegraphed you at or about the time of your arrival, in view of the then existing conditions. In case such orders shall be to go to China, you will proceed with the transport *Grant*, and the officers and men whom she carries, to Taku, and will take command of the land forces of the United States in China. You will confer with the admiral in command of the naval forces of the United States on the coast of China; and it is expected that the two forces will, to the fullest possible extent, cooperate and assist each other.

The forces under your command are to be used for the protection of the life and property of American citizens and American interests in China wherever the Chinese Government fails to render efficient protection. You will communicate with the American minister in China and in general observe his wishes and answer to his demands in regard to his protection and that of the interests which he represents. You will confer freely with the representatives of the other powers in China which are engaged in the protection of their citizens and interests, and wherever it shall appear to you that the American interests which you are to protect will be best subserved by that course you will act with the forces under your command concurrently with the forces of other powers. You will, however, avoid entering into any joint action or undertaking with other powers tending to commit or limit this Government as to its future course of conduct, and you will avoid taking any action having any object except the protection of American interests hereinbefore charged upon you.

CORBIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 19, 1900.

General CHAFFEE, *Care Hyde, Nagasaki:*

Secretary War directs that you proceed at once with transport *Grant*, Sixth Cavalry, and marines to Taku, China, and take command of American land forces, which will be an independent command known as the China relief expedition. You will find there the Ninth and Fourteenth Infantry, one battery of the Fifth Artillery, and one battalion of marines. *Sumner* sailed from San Francisco July 17 with Second Battalion of Fifteenth Infantry and recruits to capacity of vessel.

Reinforcements will follow to make your force in the immediate future up to 5,000, and very soon to 10,000. Full supplies, including heavy clothing, are on the way. After unloading at Taku the supplies carried by *Grant* for your forces, send *Grant* immediately to Manila. Horses for Sixth Cavalry sailed as follows: *Leelanaw*, from San Francisco, July 1, via Honolulu for Kobe; *Conemaugh*, from San Francisco, July 1, direct to Kobe; *Lenox*, from Portland, July 6, direct to Kobe. Do not wait for them, but direct that they follow you to Taku without delay. Manila will be your principal base. Arrangements have been made with the Japanese Government for using Nagasaki as secondary base and transshipment of stores coming from this country when necessary.

Immediately upon arrival at Taku report arrival, and as soon as practicable thereafter cable your views of situation and supplies. Under one hundred and twenty-second article of war, your command will include marines on shore. Confer freely with admiral in command of fleet. Complete understanding and cooperation between the two services is enjoined by the President, and message to that effect has been sent admiral in command naval force. Reports now indicate that American minister with all the legation have been destroyed in Peking. Chinese representative here, however, insists to the contrary, and there is, therefore, a hope which you will not lose sight of until certainty is absolute.

It is the desire of this Government to maintain its relations of friendship with the part of Chinese people and Chinese officials not concerned in outrages on Americans.

Among these we consider Li Hung Chang, just appointed viceroy of Chili. You will to the extent of your power aid the Government of China, or any part thereof, in repressing such outrages and in rescuing Americans, and in protecting American citizens and interests, and wherever Chinese Government fails to render such protection you will do all in your power to supply it.

Confer freely with commanders of other national forces, act concurrently with them, and seek entire harmony of action along the lines of similar purpose and interest. There should be full and free conference as to operations before they are entered upon. You are at liberty to agree with them from time to time as to a common official direction of the various forces in their combined operations, preserving, however, the integrity of your own American division, ready to be used as a separate and complete organization. Much must be left to your wise discretion and that of the admiral. At all times report fully and freely to this Department your wants and views. The President has to-day appointed you major-general of volunteers. Qualify and mail oath of office. Acknowledge.

CORBIN.

In the meantime the Ninth Infantry, from Manila, reached Taku on the 6th of July. Two battalions of that regiment, under Colonel Liscum, pressed forward to Tientsin, reaching that point on the 11th, and on the 13th took part with the British, French, and Japanese forces in an attack upon the southwest part of the walled city of Tientsin, which had been rendered necessary by the persistent shelling of the foreign quarters, outside of the walls, on the part of the Chinese troops occupying the city. Colonel Liscum's command formed part of a brigade under General Dorward, of the British army, and was assigned to the duty of protecting the flank of the allied forces.

In the performance of that duty it maintained a position under heavy fire for fifteen hours, with a loss of 18 killed and 77 wounded. Among the killed was the gallant Colonel Liscum, who thus ended an honorable service of nearly forty years, commencing in the ranks of the First Vermont Infantry at the outbreak of the civil war, and distinguished by unvarying courage, fidelity, and high character. The regiment was withdrawn from its position on the night of the 13th, and on the morning of the 14th the native city was captured, and the southeast quarter was assigned to the American forces for police and protection. This duty was performed effectively until the recent withdrawal of our troops. General Dorward, writing to the then ranking officer of the American forces, on the 15th of July, says of the conduct of our troops:

I desire to express the high appreciation of the British troops of the honor done them in serving alongside their comrades of the American army during the long and

hard fighting of the 13th instant and the subsequent capture of Tientsin city, and of my own appreciation of the high honor accorded to me by having them under my command.

The American troops formed part of the front line of the British attack and so had more than their share of the fighting that took place. The ready and willing spirit of the officers and men will always make their command easy and pleasant, and when one adds to that the steady gallantry and power of holding on to exposed positions which they displayed on the 13th instant the result is soldiers of the highest class.

On the 17th of July, upon representations made by the friendly southern viceroys of Nankin and Wuchang, the following dispatch was sent and the following answer was received:

COMMANDING OFFICER NINTH INFANTRY,

Care American Consul, Chefoo:

Chinese minister has delivered following message from viceroys Nankin and Wuchang, which is transmitted for your information:

"If Tientsin city should be destroyed it would be difficult to restore same in a hundred years. Request the powers to preserve it, as consequences would affect Chinese and foreign commerce."

The President directs me to say nothing but military necessity would justify the destruction of the city, and he hopes that no such necessity may arise.

CORBIN.

CHEFOO.

CORBIN, *Washington:*

Tientsin, 21. Message regarding destruction Tientsin received. Tientsin captured July 14. Considerably destroyed by fire and bombardment. Meade, senior officer, will present President's instructions.

COOLIDGE.

On the 21st of July, owing to indiscriminate reports of pillaging in Tientsin, the following dispatches were sent and received:

FOWLER, *Chefoo:*

Send following cablegram to Coolidge, commanding United States forces, Tientsin:

"Reported here extensive looting in Tientsin. Report immediately whether American troops took part. If so, punish severely; repress sternly. Absolute regard for life and property of noncombatants enjoined."

By order of Secretary War:

CORBIN.

CHEFOO, *July 29, 1900.*

CORBIN, *Washington:*

Tientsin, July 25. Looting by American troops walled city Tientsin unfounded and denied. Silver taken from burned mint under direction Meade, commanding, who was invalided to-day. No property destroyed except under military exigency. American troops have orders to protect life and property noncombatants in American southeast quarter city assigned them. Will forward reports commanders of American guards in city.

COOLIDGE.

At the time of the capture of Tientsin the most positive and circumstantial accounts of the massacre of all the ministers and members of the legations in Pekin, coming apparently from Chinese sources, had been published, and were almost universally believed. The general view taken by the civilized world of the duty to be performed in China was not that the living representatives of the Western powers in Pekin were to be rescued, but that their murder was to be avenged and their murderers punished. In the performance of that duty time and rapidity of movement were not especially important.

The resolution of the commanders of the allied forces, communicated by Admiral Kempff on the 8th of July, to the effect that 80,000 men would be required—20,000 to hold the position from Taku to Tientsin and 60,000 to march to Pekin, while not more than 40,800 troops were expected to have arrived by the middle of August, practically abandoned all expectation of rescuing the ministers and members of the legations alive, for it proposed that after the middle of August any forward movement should be still deferred until 40,000 more troops had arrived.

On the 11th of July, however, the American Secretary of State secured, through the Chinese minister at Washington, the forwarding of a dispatch in the State Department cipher to the American minister at Pekin, and on the 20th of July, pursuant to the same arrangement, an answer in cipher was received from Minister Conger, as follows:

For one month we have been besieged in British legation under continued shot and shell from Chinese troops. Quick relief only can prevent general massacre.

This dispatch from Mr. Conger was the first communication received by any Western power from any representative in Pekin for about a month, and although it was at first received in Europe with some incredulity, it presented a situation which plainly called for the urgency of a relief expedition rather than for perfection of preparation. It was made the basis of urgent pressure for an immediate movement upon Pekin, without waiting for the accumulation of the large force previously proposed. On the 31st of July General Chaffee telegraphed as follows:

CHEFOO.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Tientsin, 31, July. Do not believe ministers can be relieved without overthrow of Chinese troops intrenched between here and Pekin. An aggressive step probable August 3. Objective Yangtsun or crossing of railway to right bank river 25 miles

from here. As now seems likely, English, Japanese, American troops march on right bank and hope for movement on opposite side by troops of other powers. Total available force for right bank not more 10,000; about 1,600 American. Considerable guard necessary Tientsin. Assumed that defeat Chinese troops between here, Yangtsun, will stimulate favorable action Pekin, as it has been assumed the fall of Tientsin effected cease fire on ministers. Reconnoissance by Japanese yesterday and to-day. Result not disclosed. Conference probable before forward movement, but not called yet. Not to exceed 20,000 troops in this vicinity. Deduct guard for Tientsin. Available for battle about 14,000, if all participate. Bay so rough yesterday and to-day little accomplished unloading. Battery and cavalry still on ship. Quartermaster started everything available working night and day.

* * * * *

CHAFFEE.

On the 3d of August General Chaffee telegraphed:

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

CHEFOO.

Tientsin 3d. Conference to-day decide battle Sunday. Chinese intrenched east and west through Pei-tsang. Left of Chinese protected by flooded ground, practically unassailable. Japanese, English, American forces about 10,000 strong. Attack Chinese right west of river in flank. Other forces, Russian, French, about 4,000 strong opposite side between river and railroad. Chinese position apparently strong. Army reported 30,000 between Peitsang and Yangtsun or crossing of road over Peiho. Yangtsun objective. Our forces 2,000 and battery. *Conemaugh* arrived. Sixth Cavalry left in Tientsin for guard of city and awaiting mounts. Minister safe on 28th (July).

CHAFFEE.

The advance from Tientsin was commenced on the night of August 4 by a force composed of Japanese, Russian, British, American, and French troops, the respective numbers of which had been reported in conference of the commanding officers as follows: Japanese, 8,000; Russians, 4,800; British, 3,000; Americans, 2,100; French, 800; amounting in the aggregate to 18,700.

The American troops had, in fact, by the time of starting, been augmented to 2,500. To this was subsequently added, on the 9th of August, one troop of the Sixth Cavalry, which had succeeded in getting its horses off of the transport, where they had been detained by stormy weather in the gulf. The remainder of the Sixth Cavalry and portions of other organizations were left to perform necessary duty at Tientsin and elsewhere on the line of communication. The American column was composed of the Ninth Infantry, Fourteenth Infantry, part of the Sixth Cavalry, Reilly's battery of the Fifth Artillery, and a battalion of marines. The other forces appear to have been somewhat less than the numbers reported at the conference.

On the 5th of August Pei-tsang, about 7 miles up the river from Tientsin, was captured by the Japanese troops supported by the English and Americans. On the 6th of August Yangtsun was captured, with an American loss of 7 killed and 65 wounded. On the 12th Tung-chow was occupied. On the 14th Peking was reached. At 11 a. m. of that day two companies of the Fourteenth Infantry, under the immediate command of Colonel Daggett, had scaled the wall of the Chinese city, and the flag of that regiment was the first of the foreign colors to be unfurled upon the walls of Peking. After steady fighting until about the middle of the afternoon the Tartar city was entered, and the legations were relieved. Our casualties during the day were 1 officer and 11 enlisted men wounded. General Chaffee reports that he found the following conditions:

Upon entering the legations, the appearance of the people and their surroundings, buildings, walls, streets, alleys, entrances, etc., showed every evidence of a confining siege. Barricades were built everywhere and of every sort of material, native brick being largely used for their construction, topped with sand bags made from every conceivable sort of cloth—from sheets and pillowcases to dress materials and brocade curtains. Many of the legations were in ruins, and the English, Russian, and American, though standing and occupied, were filled with bullet holes from small arms, and often having larger apertures made by shell. The children presented a pitiable sight, white and wan for lack of proper food, but the adults, as a rule, seemed cheerful and little the worse for their trying experience, except from anxiety and constant care. They were living on short rations, a portion of which consisted of a very small piece of horse or mule meat daily. The Christian Chinese were being fed upon whatever could be secured, and were often reduced to killing dogs for meat. All the surroundings indicated that the people had been closely besieged, confined to a small area without any comforts, no conveniences, and barely existing from day to day in hope of succor.

The legations were immediately adjacent to the interior imperial city, from the walls of which the Chinese fire had been directed upon them. As these walls were still held by Chinese troops, on the morning of the 15th General Chaffee proceeded to clear them of their defenders, successively forcing three gates of the imperial city, with a loss of 1 officer and 3 enlisted men killed and 15 enlisted men wounded. The loss of the officer, Capt. Henry J. Reilly, of the Fifth Artillery, is much to be deplored. He had enlisted as a private at the age of 19, had risen from the ranks, and had become a most efficient officer, with an enviable record of faithful attention to duty throughout his career and of gallant and effective service in Cuba and the Philippines.

On the 16th the imperial city was occupied, and the entire city was

divided, by agreement, among the various forces for the maintenance of order, the west half of the Chinese city and the adjacent parts of the Tartar city being placed in charge of our troops. On the 28th a formal march was made through the forbidden precincts of the imperial palace, in which the troops of all the powers participated. In the meantime Colonel Wint, with the Sixth Cavalry, had encountered and defeated a large hostile force in the neighborhood of Tientsin, with the loss of 5 wounded, and numerous detachments of our troops had been engaged with proportionate detachments from other forces in guarding the long line of communication between Pekin and Tientsin.

Our men suffered much from the extreme heat during the march, but no very serious permanent consequences appear to have resulted. Notwithstanding serious difficulties of transportation, the men never suffered for want of food. The medical attendance was adequate, including a fully equipped hospital at Tientsin, and provision was afforded by hospital ships for the removal of the sick and wounded as rapidly as it was deemed advisable. This service was rendered by the naval hospital ship *Solace* after the battle of Tienstin, by the army hospital ship *Relief* after the capture of Pekin; and later, by the courtesy of the managers of the hospital ship *Maine*, similar services were rendered by that vessel.

The Signal Corps detachment was untiring in its exertions, and rendered especially effective service. It constructed a telegraph line from Tientsin to Pekin, practically keeping pace with the march of the relief column, and, having the first line into Pekin, was able to render valuable service, not only to our own force, but to the forces of other nations and to the press. The total of American casualties during the expedition was 2 officers and 30 enlisted men killed and 7 officers and 170 enlisted men wounded.

General Chaffee's very clear statement of these interesting events is annexed hereto and marked "A."

General Chaffee's telegraphic report of the fall of Pekin was received here on the 22d of August, and the object of the relief expedition having been accomplished, he was instructed, on the 23d of August, to take no further aggressive action unless that should be necessary for defensive purposes; and orders were cabled to Nagasaki, diverting the remaining troops en route for that point to Manila, with the exception of one battery of artillery which had not left San Francisco, and which was returned to its former station at Fort Riley.

On the 25th of August General Chaffee was directed to hold his forces in readiness for instructions to withdraw, and on the 25th of September he was instructed to send to Manila all the American troops in China with the exception of a legation guard, to consist of a regiment of infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and one light battery. This order has been complied with.

It is gratifying to know that the Chinese have returned in great numbers, and there has been a general resumption of business, under the protection of our forces, in that portion of Peking which was assigned to our care, and which is still under the charge of the legation guard.

THE CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Spanish authority had for centuries furnished the only controlling force for the maintenance of order in the Philippine Islands, and upon the destruction of the Spanish power the existing administration completely ceased to perform its functions and disappeared, leaving a great body of inhabitants, without training or capacity to organize for self-control, absolutely without government. No substitute for the accustomed control was furnished under the Tagalog rule, which was built up, in the first instance, by our assistance, and afterwards under our sufferance, between the battle of Manila Bay, May 1, 1898, and the assertion of our authority by the army which arrived in the islands in the autumn of 1899. General Otis says of the interim:

Under Tagalog domination, which was really the irresponsible dictatorship of Aguinaldo, cruelly enforced by his military officers, there was no rule by which the right or wrong of personal action could be determined, nor indeed did individual liberty of any kind exist. The so-called insurgent government, whatever it might have been at its inception, degenerated into a military despotism of low order, in which neither property nor life had the least security.

From these statements should be excepted Manila, southern Mindanao, and the islands of the Sulu archipelago, inhabited by Moros, who continued under the direct control of their tribal chieftains, under the arrangement made by General Bates on the 20th of August, 1899, and the island of Negros, whose people repelled the Tagalog rule and substituted a government under American supervision directly for that of Spain. In the remainder of the archipelago, particularly in the regions inhabited or dominated by the Tagalogs, as American occupation extended it became necessary to deal with civil society

thoroughly disorganized, in which all the turbulent and predatory elements of tribes ranging from barbarism to a semicivilization had been set free from the habit of obedience to law.

In the first instance the military control of the United States superseded the military control of the Tagalogs. The military authorities, however, promptly commenced the organization of civil administration, in which, as rapidly as practicable, all the ordinary functions of government were to be vested. The substantive body of Spanish law of the Philippines was excellent and adequate if it could be applied. The first step in its application was the organization of courts. In this we were fortunate in securing the services of one of the most able and profound lawyers of the islands, Don Cayetano Arellano, who was made chief justice of the supreme court of the island, composed of six Filipino lawyers of Luzon, Panay, and Cebu, and three officers of the Army, who were members of the bar of our own country. This court has been supplemented by subordinate courts, created first for the city of Manila and afterwards for other regions from time to time as our occupation has extended. In all of these courts the judges and the prosecuting attorneys have, in the main, been composed of natives of the islands.

The Spanish criminal procedure in the islands had been exceedingly oppressive and regardless of personal rights, and native representatives in the new courts were very desirous to introduce as speedily as possible the privileges accorded by the laws of the United States to its citizens. The native and American justices of the supreme court, assisted by the attorney-general, Don Florentino Torres, also a distinguished lawyer of Manila, accordingly proceeded to the preparation of a code of criminal procedure, which was promulgated by an order dated April 23, 1900, and for the first time affords real protection to the personal rights of persons charged with crime in the Philippine Islands.

The next step in order of importance was the establishment of municipal governments through which the people of the islands might control their own local affairs by officers of their own selection. For the accomplishment of this end the chief justice, Arellano, and Attorney-General Torres, assisted by three American judicial officers, were constituted a board on the 29th of January, 1900. After two months of assiduous work the board reported a general statute for the

organization of municipalities, which was promulgated by an order on the 29th of March, 1900. Of this statute the board says in its report, over the signature of the distinguished Philippine members:

For the first time the Philippine people are to exercise the right of suffrage in the election of municipal officers, a right only slightly restricted by conditions which have been imposed for the purpose of rewarding as well as encouraging the people in their just and natural aspirations to become educated and worthy to enjoy all the benefits of civilization.

With the new municipalities a really autonomous and decentralized municipal government will be established in the towns. * * *

A reading of the provisions of the law clearly demonstrates the purposes, tendencies, and beneficent intentions of the United States Government.

The statute thus adopted places in the hands of the municipal authorities practically the entire administration of the ordinary affairs of government, reserving to the central authority only such power of supervision and intervention as might be necessary to require the powers vested in the municipal officers to be exercised with loyalty and good faith.

The law relating to marriages was modified, upon the general demand of the people, so as to permit civil marriage, and give to persons civilly married all the legal rights of those married by religious ceremony.

The patent and trade-mark laws of the United States were in substance adopted in the islands. The coasting trade was regulated; burdensome taxes imposed by Spanish law were abolished; the schools, which were established immediately upon our occupation of Manila, were extended and improved; a quarantine law was enacted and put in force; the customs and insular revenues were greatly increased, and a rigid high license and early closing law was enforced upon the saloons in the city of Manila.

In April of this year the second Philippine commission, of which Hon. William H. Taft, of Ohio, Prof. Dean C. Worcester, of Michigan, Hon. Luke I. Wright, of Tennessee, Hon. Henry C. Ide, of Vermont, and Prof. Bernard Moses, of California, were members, sailed for Manila with the powers of civil government prescribed in the instructions of April 7, 1900, a copy of which is, for more convenient reference, annexed hereto and marked "B." After devoting several months to familiarizing themselves with the conditions in the islands, this commission on the 1st of September, 1900, entered upon the dis-

charge of the extensive legislative powers and the specific powers of appointment conferred upon them in the instructions, and they have since that time continued to exercise all that part of the military power of the President in the Philippines which is legislative in its character, leaving the military governor still the chief executive of the islands, the action of both being duly reported to this Department for the President's consideration and approval. A copy of the instructions to the commissioners was duly transmitted to the military governor of the islands.

On consultation with the commission, and with the President's approval, a notice of amnesty was issued by the military governor, dated June 21, 1900, and supplemented by a public statement by the military governor, under date of July 2, 1900, based, in the main, upon the instructions to the commission. Copies of these papers are annexed hereto and marked "C." In pursuance of them something over 5,000 persons, of all grades of the civil and military service of the insurrection, presented themselves and took the following oath:

I hereby renounce all allegiance to any and all so-called revolutionary governments in the Philippine Islands and recognize and accept the supreme authority of the United States of America therein; and I do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to that Government; that I will at all times conduct myself as a faithful and law-abiding citizen of said islands, and will not, either directly or indirectly, hold correspondence with or give intelligence to an enemy of the United States, neither will I aid, abet, harbor, or protect such enemy. That I impose upon myself this voluntary obligation without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, so help me God.

This number included many of the most prominent officials of the former Tagalog government.

The conditions existing immediately before the commission entered upon its duties are set forth in a brief report of the commission dated August 21, which, together with the dispatch calling it forth, is annexed hereto and marked "D."

The commission in its legislative action is following the ordinary course of legislative procedure. Its sessions are open, and its discussion and the proposed measures upon what it is deliberating are public, while it takes testimony and receives suggestions from citizens as if it were a legislative committee. Its first legislative act was the appropriation, on the 12th of September, of \$2,000,000 (Mexican), to be used in the construction and repair of highways and bridges in the Philippine Islands. The second act, on the same day, was an appro-

priation of \$5,000 (Mexican) for a survey of a railroad to the mountains of Benguet, in the island of Luzon.

The proposed railroad, about 45 miles in length, extending from the Manila and Dagupan road, near the Gulf of Lingayen, to the interior, will open, at a distance of about 170 miles from Manila, a high tableland exceedingly healthy, well wooded with pine and oak, comparatively dry and cool, and where the mercury is said to range at night in the hottest season of the year between 50° and 60° F. The value of such a place for the recuperation of troops and foreign residents will be very great.

The third act of the commission was an appropriation for the payment of a superintendent of public instruction. They have secured for that position the services of Frederick W. Atkinson, recently principal of the high school of Springfield, Mass., who was selected by the commission for that purpose before their arrival in Manila.

Before the 1st of September a board of officers had been engaged upon the revision of the tariff for the islands in the light of such criticisms and suggestions as had been made regarding the old tariff. The commission has considered the report of this board, and after full public hearings of business interests in the island has formulated a tariff law which has been transmitted to the Department. This has been given to the press and published in the trade journals in this country, and suggestions thereon from the business interests of the United States have been publicly invited by the Department.

A measure has been adopted for the improvement of the harbor of Manila, where now cargoes of all large vessels have to be lightered for several miles, and where the typhoons of that region frequently prevent all shipment and discharge of cargoes for weeks at a time. Plans for the construction of a system of roads, under the appropriation already mentioned, were made by the engineer force in the islands during the recent rainy season, and an additional force of engineers has been sent from this country to aid in the construction work during the dry season now opening. The revenues of the islands are increasing, although up to this time they are derived chiefly from customs. The customs receipts deposited with the Treasurer during the year ending June 30, 1900, amounted to \$5,482,448.45. The receipts for the six months ending June 30, 1900, as compared with the corresponding six months of the preceding year, show an increase of \$1,785,496.26. The revenues will not, however, be sufficient for the

construction of the roads, the harbor improvements, the railroad, and the establishment of necessary schools as rapidly as those undertakings ought to progress.

I recommend that provision be made by Congress either for a loan to the insular treasury, to be repaid out of the revenues of the island hereafter, of a sufficient amount for the building of the proposed railroad, or that authority be granted for the issue of bonds for that purpose constituting an obligation of the insular government secured by a lien upon the road.

A civil-service board has been constituted by the commission. They have secured from the United States Civil Service Commission the experienced and capable services of Mr. Frank M. Kiggins, and a civil-service law has been enacted by the commission providing for the application of the merit system to appointments in the island. A copy of that law is annexed hereto and marked "E." Arrangements have been made with the United States Civil Service Commission for their assistance in ascertaining the fitness of applicants in this country for appointments in the islands, and to that end the President has made the following Executive order:

The United States Civil Service Commission is directed to render such assistance as may be practicable to the civil service board created under the act of the United States Philippine Commission for the establishment and maintenance of an honest and efficient civil service in the Philippine Islands, and for that purpose to conduct examinations for the civil service of the Philippine Islands upon the request of the civil service board of said islands, under such regulations as may be agreed upon by the said board and the said United States Civil Service Commission.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

NOVEMBER 30, 1900.

Much embarrassment has been caused by the condition of the currency in the islands. Under Spanish control the business of the islands was transacted almost entirely by the use of the Mexican silver dollar of 377.17+ grains. The people of the country practically know no other currency, and it is impossible to transact business generally with American currency among a people to whom its value is unknown. Our soldiers who receive their pay in American currency and wish to spend it in the islands, our quartermasters and commissaries who wish to purchase supplies, and all other persons who come into the possession of American money which they desire to use in the islands are obliged to purchase Mexican dollars. These are worth in the neighborhood of 50 cents American money, but their price continually fluctuates with the market price of silver.

The present disturbances in China have caused a scarcity in the supply, which has sent the price up to the neighborhood of 52 cents, while the insular government—which, of course, has been obliged to follow some established rule for the government of its employees—has been receiving them at 50 cents. This condition, while it is profitable to the bankers of Manila, is the cause of constant loss and annoyance to all others, and, both because of the scarcity and the fluctuation in value, is a serious injury to business.

Two remedies have been suggested: One that we should ourselves coin a dollar for use in the islands of the same weight and fineness as the Mexican dollar, which shall be permitted equally with that coin to take its chances with the fluctuation of the market, but which would relieve us from an embarrassment caused by a limited supply of coin bearing the Mexican stamp. The other suggestion is that we should coin an insular dollar which we shall undertake to redeem in gold at 50 cents, and which, being substantially the same in value and appearance as the Mexican dollar, would pass current in the islands, and would as rapidly as it became the medium of exchange bring the islands to a gold basis.

This matter has been subject of much correspondence and conference, and the Secretary of the Treasury has kindly furnished a memorandum upon the subject, which I annex hereto and mark “F.” I urgently recommend that Congress shall give authority to follow one of the two courses mentioned. I agree with the Secretary of the Treasury in inclining toward the second course.

GOVERNMENT OF CUBA.

The conduct of affairs in Cuba during the year has been a continuance of the process of aiding the Cuban people in the development of a Cuban government in such a way that when fully organized it shall be stable and efficient. This has been by guiding the Cubans in the first steps of systematic self-government and by introducing, mainly through the instrumentality of Cuban officers, such reforms in the various branches of administration as shall serve to put the business of government in fairly good condition when a complete Cuban administration finally assumes control of government in the island.

The census of the island was successfully completed. It was taken under the very efficient direction of Brig. Gen. Joseph P. Sanger, U. S. V., under the immediate supervision of six supervisors, all

well-known citizens of Cuba, selected one from each province. These supervisors came to Washington and thoroughly studied the methods of the United States Census Bureau in preparation for their duties.

After the preparation of maps and the division of the island into districts, the supervisors, each for his own province, selected 1,607 Cuban enumerators. These in turn were gathered in classes and instructed in their duties and the meaning of the orders and the use of the schedules; and in the performance of their duty generally exhibited intelligence and zeal. The results, which were carefully computed and tabulated by the methods employed in the United States, show a total population of 1,572,797, of whom 533,498, or 34 per cent, are able to read and write, while 66 per cent are illiterate. Fifty-seven and eight-tenths per cent, or considerably more than half the entire population, consists of native-born whites; the foreign whites constitute but 9 per cent, and the negro and mixed race 32 per cent.

On the whole this exhibits rather better material for government than had been anticipated, although if 66 per cent of the people were to continue illiterate, the permanence of free constitutional government could hardly be expected, and a definite ascertainment of the facts emphasizes the urgent necessity for popular education. The work of the census was done within the estimate of cost, and is highly creditable to all concerned in its performance.

The census having been completed and the period given for Spanish residents to make their election as to citizenship having expired on the 11th of April, 1900, steps were immediately taken for the election of municipal governments by the people. In view of the fact that 66 per cent of the people could not read and write, it was not deemed advisable that absolutely unrestricted suffrage should be established, and, after very full conference with leading Cubans, including all the heads of the great departments of state, a general agreement was reached upon a basis of suffrage, which provided that every native male Cuban or Spaniard who had elected to take Cuban citizenship, of full age, might vote if he either could read and write, or owned real estate or personal property to the value of \$250, or had served in and been honorably discharged from the Cuban army; thus according a voice in the government of the country to everyone who had the intelligence to acquire the rudiments of learning, the thrift to accumulate property, or the patriotism to fight for his country.

On the 18th of April an election law, which aims to apply the best examples of our American election statutes to the existing conditions of Cuba, was promulgated for the guidance of the proposed election. A copy of this statute is annexed hereto and marked "G." On the 16th of June an election was held throughout the island in which the people of Cuba in all the municipalities, which include the entire island, elected all their municipal officers. The boards of registration and election were composed of Cubans selected by the Cubans themselves. No United States soldier or officer was present at or in the neighborhood of any polling place. There was no disturbance.

After the newly elected municipal officers had been installed and commenced the performance of their duties an order was made enlarging the powers of the municipal governments and putting into their hands as much of the government of the people as was practicable. As soon as the new municipal governments were fairly established the following call for a constitutional convention was issued:

No. 301.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,

Habana, July 25, 1900.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following instructions:

Whereas the Congress of the United States by its joint resolution of April 20, 1898, declared

"That the people of the island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent,"

"That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over said island except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people;"

And whereas the people of Cuba have established municipal governments, deriving their authority from the suffrages of the people given under just and equal laws, and are now ready, in like manner, to proceed to the establishment of a general government which shall assume and exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, and control over the island: Therefore

It is ordered, That a general election be held in the island of Cuba on the third Saturday of September, in the year nineteen hundred, to elect delegates to a convention to meet in the city of Habana, at twelve o'clock noon on the first Monday of November, in the year nineteen hundred, to frame and adopt a constitution for the people of Cuba, and, as a part thereof, to provide for and agree with the Government of the United States upon the relations to exist between that Government and the Government of Cuba, and to provide for the election by the people of officers under such constitution and the transfer of government to the officers so elected.

The election will be held in the several voting precincts of the island under and pursuant to the provisions of the electoral law of April 18, 1900, and the amendments thereof.

The people of the several provinces will elect delegates in number proportionate to their populations as determined by the census, viz:

The people of the province of Pinar del Rio will elect three (3) delegates.

The people of the province of Habana will elect eight (8) delegates.

The people of the province of Matanzas will elect four (4) delegates.

The people of the province of Santa Clara will elect seven (7) delegates.

The people of the province of Puerto Principe will elect two (2) delegates.

The people of the province of Santiago de Cuba will elect seven (7) delegates.

J. B. HICKEY,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

Under this call a second election was held on the 15th of September, under the same law, with some slight amendments, and under the same conditions as the municipal elections. The election was wholly under the charge of Cubans, and without any participation or interference whatever by officers or troops of the United States. The thirty-one members of the constitutional convention were elected, and they convened at Habana at the appointed time. The sessions of the convention were opened in the city of Habana on the 5th of November by the military governor, with the following statement:

To the Delegates of the Constitutional Convention of Cuba.

GENTLEMEN: As military governor of the island, representing the President of the United States, I call this convention to order.

It will be your duty, first, to frame and adopt a constitution for Cuba, and, when that has been done, to formulate what, in your opinion, ought to be the relations between Cuba and the United States.

The constitution must be adequate to secure a stable, orderly, and free government.

When you have formulated the relations which, in your opinion, ought to exist between Cuba and the United States, the Government of the United States will doubtless take such action on its part as shall lead to a final and authoritative agreement between the people of the two countries to the promotion of their common interests.

All friends of Cuba will follow your deliberations with the deepest interest, earnestly desiring that you shall reach just conclusions, and that, by the dignity, individual self-restraint, and wise conservatism which shall characterize your proceedings, the capacity of the Cuban people for representative government may be signally illustrated.

The fundamental distinction between true representative government and dictatorship is that in the former every representative of the people, in whatever office, confines himself strictly within the limits of his defined powers. Without such restraint there can be no free constitutional government.

Under the order pursuant to which you have been elected and convened you have no duty and no authority to take part in the present government of the island. Your powers are strictly limited by the terms of that order.

The convention has completed its organization and is now in session.

Especial attention has been given by the military government to the development of primary education. The enrollment of the public schools of Cuba immediately before the last war shows 36,306 scholars, but an examination of the reports containing these figures indicates that probably less than half the names enrolled represented actual attendance. There were practically no separate school buildings, but the scholars were collected in the residences of the teachers. There were few books, and practically no maps, blackboards, desks, or other school apparatus.

The instruction consisted largely in learning by rote, the catechism being the principal text-book, and the girls occupying their time chiefly in embroidery. The teachers were allowed to eke out their unpaid salaries by accepting fees from the pupils, and since less than one-tenth of the children of school age could be accommodated, the result of the fee system was that the children of the poor were either excluded or wholly neglected. Even these poor apologies for public schools were, to a great extent, broken up by the war, and in December, 1899, the entire public-school enrollment of the island numbered 21,435. The following table shows the advance in school facilities during the half year ending June 30 last:

	School rooms.	Enroll- ment.
January, 1900.....	635	37,996
February, 1900.....	1,338	69,476
March, 1900.....	3,126	127,881
April, 1900.....	3,126	127,426
May, 1900.....	3,313	139,616
June, 1900.....	3,550	143,120

This great development was accomplished under the Cuban secretary of public instruction and the Cuban commissioner of public schools, with the able and experienced assistance of Mr. Alexis E. Frye as superintendent. It is governed by a school law modeled largely upon the law of Ohio, a copy of which is hereto annexed and marked "H." The schools are subject to constant and effective inspection and the attendance is practically identical with the enrollment.

The schools are separated from the residences of the teachers, and each schoolroom has its separate teacher. The courses and methods of instruction are those most approved in this country. The text-books are translations into Spanish of American text-books. For the supply of material \$150,000 were, in the first instance, appropriated from the insular treasury, and afterwards, upon a single order, 100,000 full sets of desks, text-books, scholars' supplies, etc., were purchased upon public advertisement in this country at an expense of about three-quarters of a million dollars.

All over the island the old Spanish barracks and barracks occupied by the American troops which have been withdrawn, are being turned into schoolrooms after thorough renovation. The pressure for education is earnest and universal. The appropriations of this year from the insular treasury for that purpose will amount to about four and a half million dollars; but great as the development has been it will be impossible, with the resources of the island for a long time yet to come, to fully meet the demand for the learning so long withheld. The provincial institutions and high schools and the University of Habana have been reorganized.

During the past summer, through the generosity of Harvard University and its friends, who raised a fund of \$70,000 for that purpose, 1,281 Cuban teachers were enabled to attend a summer school of instruction at Cambridge, designed to fit them for their duties. They were drawn from every municipality and almost every town in the island. They were collected from the different parts of the island by five United States transports, which carried them to Boston, and, at the expiration of their visit, took them to New York and thence to Habana and to their homes.

They were lodged and boarded in and about the university at Cambridge, and visited the libraries and museums and the educational institutions and manufacturing establishments in the neighborhood of Boston. Through the energy of Mr. Frye money was raised to enable them to visit New York and Washington. They were returned to their homes without a single accident or loss, full of new ideas and of zeal for the educational work in which they had found so much sympathy and encouragement.

The issue of rations which characterized the first year of American occupation has been discontinued and has been succeeded by an exten-

sive reestablishment, renovation, and reorganization of the charitable institutions of the island. These were left at the close of the war without funds or supplies, and, with comparatively few exceptions, consisting mainly of the Sisters of the religious orders, without attendance. Such of them as were not closed were dilapidated, filthy, and unsanitary. The hospitals were practically without apparatus, medicines, or physicians. The children in the asylums were receiving but little education, insufficient food, and insufficient care.

A comprehensive law governing the department of charities was adopted on the 7th of July last, and under the able direction of Maj. Edwin St. J. Greble, the head of the department, has been put into effective operation. A copy is annexed hereto and marked "I." All of the buildings have been cleaned and renovated and receive regular and systematic support.

There are now receiving Government aid in Cuba 38 hospitals, 4 asylums for the aged, 12 orphan asylums, 2 dispensaries for the poor, 1 insane asylum, 3 leper hospitals, 2 reform schools, 1 training school for boys, 1 for girls, and 1 emergency hospital in Santiago de Cuba. In the orphan asylums a strong effort has been made to secure the placing of children in private families throughout the island, and the effort has met with great success.

As prosperity has increased, many parents who had been unable to support their children and had left them in these institutions have claimed them and taken them to their homes, and large numbers of other children have been placed in private families, under proper pledges for their care and education, secured by careful investigation beforehand and afterwards by systematic personal inspection. For the children still remaining a thorough system of industrial education which will fit them for self-support has been inaugurated.

The hospitals have been supplied with medicines and surgical apparatus and attendance, and trained nurses brought from the United States are engaged in the instruction of trained nurses in Cuba. At civil hospital No. 1 in Habana there are 5 American-trained nurses, and a training school for nurses has been started for women with a capacity of 40 scholars. At the civil hospital in Matanzas there are 4 American nurses and a training school for nurses with a capacity for 30 scholars. At the civil hospital in Cienfuegos there is 1 American trained nurse and about 16 scholars; at Remedios, 1 American trained nurse and 18 scholars.

Each of the charitable institutions is limited in its expenditures in excess of such funds as it may have to a carefully considered appropriation of insular funds, the expenditure of which is subject to regular and systematic inspection. Unless it were in the Mercedes Hospital in Habana, there was not a place in Cuba at the time of American occupation to which a patient could go for either medical or surgical treatment with any reasonable prospect of proper facilities and care.

The condition of the insane was particularly distressing. They were confined in cells in the jails all over the island, filthy and ragged, and treated literally like wild beasts. All these unfortunates have been collected and taken to the large insane asylum in Habana, which has been put in good order, and they are cared for in accordance with the dictates of modern humanity.

The prisons in the island were filled to overflowing with wretched creatures living in indescribable filth and squalor. An early inspection of the woman's prison in Habana disclosed the fact that the women had no other place to sleep than on the floor, and were unable to appear in a body because they were without clothes to cover their nakedness; and they came before the inspector one by one, passing the same garment from one to another.

The cruelty of these conditions is more impressive from the fact that many of the unfortunate inmates had never been tried or convicted of any offense. As the simplest way of dealing with that evil, a board of pardons was constituted in January, which visited all the prisons and examined the inmates. They found many who had been for long periods waiting trial, and in one instance this period had extended for eleven years. So far as the offenses with which they were charged could be ascertained, a large part of these people had been punished far more severely, whether they were innocent or guilty, than they could have been upon conviction.

On the recommendation of this board 520 prisoners, belonging to the class last described, were released from confinement. The prisons have been cleansed and renovated; a rigid system of inspection is followed, under the direction of Gen. Carlos Garcia as chief inspector, and, so far as practicable, youth are separated from the adults, those merely charged with crimes from those under conviction.

The intolerable delays of criminal procedure which thus punished the innocent equally with the guilty, and punished both without any

opportunity for trial, have been to a great extent obviated by the establishment of correctional courts throughout the island, modeled upon the court which, under the direction of Captain Pitcher, has proved so successful in Habana, and in which petty offenses are summarily dealt with and disposed of, and the innocent have an opportunity to be promptly relieved from prosecution.

As a further safeguard against the recurrence of the evils described, an order has been made providing for the writ of habeas corpus to go into effect in December. The character and use of that writ do not yet seem to be fully understood by the Cubans, who are quite unfamiliar with it, but it will doubtless in time become with them, as it is with us, an effective instrument for the protection of liberty.

One of the results of these changes of procedure is that many of the prisons in the island are now wholly without inmates. Many other amendments of the law, improvements of the courts, and procedure, and reforms of specific abuses have been accomplished. All these things have been done with the concurrence and mainly through the instrumentality of Cubans, and in such a way that the Cubans have been learning how to do them and how to maintain the improved conditions and continue the reforms when the government comes entirely into their hands.

There has been great activity in public works. Our officers have been renovating, repairing, and reconstructing public buildings, building extensive and enduring roads and sewers and waterworks, and inspecting and cleansing private and public buildings and paving streets in most of the cities and towns of the island; the work of constructing bridges and roads under Mr. Villalon, the chief of the department of public works, has been extensive and efficient.

A number of large light-houses have been constructed, beacons have been set, and harbors have been buoyed, and in every proper field of public enterprise there has been the greatest activity on the part of Cubans under American guidance in doing things for the public interest, which have been wholly neglected for the past hundred years.

The tariff has been completely revised, an independent treasury for the island has been established in which the revenues of the island are deposited and kept as they are received. Under the faithful and indefatigable direction of Col. Tasker H. Bliss an efficiency in the collection of the customs duties has been reached which is extraordinary, in

view of the inveterate practices formerly existing, and under his administration lower duties are yielding larger revenues to the State.

The revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, amounted to \$17,333,484.10, as against \$7,397,148.57 for the preceding six months. The revival of industry continues; the tobacco crop is large and fine; the area planted in sugar cane is continually extended; the production of fruit at the eastern end of the island is increasing; the mines of Santiago are in full operation; labor is in demand at good wages.

Curiously enough, now that Spanish sovereignty has departed from the island a current of Spanish immigration is setting in. More than 40,000 Spaniards, chiefly hardy and industrious people from the north of Spain, have come to the island during the year, and it is estimated that before the end of December the number will have reached 50,000. They are useful and welcome additions to the industry of the island.

Only doubt as to the stability of the future government and uncertainty as to the continuance of a market for her products retards the influx of capital and the development of Cuba's extraordinary resources. It is to be hoped that the wise action of the present constitutional convention will speedily resolve these uncertainties and establish the prosperity of Cuba upon a firm foundation.

PORTO RICO.

On the 1st day of May, 1900, the government of Porto Rico was transferred to the civil authorities constituted under the act of Congress approved April 12 of that year. The interval of five months since the date of the last report had been employed by the military authorities of the island in improving the civil administration, accustoming the people of Porto Rico to the exercise of the powers of government, and continuing the work of relief made necessary by the deplorable condition in which the island had been left by the great hurricane of August 8, 1899.

The further distribution of commissary supplies brought the total amount distributed from the time of the hurricane to the 15th of July, when the distribution was discontinued with the concurrence of the military governor, to a total of over 30,000,000 pounds of food, costing \$831,480.16. This distribution was made by a board of charities, of which the chief surgeon of the military department was president and in which the entire organization of the army in the department was utilized. To as great an extent as practicable the owners of the coffee

plantations were utilized in the distribution of rations, and the able-bodied men receiving them were required, in return for rations, to engage in the work of recovering the plantations from the destruction wrought by the hurricane, in order that as soon as possible the production of coffee in the island might be revived.

In addition to the supplies contributed by the public the central Porto Rican relief committee received contributions of money amounting to \$81,090.58. Of this sum they applied \$46,072.09 to the purchase of food and (by the special request of the board of charities of the island) of medical and hospital supplies and clothing. The expenses of the committee amounted to \$2,053.16. To ascertain how the balance of \$32,965.33 might most usefully be applied the secretary of the committee made a personal visit to the island in May last, and after consulting with the board of charities and citizens of Porto Rico, he reported that it should be applied in aid of the establishment and maintenance of an asylum for the care of orphan children whose parents had lost their lives in, or in consequence of, the hurricane. That report has been approved, and that disposition will be made of the money.

For the purpose of furnishing further relief by giving employment instead of alms, and at the same time securing much needed means of communication, the Department authorized, October 25, 1899, the expenditure of \$200,000, and February 27 and May 14, 1900, the further expenditure of \$750,000 for the construction of military roads. This construction has been in progress throughout the year under the direction of the engineer force of the department, the work being continued by that body after the transfer of government by the request of the civil governor. Until the transfer of government the engineer officer of the department was also president of the board of public works, and in that capacity supervised the expenditure upon roads, public buildings, light-houses, and engineering and harbor works, for which \$581,000 of civil insular funds had been allotted.

The telegraphic system of the island has been reconstructed by the Signal Corps, and the system is still operated by that corps at an approximate cost of \$60,000 per year, which is paid out of the appropriations for the support of the Army. The receipts, amounting to about \$18,000, are turned into the Treasury of the United States. An extensive service to the civil officers of the insular and United States Governments and to the military establishment of the island is rendered

without payment of tolls. The system should be transferred to the civil authorities.

The census of the island, which had been ordered at the time of the last annual report, has been completed under the direction of Brig. Gen. J. P. Sanger, U. S. V., by the same methods and covering the same subjects as in the case of the Cuban census. It has been tabulated and published. The work was done with dispatch, and, it is believed, with accuracy, and the cost was within the estimates. Municipal elections were held throughout the island, under orders of the military commander prescribing qualifications of electors and the method of election. The qualifications prescribed were either the possession of the ability to read and write in some language or the payment of at least \$1 in taxes within the preceding eighteen months.

The registration and election at each polling place were under the supervision of an officer or noncommissioned officer of the Army, but no armed soldier was present at or near any voting place. There was no disturbance and no reason to question the fairness and honesty of the election. Under that election the mayors, town councils, municipal judges, and boards of education of all the towns of Porto Rico, who perform the functions of government most important for the people, were elected by the people themselves.

The system of taxation in the island was found to be exceedingly defective and burdensome. It tended to repress and penalize industry and activity, and the necessities of the people had required the remission of taxes to such an extent that there remained practically no system of internal taxation of any consequence. For the purpose of securing a new system of internal taxation which should be effective and which should apply sound principles to the social and business conditions of the island, the military governor asked for the assistance of a competent expert. The Johns-Hopkins University kindly permitted its assistant professor of finance to accept temporary employment in that capacity, and Prof. J. H. Hollander was sent to the island as a special commissioner to aid the military governor in the framing of an adequate system of taxation.

Upon the organization of the civil government under the act of Congress of April 12, 1900, Professor Hollander was appointed treasurer of the island, and thus enabled to continue the work for which he originally went to the island and in which he had already made satisfactory progress. The adoption of a new system of taxation must

necessarily await the action of the Porto Rican legislature, now just elected, and it was manifest that a considerable period thereafter would be required to put it in force and realize revenue under its provisions. Accordingly, when legislation for the island was under consideration, the military governor requested that a portion of the existing customs duties which Congress was proposing to remove, sufficient to pay the ordinary running expenses of the insular government, should be retained until the new internal taxation should become effective. This request was complied with by the provisions of the act of April 12, 1900, which, while removing the customs duties between Porto Rico and the United States, suspended the operation of the removal as to 15 per cent of those duties until the island should be able to pay its expenses by other taxation, limiting the period of suspension, however, to two years.

After all the disorder, lawlessness, and distress consequent upon a state of war, the withdrawal of accustomed control, the transfer of sovereignty to a people unfamiliar with the language, the customs, and the prejudices of the island, the long delay in the legislation establishing civil and political rights and business relations, the poverty, ruin, and suffering caused by the great hurricane, the military governor was able to say, at the close of his administration:

On April 30 the machinery of civil government was in the charge of experienced public officers, and the organization, with departments, bureaus, and other branches, both insular and municipal, was such that the new government ordered by Congress to be instituted could the following day be launched and carried forward in an efficient and economic manner.

The courts of the island were all in the discharge of their proper functions. The dockets were not crowded as they were a year before. The prisons and jails were well kept and were not overflowing. The public highways were in fine condition and were being rapidly extended. The amount that could be spared from the treasury for education was being applied in such a manner as to give instruction according to modern methods to over 30,000 children. The laws of taxation had been so changed that very heavy and onerous burdens had been removed from the poor.

In office in every municipality were officers who in every instance were the choice of the electors, thus granting to municipalities almost complete autonomy.

Life and property were everywhere secure, and this without the use of troops for protection. Notwithstanding the most grievous losses suffered by the people from raids of banditti, from arson, from disturbance of trade relations, from losses of Spanish markets without corresponding gains elsewhere, from unsettled conditions resulting from the use of a currency which suffered a heavy discount when referred to a gold basis, and, finally, from the almost overwhelming disaster of August of last year, when seven-tenths of all the maturing crops were blotted out of existence—notwith-

standing all these obstacles and burdens, the military governor was able to turn over to the civil governor the comfortable balance in the insular treasury of over \$300,000.

As commander of the Military Department of Porto Rico and the last military governor, I think I may not inappropriately say that the trust confided to the Army by the President and the people has not been abused, but, instead, has been wisely and justly exercised in the interest and for the benefit of the inhabitants of this beautiful island. * * *

I concur in these statements, and I wish to add to them an expression of grateful appreciation of the devotion, judgment, good temper, and ability exhibited by General Davis in the performance of his difficult duties, and of the faithful service of the officers of his command.

ALASKA.

The United States forces in Alaska were charged with the specific duties of continuing the exploration and road construction commenced by what is known as the "Copper River Expedition," with the construction of military posts at St. Michael, Cape Nome, and Port Valdez, and completion of the posts at Forts Egbert and Gibbon, and the construction of telegraph lines throughout the territory under the appropriation of \$450,000 made at the last session of Congress. This work has been assiduously prosecuted; but the force has had thrust upon it other and unexpected duties. About 18,000 people arrived at Cape Nome during the month of June. Brig. Gen. George M. Randall, the department commander, says of them:

A great many people came for the purpose of locating in permanent business, others to work the beach and tundra, and still another class to "work" their fellow-man. This last class was probably the most numerous and certainly the most industrious of all. Supplies and machinery of all descriptions could be seen upon the beach. Claim jumping was the order of the day. Nearly everyone seemed to think he had a divine right to take possession of a claim or town lot wherever found. This course resulted in many disturbances and some of a serious character. Many property owners were disposed to defend their rights by taking the law in their own hands, and the timely arrival of additional troops averted bloodshed and probable serious disorder.

There was practically no civil government. The only organization representing the forces of law and order was a chamber of commerce which had been formed and, on the 24th of June, that body adopted a resolution as follows:

Whereas there are now some fifteen thousand people at Nome, which number is being constantly increased by new arrivals:

And whereas there is at present no provision for a form of municipal government, and an imperative need for some further control of the camp exists than that which can be furnished by the United States commissioner now acting,

And whereas this chamber of commerce has implicit confidence in the ability of General Randall to afford such relief as is needed, now, therefore, it is by the Chamber of Commerce of Nome, Alaska,

Resolved: That this body do forthwith request General Randall to take such steps as may be necessary to provide for the government of this camp until the arrival of the United States district court in the following particulars, to-wit:

- I. To provide for the policing of this camp.
- II. To provide for the proper sanitation of this camp.
- III. To provide and enforce proper quarantine regulations.
- IV. To provide for the general welfare and protection of life and property, including such measures as may be necessary to prevent and subdue fire or other destruction of property by the elements.

It is also resolved, That a committee of five shall be appointed by the President, of which the President shall be chairman, to wait upon General Randall and notify him of this resolution.

In pursuance of this request, the United States forces, on the 25th of June, assumed control and established patrols throughout the town to preserve order and protect life and property, and up to the time of the last advices from that point order had been maintained. The chief surgeon of the department took charge of the sanitary conditions, which were exceedingly bad, and a simple system of sanitary regulations was enforced, and with the cordial and efficient cooperation of Lieut. D. H. Jarvis and Lieut. J. C. Cantwell, of the United States Revenue-Cutter Service, an outbreak of smallpox was dealt with and controlled. By similar cooperation supplies of food and medicine were distributed to the native Eskimos, who were afflicted by a serious and fatal epidemic and were in danger of extermination through sickness and starvation. General Randall says of the Alaskan Eskimo:

For years he has extended his hospitality to adventurous white men. His hut has been shelter for the shipwrecked sailor and frost-bitten miner. Poor as were his supplies, they have been opened to the weary and hungry traveler. The tales that could be told of acts of charity on the part of the Eskimo would in themselves constitute a powerful plea in his behalf.

But few of these people now remain, and they are enfeebled by disease and privation. Under the great rush of white men following the discoveries of gold, the game and fur-bearing animals upon which they depended have almost disappeared, and their means of subsistence are practically gone. I strongly recommend that a moderate appropriation be made for their relief.

Among the white men who had found their way to Cape Nome, as the warm season drew to a close, there were found to be many wholly

unsuccessful and impoverished men who had before them only the prospect, if they remained, of perishing during the arctic winter. Several hundred of these have been brought back on Government transports to the Pacific coast. It is difficult to resist an appeal for relief under such circumstances, but the principle is a bad one, and necessarily tends to lead people to take chances in expectation of being helped out by the Government; and I should be glad to have it generally known that the Department does not intend again to furnish such transportation.

SEACOAST DEFENSES.

About eleven years ago the actual construction of the works laid out by the Endicott board was begun on a comparatively small scale at a few of the most important harbors. Following the general lines of the report of that board, the defenses have been constructed as funds were provided by Congress, and for the last five or six years the sums provided have been sufficient to permit rapid and satisfactory progress, and nearly all the most important harbors now have a fairly efficient protection against naval attack. This has been accomplished by distributing the funds with extreme care, so as to first supply the most essential elements of defense at the most important points.

A large proportion of the most costly and difficult work has been done, the greater part of the very heavy guns being now safely installed in efficient emplacements. The present urgent need is for an immediate increase in the rapid-fire armament, for which emplacements have already been provided, but the guns and mounts are not yet ready.

On June 30, 1900, the following emplacements had been provided for, and the actual conditions are shown in the following table:

	12-inch.	10-inch.	8-inch.	Rapid-fire.	12-inch mortars.
Guns mounted	57	105	a 75	53	240
Ready for armament.....	23	8	16	b 189	84
Under construction	13	9	3	81	48
Not yet begun				45	.....
Total	93	122	94	368	372

a Ten of these, which had been mounted temporarily, have since been dismantled.

b Including seventy 6-pounders not requiring permanent emplacements.

The foregoing table shows that provision has been made for emplacing 309 heavy guns, 368 rapid-fire guns, and 372 mortars, being about

64, 43, and 41 per cent, respectively, of the numbers of the respective classes of armament at present projected for the defense of the sea-coast. The mounting in completed emplacements of thirty 12-inch, twenty-two 10-inch, sixteen 8-inch, and seven rapid-fire guns, and sixty-four 12-inch mortars represents the progress of the year in this work.

The inadequate number of artillery troops now authorized by law has not been able to fully care for the guns as rapidly as they were mounted and ready to be turned over to them, and consequently a considerable sum drawn from the engineer appropriations has necessarily been expended by the engineer officers who have built the batteries in caring for the guns and carriages. It is urgently necessary that the artillery should be increased, so that they can properly care for the expensive and efficient weapons now confided to them.

During the year negotiations for the acquisition of additional sites for batteries under approved projects for seacoast defenses have been continued, but the progress is necessarily slow, as in most cases the Government is compelled to resort to condemnation proceedings in order to acquire title at a reasonable figure.

Considerable progress has been made during the past fiscal year in the erection of new buildings, alterations and additions to existing structures, and other improvements at the various artillery posts in the United States, with a view to providing and increasing their accommodations. A portion of the work has already been completed, and a portion is under contract and in course of construction. Much remains, however, to be done to provide complete accommodations for the full garrison required for one relief for the guns.

The work will be carried forward as funds now available and future appropriations by Congress will admit. Detailed information showing the various buildings and other improvements authorized at these posts is set forth in the accompanying report of the Quartermaster-General.

Land has been purchased at six different localities for sites for artillery posts, and negotiations for purchase of tracts at four other places are pending.

THE ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

During the last fiscal year 5 vessels have been added to the transport service, increasing the number of vessels owned by the Department

to 25. The total tonnage of these 25 vessels is 91,745, with a passenger capacity of 1,295 officers and 21,637 men. Their combined cargo capacity is 32,394 tons.

The several vessels that were being refitted at the date of my last annual report have since been completed, and several others have been refitted during the past fiscal year. The progress which has been made in the work of fitting up these transports under the direction of the Quartermaster's Department is gratifying. Many improvements conducing to the comfort and well-being of troops have been adopted, and the valuable experience heretofore gained enables the Department to have the work performed at the minimum cost.

The plans and specifications upon which this work is now done have been furnished, at their request, to representatives of England, France, Germany, Japan, and Russia.

Seven ships have been employed in the Atlantic fleet between the United States and the West Indies. Two regular lines have been maintained—one sailing weekly from New York to San Juan, Porto Rico, thence to Santiago, Cuba, and returning to New York; the other sailing about every ten days from New York to Matanzas, Habana, and Cienfuegos, Cuba, thence returning to Habana and New York.

Since the close of the last fiscal year the transport *Burnside* has been taken out of commission in the Atlantic transport fleet and fitted up to transport deep-sea cable to the Philippines for the Signal Corps of the Army. The ship is provided with three tanks, in which are stored about 550 miles of cable, and has also every necessary appliance for laying the cable.

Three large troopships—the *Thomas*, the *Meade*, and the *Logan*—have been transferred from the Atlantic to the Pacific fleet, increasing the number in the latter fleet to eight. With these transports a semi-monthly sailing between San Francisco and Manila was arranged, so that a transport would leave each port on the 1st and 16th of every month.

There has been an increased demand for animals for the cavalry service and transportation in the Philippines, and especial care has been exercised in selecting suitable ships, providing them with an ample supply of forage, and insuring the safety and comfort of the animals while en route. Stalls are constructed of smoothly planed lumber, and material carried for padding the stalls in case of need. Space has been left on the decks where the animals may be exercised

when the sea is smooth, and heavy canvas slings, of sufficient strength to support their weight, are provided for use if necessary.

Special attention has been given to the subject of ventilation. Electric plants have been installed for lighting the ships and for operating fans to force fresh air between decks occupied by the animals, and to exhaust the foul air. A condensing apparatus provides an ample supply of fresh water, and a hospital is provided where sick animals may be treated by the veterinary surgeon and his corps of experienced care takers who accompany each ship. The animals are landed, either at Honolulu, Hawaii, or at Kobe, Japan, for rest and recuperation.

The report of the Quartermaster-General shows that there have been shipped from the Pacific coast during the past fiscal year 10,315 animals. This service, as a rule, has been most satisfactorily performed. The animals have generally arrived at the end of their voyage in good condition, and the losses en route not greatly, if at all, exceeded the percentage of loss among similar numbers of animals when transported on land, except when loss has resulted on account of a severe storm.

The steamship *Victoria*, which left Seattle November 23, 1899, with 404 animals on board, sailing by the northern route, encountered a severe storm and was compelled to return to Seattle, and 87 of the animals on board were either killed or subsequently died of their injuries, and the remainder were too badly maimed and bruised to permit of their reshipment at that time.

The large number of animals with the army in the Philippines makes necessary the transportation of great quantities of forage. Hay and grain are purchased largely in the markets of the North Pacific coast and shipped thence direct to Manila. It has been ascertained by trial that in case of shortage of American forage the native variety, consisting of rice straw, unhulled rice, and native grass, can be fed to the animals during the emergency with fair results. This native forage, however, can only be obtained in a very limited quantity. It has been a source of satisfaction to find that horses and mules sent from the United States to the Philippines so soon become acclimated there and keep in good condition.

The transportation of the Spanish prisoners of war from the Philippine Islands to Spain, under the terms of the treaty of peace, has

continued as the prisoners have been released from the hands of the Filipinos and brought to Manila, whence they are shipped to Spain.

A recapitulation of the work performed by the vessels employed in the army transport service during the fiscal year shows that there were transported—

	Passen- gers.	Animals.	Freight.	Packages.
			<i>Tons.</i>	
From the United States to Cuba.....	4,362	23	56,128	871,936
From Cuba to the United States.....	8,233	1,881	3,943	44,192
From United States to Porto Rico.....	1,730	6	35,854	505,111
From Porto Rico to United States.....	2,077	498	706	8,785
From United States to Honolulu.....	148		2,930	
From Honolulu to United States.....	55		20	
From Honolulu to Manila.....	228		1,190	
From United States to Philippines.....	46,870	10,315	191,090	1,093,812
From Philippines to United States.....	20,654			
From United States to Alaska, including lumber.....	882	86	9,672	
From Manila to China.....	1,345			
From Manila to other points in Philippines.....	17,838	588	8,150	
Total.....	104,422	13,397	309,683	2,523,836

It is gratifying to report that the work pertaining to the transport service performed during the year has been accomplished without the sacrifice of a single human life by reason of any defect in the condition of the transport service.

Disinterment and return of the remains of American soldiers and others from Cuba, Porto Rico, Honolulu, and the Philippines has been continued, and during the past fiscal year 1,889 bodies have been brought to the States.

HEALTH AND COMFORT.

The health of the Army has been improving steadily since the close of the Spanish war. The deaths from disease during the period May, 1898, to June, 1899, were equivalent to an annual rate of 25.68 per thousand of strength. During the past fiscal year there were reported 1,367 deaths from disease in a mean strength of 98,112 men. This, which is equivalent to a rate of 13.93 per thousand, must be regarded as a light mortality, considering that so large a proportion of the Army was for several months exposed to the fatigues and insanitary influences of active service in the Tropics.

Now that the troops in the Philippines are in garrison with good quarters and greatly improved sanitary conditions, it is hoped that

the death rate from disease will continue to fall; the opinion being prevalent among our medical officers that in time of peace, and doing only garrison duty, the sick rate of the army in the Philippine Islands would be no higher than it ordinarily is in the southern part of the United States.

Both the quality and quantity of food supplied by the Subsistence Department and of the clothing supplied by the Quartermaster's Department appear to have been unexceptionable, and there seem to have been no difficulties in distribution which have not been surmounted.

MILITARY EDUCATION.

The additions to the number of students at West Point authorized by Congress at its last session were made in time to permit the new cadets to become members of the present fourth class. I have no doubt that the result will demonstrate the wisdom of this action by Congress. The addition to the officers of the Regular Army by the appointment of second lieutenants during the past year have been as follows:

Graduates of West Point.....	54
Appointments upon examination of enlisted men.....	65
Appointments from civil life.....	34

The appointees from civil life require to be educated in the special duties of the officer after their appointment. The greater part of this education is received by the West Point graduate before his appointment. Both classes of appointments are from civil life. The difference is between an appointment as a cadet at West Point and a commission after a course of education, on the one hand, and a commission before the officer's education, on the other hand. I have no doubt that the method of educating the officer before he is commissioned is the more effective and economical. It is more effective because the cadets are instructed at an age when their character and habits are forming, and are subjected to methodical training and discipline which are impracticable in the case of a commissioned officer, and it is more economical because the pay of a cadet is but \$540, while the pay of a second lieutenant is \$1,400 and the allowances. I know of no institution in the country where influences over young men tend more strongly to make them good and patriotic citizens than those of the Military Academy.

The Government has a very large and valuable educational plant at West Point. It represents an expenditure in the neighborhood of \$3,000,000, and a comparatively small addition to current expense will greatly increase the returns which the country receives from its investment. I ask especial attention to the report of the superintendent of the academy regarding renewals and extensions of some buildings which, constructed many years ago, are no longer adapted or adequate to present requirements. The very successful and satisfactory management of the institution by the present superintendent, Col. A. L. Mills, should give great weight to his recommendations.

I wish to renew my recommendation that the present limitation upon the character of the examination of candidates for admission to the Academy should be removed, and that subject be left to regulations to be established by the Secretary of War. The present examination is limited by statute to reading, writing, and arithmetic, and a knowledge of the elements of English grammar, of descriptive geography, particularly that of the United States, and of the history of the United States.

In order to make the examination a test of a boy's capacity to maintain himself in the studies of the Academic course, it is necessary that an examination limited to these rudimentary branches should be made very severe, and it naturally requires a different kind of preparation from that received by the students in the ordinary courses of the high schools and academies of the country. The minimum age of admission to the Academy is 17 years. The true test of intelligence and capacity for which the examination is designed would be to examine the applicants for admission upon the studies to which boys of that age have been required to apply themselves in the ordinary courses of our academies and high schools.

I am satisfied that it would be much fairer to the boys, who receive appointments from all parts of the country, to give them a fair examination on the things which they have been studying than it is to ignore the work they have been doing at home and give them so severe an examination on the present subjects as to require special preparation.

Provision has been made for reopening the artillery school at Fort Monroe and for refitting and improving the accommodations for the infantry and cavalry school at Fort Leavenworth. A board of officers

has been engaged in working out the details of the War College, for which Congress made a preliminary appropriation at the last session, and several officers attended the Naval War College at Newport during the past summer. The sadly underofficered condition of the Army at present, however, makes it practically impossible to proceed with the active work of any of these institutions because no officers can be spared either to teach or to learn. It is much to be desired that this condition may soon come to an end, and that military education in the service schools, the war college, the military schools and colleges to which officers have been customarily detailed may be resumed and extended upon the lines indicated in the last report.

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

Under the existing provisions of the act of March 2, 1899, on the 30th of June next the present volunteer force will be discharged and the Regular Army will be reduced to 2,447 officers and 29,025 enlisted men, distributed as follows:

	Officers.	Enlisted men.
General officers	9	.....
Adjutant-General's Department.....	17	.....
Inspector-General's Department.....	10	.....
Judge-Advocate-General's Department.....	8	.....
Quartermaster-General's Department.....	57	80
Subsistence Department.....	22	90
Medical Department.....	192	.....
Paymaster's Department.....	26	.....
Corps of Engineers.....	127	500
Ordnance Department.....	67	606
Signal Corps.....	11	50
Record and Pension Office.....	2	.....
Chaplains.....	34	.....
Ten regiments of cavalry.....	430	6, 170
Seven regiments of artillery.....	385	8, 060
Twenty-five regiments of infantry.....	1, 060	13, 125
Miscellaneous.....	.....	355
Total.....	2, 447	29, 025

This force is about one-third as great in proportion to the population of the country as it was thirty years ago. As our country has grown in wealth and variety of interests, and as more intimate contact with the other nations of the earth has resulted from the natural extension of our trade, there has been an increase in the duties required from the regular establishment fully equal to our increase in population.

The function of the Regular Army in our country is to man the sea-coast fortifications, which protect our harbors and great cities against hostile attack; to garrison the military posts along our frontiers and at such strategic points as Congress determines to be suitable; to be always ready to fight for the country in any sudden emergency which may come upon us before there is time to raise a volunteer force and during the time while such a force is being raised; to constantly study, experiment upon, and exercise in all the improvements in military science, both in arms, ammunition, equipment, supplies, sanitation, transportation, drill, and tactics; to furnish a nucleus of officers and men thoroughly familiar with the business for the strengthening and more ready instruction of a volunteer army whenever that shall become necessary.

In all these respects the increase of requirements from the Regular Army, keeping pace with the growth of the country, has been as inevitable as the requirement of a larger police force for a larger city, or of more hands to care for a greater factory and operate more complicated machinery.

In 1888, under the impulse given by the well-timed letter of Samuel J. Tilden, a board of officers, convened during President Cleveland's first Administration, under the direction of Secretary Endicott, adopted a comprehensive scheme of coast-defense fortification, which involved the expenditure of something over \$100,000,000. That plan received the approval of Congress, and under that and all succeeding Administrations regular appropriations have been made, and the work of fortification has steadily progressed.

We have now invested nearly \$60,000,000 in a great number of forts and guns, with all the complicated and scientific engineering and electrical machinery necessary for their use. No one can use this defensive machinery or take proper care of it and keep it in order without being instructed and trained in its uses. For this purpose it is necessary to have an adequate force of artillery officers and men who make the handling of such machinery their business. This is practically a new requirement for the Army. It did not exist to any considerable extent prior to the building of the new fortifications. The number of men necessary to perform this duty is capable of exact computation, and the number required according to the men most familiar with the business is, at a minimum allowance, 18,420.

I annex as Appendix K a schedule of sixty-three military posts in

the United States other than the coast-defense fortifications. The number of these posts has been steadily increased by acts of Congress passed at practically every session for many years, and it is safe to say always passed upon the earnest solicitation of the people of the region in which the posts are located.

More than \$22,000,000 have been expended in the building and equipment of these posts, and the Regular Army is required to garrison and care for them. The posts now in existence or required to be built provide accommodations for, and if fully garrisoned require, over 26,000 troops.

A large proportion of these posts are situated along our frontier or at strategic points, the occupation of which is desirable. The increase in their number, however, has not been the result of any administrative policy or of any suggestion of the War Department or from the Army. It has been brought about by popular demands finding effect in the action of Congress.

Notwithstanding the gratifying progress which the people of Cuba are making toward the establishment of a stable government, it is not reasonable to expect that the convention now in session will conclude its labors, that the relations between that country and the United States will be agreed upon, and that the government to be provided for by the new constitution will have been elected and installed and firmly established for a considerable period. In the meantime our troops in that island can not be withdrawn without interfering with that sense of security which is so necessary to the industry and prosperity of the island. So long as our troops are to remain, it does not now seem practicable to materially reduce the present number of about 6,000.

The number of troops in Porto Rico to man the fortifications and constitute a reserve, furnishing moral support and confidence while the people of the island are learning to do their own police work and establishing their own militia, has been practically reduced to a minimum at its present figure of 1,636, which includes the 879 native troops.

In the Philippine Islands the restoration of order will necessarily be a work of time. The mountains of those islands have always been infested by bandits, who have committed depredations and levied blackmail upon the peaceful inhabitants, and for the repression of

whom the Spaniards do not appear to have ever taken any very active measures.

The practical inclusion of these bands among the insurgent forces, enabling them to rob and murder under color of patriotism, has greatly increased their numbers, as the disturbed conditions of the past two years and a half have increased their opportunities. However completely the leaders and the rank and file of the real insurgents may come in and acknowledge the sovereignty of the United States, it is certain that great numbers of men who prefer to live by robbery rather than by labor will continue to call themselves guerrillas, and will require a considerable army for their suppression, and for the protection of the peaceful inhabitants in the meantime.

Much thought has been given, both by the War Department and by the commanding officers in the Philippines, to the question of organizing native troops for the performance of this duty. I have no doubt that this is practicable. The experiments which we have already made demonstrate its practicability. We have already organized several different bodies of native scouts under American officers—one under Lieutenant Batson, composed of Macabebes; one under Lieutenant Castner, composed of Tagalogs, and others of Visayans in Samar and Negros. We now have a squadron of Philippine cavalry under the command of Lieutenant Batson as major of volunteers. All of these have proved faithful, courageous, and responsive to discipline when under the immediate control of American officers.

The main trouble has been to restrain them to the usages of civilized warfare.

There would be no difficulty in securing from among the natives the entire number of troops necessary for the Philippines if we wished to do so. Neither the needs of the native troops nor the customary wages in the islands would justify giving to them the same pay, allowances, and subsistence which we give to our American soldiers. One-half the cost of the American soldier in all these respects will be ample and satisfactory. The creation of such a force would require authority from Congress, and must necessarily be gradual. It can properly proceed only so rapidly as the officers available for the purpose are able not only to organize and train the new soldiers, but to cultivate in them the habit of subordination, respect for authority, self-control, and regard for the usages of civilized warfare.

The military requirements of the Philippines may accordingly be summed up as follows: We need there for the immediate future about 60,000 men. We may expect this number to be progressively decreased; first, by the gradual disappearance of real insurrection, suppression of robber bands, and restoration of order; and, second, by the substitution of native troops for the greater part of them, costing not more than one-half as much as American troops for their support, and not involving such an enormous transport service as we now maintain. The great wealth and rapidly increasing revenues of the island make it evident that at no distant day the islands themselves will be able to pay whatever they justly should for the support of their own police protection.

The facts which I have now stated indicate that we require permanently an army of about 60,000 American troops, and that during the present conditions in Cuba and the Philippines about the present number of 100,000 are required. Provision should be made for a minimum force of 60,000, and with an authorized maximum of 100,000, and with authority to substitute for American troops serving in the islands ceded by Spain, as that shall become practicable, native troops under the command of American officers.

In the organization of such an army as Congress may authorize, it is plainly desirable to keep in mind the relation which the different branches of the Regular Army will bear to the entire body of troops, in case of war, which will be composed chiefly of volunteers. Much as we desire peace, and strenuously as we shall always endeavor to preserve it, we can not, of course, expect to be free from war in the future any more than we have been in the past. The armaments of other powers are so great that almost any conflict in which we may be so unfortunate as to become involved will require a very much larger force than any standing army which we are willing to maintain.

For such a conflict the country relies, and justly relies, for its main strength upon the volunteers who will always be available for its defense. We should arrange our Regular Army so that it shall be the strongest where volunteer forces are the weakest, so that the combined army of regulars and volunteers may be symmetrical, well-balanced, and properly distributed among the different branches of the service and properly trained and disciplined for every kind of military operation.

Wars, of course, always come unexpectedly, and modern wars proceed with great rapidity from the very outset.

Those elements of war, therefore, which require the longest time for preparation should receive special attention in the formation of a regular army, and those which can most speedily be made ready should be supplied by the volunteer. These considerations lead to the conclusion that the Regular Army should be made particularly strong in its engineering force and material; in its artillery, which can not possibly be improvised and which can not be handled by untrained men, and in its cavalry, which requires far greater time for selection, equipment, and training than does infantry.

I do not lose sight of the fact that there are some admirable bodies, both of artillery and cavalry, among the National Guard organizations, but their numbers are so small comparatively as not to affect the conclusions stated, and the expenditure of time and money necessary to acquire and maintain proficiency in artillery and cavalry service is so great that the numbers in those branches of the National Guard must necessarily continue small.

The same considerations also lead to the conclusion that a full supply of officers, both of the line and of the staff, should be provided for the Regular Army.

The problems of subsistence, clothing, equipment, transportation, sanitation, the vast and complicated business of supplying and transporting an army, of caring for the health and strength of the men, as well as the actual command of troops in battle, require long and active and devoted thought, study, and training. To send volunteers into camp or field under inexperienced officers is simply to educate the officers at the expense of the lives and the efficiency of their men.

The Regular Army, as now constituted, and the National Guard, both put together, can furnish only a small portion of the trained officers necessary for the performance of the duties which I have indicated, and in any volunteer force a large proportion of the officers must necessarily come from civil life and have but a small degree of the knowledge, experience, and training necessary to prevent great and needless loss of life and inefficiency at the outset of any campaign. The regular establishment should include a sufficient number of officers—particularly of officers trained in the duties of the staff and supply departments—to permit of their being detailed to service in every part and organization of the combined Army of Regulars and Volunteers, so that their training and experience may give instruction, method, and efficiency to the whole organization.

The present force has far too few officers. Notwithstanding the most painstaking effort to cut off all unnecessary details, we have now 469 officers absent from the line of the Regular Army—233 as officers in the present volunteer force and 236 upon necessary detached service—leaving the regular regiments without the number of officers which they ought to have for the maintenance of discipline and effectiveness.

Having in view especially the duties to be performed by regular officers in connection with the volunteer force, I urgently renew the recommendation of my last annual report for the substitution of a system of details from the line in place of the present permanent staff and supply departments, and for the training of as many officers as possible in the variety of experience which will fit them for the duties of the staff and of general command in the combined force of regulars and volunteers.

A bill to provide for a reorganization of the Army in accordance with these views has been prepared and submitted to the military committees of Congress.

It is to be hoped that the people and their representatives will realize that the surest safeguard against war is reasonable preparation for the use of the great powers of which this nation is possessed, and that while the maintenance of any army is expensive, the support of such an establishment as I have described will involve but a moderate payment for insurance against the loss which we are sure to suffer if we leave ourselves impotent for defense.

RETIRED OFFICERS.

The retired list of the Army is now constituted as follows:

Number retired upon age limit, 64 years	180
Number retired, 62 years	11
Length of service	133
Number retired under special acts	7
Disability on account of wounds	22
Disability on account of disease	413
<hr/> Total	<hr/> 766

I recommend that as to this last class there be further legislation to cure the evil which now exists because of the fact that retirement under the provisions of the present law is irrevocable. It not infrequently happens that officers are retired for disability arising from

diseases and subsequently entirely recover, and in some cases they continue for many years in the possession of full health, engaging in ordinary avocations of life, in business and the professions, and at the same time receive a handsome income from the Government without rendering any return for it.

I recommend that in the case of officers retired for disability arising from disease alone, authority be given for a reexamination at such time as the Secretary of War may direct, and that in case upon such reexamination the retired officer be found fit for duty, the President be authorized, in his discretion, either to restore him to duty with the rank which he held at the time of retirement or to wholly retire him from service.

The uncertainty as to what conclusion Congress will reach as to the proper size of the Army during the next fiscal year has occasioned some question as to the basis upon which the estimates for that year should be prepared. In the absence of any guide, justifying me in any assumption as to what Congress will do, I have directed that the estimates be prepared with reference to the now-existing condition for an authorized force of 100,000 men. In case Congress determines upon an army of a smaller number than we now have, the sums allowed for those expenditures, which depend directly upon the number of troops, such as pay of the Army, cost of transportation, clothing, and equipment, can readily be reduced correspondingly.

EXPENDITURES, APPROPRIATIONS, AND ESTIMATES.

The expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, the appropriations for the present fiscal year, and the estimates of appropriations required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, are as follows:

General object.	Expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.			
Salaries, regular force.....	\$1,306,703.93	\$1,343,146.00	\$1,700,836.00
Salaries, temporary force.....	572,679.63	600,000.00	266,790.00
Stationery, War Department.....	29,849.60	32,500.00	32,500.00
Contingent expenses, War Department.....	57,070.60	58,000.00	58,000.00
Rent, War Department.....	13,465.50	13,500.00	13,500.00
Postage, War Department.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Salaries and contingent expenses under Superintend- ent Public Buildings and Grounds.....	51,842.89	62,800.00	67,220.00
Total, civil establishment.....	2,032,612.15	2,110,946.00	2,139,846.00

General object.	Expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.
MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.			
All contingent expenses	\$62, 114. 97	\$215, 390. 00	\$115, 390. 00
Pay, etc., of the Army	31, 384, 713. 48	43, 963, 162. 80	33, 906, 146. 71
Subsistence of the Army	10, 426, 134. 71	10, 556, 492. 75	9, 561, 704. 50
Signal Service of the Army, military and telegraph and cable lines in Alaska	285, 582. 92	547, 550. 00	243, 796. 00
United States service schools	6, 387. 84	8, 500. 00	8, 500. 00
Regular supplies, Quartermaster's Department	4, 168, 407. 40	8, 264, 000. 00	8, 000, 000. 00
Incidental expenses, Quartermaster's Department	2, 039, 450. 15	2, 400, 000. 00	2, 400, 000. 00
Barracks and quarters	2, 527, 382. 10	3, 000, 000. 00	3, 000, 000. 00
Army transportation	31, 458, 618. 65	30, 000, 000. 00	39, 914, 707. 00
Cavalry and artillery horses	599, 514. 19	750, 000. 00	750, 000. 00
Clothing, etc	7, 207, 750. 07	8, 500, 000. 00	8, 300, 000. 00
Construction and repair of hospitals	159, 028. 50	250, 000. 00	150, 000. 00
Quarters for hospital stewards	16, 653. 10	20, 000. 00	10, 000. 00
Shooting galleries and ranges	6, 564. 10	10, 000. 00	10, 000. 00
Medical and Hospital Department	2, 120, 058. 55	2, 000, 000. 00	2, 001, 800. 00
Army Medical Museum and Library	12, 998. 05	15, 000. 00	15, 000. 00
Engineer depot	8, 060. 04	10, 000. 00	22, 000. 00
Equipment of engineer troops	13, 896. 38	25, 000. 00	25, 000. 00
Assistants to engineer officers	10, 434. 91	25, 000. 00	25, 000. 00
Ordnance service	283, 015. 79	300, 000. 00	300, 000. 00
Ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies	1, 299, 698. 54	2, 125, 000. 00	2, 125, 000. 00
Manufacture of arms	927, 212. 85	1, 100, 000. 00	1, 100, 000. 00
Ammunition for morning and evening gun	9, 955. 69	25, 000. 00	25, 000. 00
Artillery targets	10, 000. 00	10, 000. 00	10, 000. 00
Military Academy	420, 209. 38	466, 133. 67	549, 275. 18
Emergency fund, War Department	1, 040, 383. 70	.....	1, 000, 000. 00
Total military establishment	96, 484, 226. 06	114, 586, 229. 22	113, 568, 319. 39
PUBLIC WORKS.			
Arsenals, etc	382, 437. 29	1, 088, 918. 01	651, 444. 50
Gun and mortar batteries	2, 946, 047. 27	2, 330, 000. 00	4, 710, 000. 00
Torpedoes for harbor defense	55, 233. 14	50, 000. 00	100, 000. 00
Sites for fortifications and seacoast defenses	308, 027. 88	200, 000. 00	500, 000. 00
Preservation and repair, and plans for fortifications ..	139, 125. 46	105, 000. 00	105, 000. 00
Sea walls and embankments	19, 400. 53	50, 000. 00	155, 000. 00
Armament of fortifications	4, 367, 412. 75	4, 157, 728. 00	6, 514, 126. 00
Board of Ordnance and Fortification	94, 641. 59	100, 000. 00	100, 000. 00
Other fortifications appropriations	60, 207. 59	390, 900. 00	277, 067. 00
Buildings and grounds in Washington, etc	161, 478. 96	172, 118. 00	213, 526. 00
Buildings and grounds, Military Academy	110, 769. 51	208, 173. 00	496, 475. 00
Military posts, etc	912, 545. 34	1, 107, 222. 00	3, 467, 560. 00
National military parks	288, 549. 49	325, 000. 00	.....
River and harbor improvements under the continu- ing contract system .....	.....	12, 804, 605. 75	8, 751, 317. 86
River and harbor improvements under the Mississippi River Commission	18, 718, 864. 82	2, 250, 000. 00	3, 890, 000. 00
River and harbor improvements under the Missouri River Commission .....	.....	396, 000. 00	1, 040, 000. 00
Improving rivers and harbors under the Chief of Engineers .....	.....	725, 000. 00	20, 200, 000. 00
Total public works	28, 574, 741. 62	26, 460, 664. 76	51, 171, 516. 36
MISCELLANEOUS.			
National cemeteries, etc	\$189, 340. 69	\$243, 695. 00	\$212, 580. 00
Surveys, maps, etc	36, 800. 41	88, 100. 00	215, 100. 00
Artificial limbs and appliances	528, 855. 89	175, 000. 00	136, 000. 00

General object.	Expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.
MISCELLANEOUS—continued.			
California Débris Commission.....	\$15,035.67	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00
National Soldiers' Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers and aid to State Homes.....	2,849,631.39	3,090,200.00	3,087,694.00
Aid to State and Territorial homes.....	868,709.13	950,000.00	950,000.00
Bringing home the remains of officers, soldiers, and civil employees who die abroad.....	111,731.93	200,000.00	200,000.00
Prevention of deposits, New York Harbor.....	100,694.62	76,100.00	72,800.00
Arrears of pay, bounty, etc.....	260,953.02	200,000.00	.....
Miscellaneous items.....	28,174.04	10,000.00	5,000.00
Total miscellaneous.....	4,989,926.79	5,048,095.00	4,894,174.00
Grand total.....	132,081,506.62	148,205,934.98	171,773,855.75

NOTE.—Expenditures from indefinite and permanent annual appropriations and appropriations for war claims and relief acts are not included in the above statement, but are shown in Appendix L to this report.

There was allotted to the War Department from the \$50,000,000 national-defense fund (act of March 9, 1898), the sum of \$18,969,627.68 for the purposes indicated in the following tabulated statement:

Condition of the special emergency appropriation for national defense (war) under the War Department.

Allotments.	Amounts allotted to June 30, 1899.	Balances June 30, 1900.
Office of Secretary of War.....	\$225,000.00	\$1,794.45
Ordnance Department.....	9,081,496.86	1,721,166.44
Engineer Department.....	5,585,000.00	12,486.69
Quartermaster's Department.....	1,989,230.82	1,331.41
Medical Department.....	1,520,000.00	38,875.99
Pay Department.....	255,000.00	1,022.01
Signal Service.....	238,900.00	.....
Light-House Board.....	75,000.00	.....
Total.....	18,969,627.68	1,776,676.99

The expenditures from this fund during the past fiscal year amounted to \$1,269,546.58.

The summary of expenditures for the fiscal year 1900, appropriations for 1901, and estimates for 1902 is as follows:

General object.	Expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.
Civil establishment.....	\$2,032,612.15	\$2,110,946.00	\$2,139,846.00
Military establishment (support of the Army and Military Academy).....	96,484,226.06	114,586,229.22	113,568,319.39
Public works (including fortifications and river and harbor improvements).....	129,844,288.20	26,460,664.76	51,171,516.36
Miscellaneous.....	4,989,926.79	5,048,095.00	4,894,174.00
Grand total.....	133,351,053.20	148,205,934.98	171,773,855.75

¹ Including expenditures from national defense.

I submit herewith the annual reports of the heads of the Bureaus of the War Department and of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Army, to which are appended the reports to him by the Adjutant-General, the Inspector-General, and the division and department commanders, including separate reports of military operations in the Philippine Islands and of military operations in China.

I also submit separate reports on civil affairs of their respective jurisdictions from Maj. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, military governor of the Philippine Islands; from Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, military governor of Cuba, and from Brig. Gen. G. W. Davis, military governor of Porto Rico. The final reports of Maj. Gen. Elwell S. Otis, formerly commanding Division of the Philippines, and of Brig. Gen. William Ludlow, formerly commanding Department of Habana and military governor city of Habana, are also submitted, in separate volumes.

Very respectfully,

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

APPENDIX A.

HEADQUARTERS CHINA RELIEF EXPEDITION,

Pekin, China, September 1, 1900.

SIR: In compliance with my orders to proceed to Peking, China, I have the honor to submit the following report:

I left Washington June 27, 1900, and arrived at San Francisco, Cal., at 6 p. m. July 1, and immediately embarked on the U. S. Army transport *Grant*, lying in the harbor. Shortly afterwards the transport steamed out of the port, but when about 15 miles from San Francisco a small break in the machinery (steam pipe) was discovered, and as it was likely to prove a serious matter the transport returned to the harbor for repairs, which were effected, and we sailed on the afternoon of July 3, at 6.45, for Nagasaki, Japan, where we arrived without special incident on the morning of July 24, and remained two days to coal ship. While there I received your instructions of the 21st to proceed to China and assume command of United States forces there.

During my stay at Nagasaki I called on board the *Newark* and had a conference with Admiral Kempff. I also called upon Mr. Harris, American consul, and Mr. J. Hattori, governor of Nagasaki Ken.

The *Grant* arrived at Taku Bay at break of day July 29. In the bay at this time were many war ships and transports of various nations—of the United States, the *Brooklyn*, Admiral Remey's flagship; the transport *Indiana*, which had brought the Fourteenth Infantry from Manila, partially unloaded; the *Port Albert*, which had brought transportation of the Ninth Infantry from Manila, unloaded, except some 400,000 or 500,000 feet of lumber. The need for other stores on shore being more pressing, the unloading of the lumber could not be effected for some time, and I ordered the *Port Albert* to sail for Nagasaki, lumber on board. The *Flintshire* had arrived two days previously from Nagasaki, having on board Light Battery F, Fifth Artillery (Capt. Henry J. Reilly commanding), and two companies of the Fourteenth Infantry; nothing had been taken from this ship. The *Solace*, a naval hospital boat, was also in the bay, having received the day previous the wounded from the battle of Tientsin.

At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 29th I boarded the *Brooklyn* and had a conference with Admiral Remey, who gave me such information of the situation at Tientsin and Taku Bay as he was able to. Later in the forenoon I boarded the *Solace* and saw the wounded from the battle of Tientsin, and on the first opportunity, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, I went aboard the *Pechili*, a ship chartered by the Quartermaster's Department for the unloading of transports, and arrived at Tong-ku about 8 p. m., where I spent the night aboard the *Monocacy*, Captain Wise commanding.

I found in Taku Bay and at Tong-ku very slight facilities controlled by the United States for the discharging of our transports. The Navy Department, having taken no part in the assault on the Taku forts, had secured very little, practically none, of the river boats, which are very essential for the transportation of supplies from the bay to Tientsin. The flags of several other nations were floating from nearly every junk to be seen along the river, a great many of which were at the time of my arrival being employed in the unloading of the transports of various nations. Capt. Joseph

C. Byron, assistant quartermaster, U. S. A., and Capt. Winthrop S. Wood, assistant quartermaster, U. S. A., were energetically at work to secure lighters and tugs to relieve the situation in which we were placed.

The *Pechili* had been chartered at Shanghai and had arrived the day previous to my arrival. Captain Wood had borrowed a tug and had been to Chefoo, where he had secured two scows which would carry about 75 tons each. These had also arrived the day previous to my arrival, and were at the time I arrived in the bay loading with stores from the *Indiana*. The draft of the *Pechili* was so deep that it could cross the bar only at high tides, which on that day was about 5 o'clock p. m., and its cargo must be discharged during the night and go out about 5 o'clock in the morning. Through the efforts of Captains Byron and Wood I understand the situation at the mouth of the river with respect to discharging the cargo of our transports has been greatly improved, and that at this time our ships may be unloaded without much delay.

Hearing that there was a forward movement to take place, I hastened on to Tientsin, leaving Tong-ku by a river house boat captured by the Navy from the Chinese and placed at my service by Captain Wise, of the Navy. Only Capt. Grote Hutcheson, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, my adjutant-general, and aid, Lieut. Roy B. Harper, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, accompanied me at this time. On the way up the river I discovered a burnt scow, the shell of which was iron, and on it I placed a United States flag and reported to Captain Byron its presence there, with directions to have it towed down the river and repaired and put into the service of the United States. This scow would probably carry about 75 or 100 tons of freight. I arrived at Tientsin at 11.40 o'clock a. m., July 30, 1900.

At Tientsin at this time were the Ninth Infantry (Lieut. Col. Charles A. Coolidge commanding), which had a sick list of something like 200 men, and the physical condition of the regiment generally bad, and six companies of the Fourteenth Infantry (Col. A. S. Daggett commanding). The latter regiment was in good condition, with a small sick list. Two days later two companies of this regiment, from the *Flintshire*, arrived at Tientsin. There was also at Tientsin at this time a small battalion of marines, under Maj. Littleton W. T. Waller, and on August 1 a battalion of marines, 220 men, under Maj. William P. Biddle, by the *Grant* from San Francisco, arrived at Tientsin. The only transportation at Tientsin at this time was 19 wagons, 4 ambulances, and 1 Dougherty wagon belonging to the Ninth Infantry. The transportation of the Fourteenth was delayed some time after the departure of that regiment from Manila and did not arrive in the bay until some days after my departure from Tientsin.

On my arrival at Tientsin I called on the various generals commanding troops, and on August 1 a conference of generals was held at the headquarters of Lieutenant-General Linivitch, of the Russian army. Present at the conference were the commanding general of the Russian army and his chief of staff; Lieutenant-General Yamagutchi and his chief of staff, Major-General Fukushima, of the Japanese army; Lieutenant-General Gaselee, of the British Army, and his chief of staff, General Barrow; General Frey, of the French army; the Germans were also represented by an officer of the German navy; myself and Maj. Jesse M. Lee, Ninth Infantry, and Lieut. Louis M. Little, of the marines, who speaks French.

The purpose of this conference was to decide whether the armies were ready to make a movement for the relief of Peking. It was disclosed in the conference that the Japanese, whose forces occupied the right bank of the river in and about Tientsin, where also were located the British and American forces, had by various patrols determined that the Chinese were in considerable force in the vicinity of Pei-tsang, about 7 miles distance up the river from Tientsin, and that they were strengthening their position by earthworks extending from the right bank of the river westward

something like 3 miles, and from the left bank east to the railroad embankment was also being strengthened.

The forces were variously estimated, from reports of Chinese, from at 10,000 to 12,000 men in the vicinity of Pei-tsang, with large bodies to the rearward as far as Yangtsun, where it was reported their main line of defenses would be encountered.

The first question submitted for decision was "whether a movement should be made at once," which was decided in the affirmative, two Powers only dissenting, and these not seriously, as their doubt seemed to be that the force we could put in movement was not sufficiently strong to meet the opposition that might be expected.

The decision was that the attack should be made on Sunday, August 5, and as the Japanese, British, and American forces occupied the right bank of the river, the Russians the left, the attack should be made without change of situation of the troops, the British to send four heavy guns to aid the Russian column. The strategy on the right bank of the river was left to the determination of the British, American, and Japanese generals. The force reported to the conference as available for the movement was: Japanese, about 8,000; Russian, 4,800; British, about 3,000; American, 2,100; French, 800. With special effort on the part of Captains Byron and Wood Reilly's battery was gotten to Tientsin August 3 and assembled. We were also able to make one pack train available on the 4th, just in time to march with the column. The marines and Sixth Cavalry were gotten off the *Grant* and to Tientsin August 3. The presence of the Sixth Cavalry at Tientsin, dismounted, enabled me to take all available men of the Ninth and Fourteenth, also all the marines except one company 100 strong, left to assist the civil government of the city. By arrangement prior to my arrival the officers selected to establish a civil government for Tientsin were to be allowed a military force, of which the United States should furnish 100.

I was compelled, of course, to leave the Sixth Cavalry, because the horses had not arrived.

On August 9 Capt. De Rosey C. Cabell, Sixth Cavalry, joined me at Pehmoon with his troop, M, Sixth Cavalry, consisting of 2 officers and 76 men. A detachment amounting to more than 200 men of the Ninth and Fourteenth, reported by the surgeons as unfit to march, was left. All troops except the company of marines were put under the command of Lieut. Col. T. J. Wint, Sixth Cavalry. At the hour for marching (3 p. m., August 4) my force amounted to about 2,500 men. Transportation was very limited—18 4-mule wagons and 1 pack train. First reserve ammunition, 100 rounds per man, loaded heavily 5 wagons, but the timely arrival of the pack train relieved three of these by transfer of ammunition to it.

One day's rations were ordered in haversacks, four days' in wagons, ten days' into junks, which were to ascend the river, following the army. Major Waller, of the marine battalion, a very energetic, excellent officer, had managed to secure Chinese carts and packs sufficient to carry four days' rations for the battalion of marines, thus relieving for so much the pressure on my wagon train. I authorized a generous number of coolies for each company, to carry cooking utensils, water, etc., and the litters, it being impossible to make room on the wagons for any kitchen utensils whatever.

The Japanese had by patrols and reconnoissance in force very accurately determined the position of the Chinese line, which, as before stated, extended from Pei-tsang, on the river, westward about 3 miles. The troops moved out from the city of Tientsin during the afternoon and night of August 4 and bivouacked in the vicinity of Si-ku arsenal, the same that was taken by Admiral Seymour in his retrograde movement. From the Siku arsenal a road branches westward and leads around what was the right of the Chinese intrenched position. The plan of attack was for the Japanese to march on this road at 1 a. m. on the morning of the 5th, followed by the British, which were followed by the Americans, and envelope the Chinese right, taking by assault an arsenal (powder house) which formed the right of the Chinese position. This having been accomplished, the three forces

were to face to the right and march in the direction of Pei-tsang, driving from their intrenchments whatever Chinese forces might be encountered. It was also known that the Chinese had a strong outpost opposite, about a mile in front of Pei-tsang, on the right bank of the river, and located upon the direct road from Tientsin to Pekin. The Japanese were to send a battery and a battalion to attack at this point at 3.30 o'clock a. m.

The plan of attack was carried out to perfection by the Japanese troops, but it was ascertained in the developments that the ground was too limited for all the forces of Japanese, British, and Americans to enter into combat. As soon as the Japanese had assaulted and carried the Chinese arsenal that army set itself on both sides of the Chinese intrenchments and swept it clean to the river, practically excluding the British and American forces, which were following in the column of march, from getting into a position that they could render much assistance.

At about 5 o'clock a. m. a message was received from the Japanese general that he had cleared the arsenal and was pursuing the Chinese, and asked that the British and Americans move directly northward from wherever they might be. The British received this message first, faced immediately to their right, and moved in the direction indicated. In order to render assistance it was necessary for the Americans to pass around the British and endeavor to come in contact with the Japanese. This endeavor was made, but before we could get into position the Japanese had cleared the field of Chinese to the river at Pei-tsang, and the action of the day practically closed. The march of the American forces was continued northward around the British, and came upon the river about 1 mile to the north and west of Pei-tsang, the British forces directly upon the right, the Japanese having possession of all the river front.

Endeavor was made from this point to find passage for the American troops northward along the river, but the bank had been cut and all the country to the left except a narrow road bordering on the river was flooded. The action of the day having ceased, the Chinese having retired up the left bank of the river toward Yang-tsun, our troops were bivouacked at Too-wa-she, a small village northward of Pei-tsang. Our forces suffered no loss during the day; the heat was intense and the march the greater part of the day through cornfields.

The Russian troops during the advance and in the evening drew across from the left to the right bank of the river, probably finding it impossible to march forward on the left bank of the river because the front of the Chinese position had been flooded.

Being unable to march forward on the right bank of the river, I saw General Yamaguchi at 10 o'clock p. m., who informed me of his plans for the next day, which were for the Japanese to march up the right bank of the river, and to do this he would have to construct three bridges, in width from 40 to 50 feet. A pontoon bridge had been constructed at Pei-tsang by the Japanese, and the British, Americans, and Russians determined to march up the left bank of the river to Yang-tsun. As the bridge was controlled by the Japanese, the chief of staff informed me that it would be broken at 6 o'clock in the morning; it was therefore necessary to march early, which I did at 4 o'clock a. m.

While in conversation with the Japanese chief of staff, an officer arrived from the leading force of the Japanese from the right bank of the river, where the bridges had to be constructed, with a report that the bridges could not be completed and the Japanese advance before 9 o'clock, and I was requested by the chief of staff, in order to insure cooperation on both sides of the river at Yang-tsun, not to march from Pei-tsang before 6 o'clock in the morning.

After crossing the river I marched in the direction of the railroad, near which I halted until 6 a. m. During my halt the Russian troops crossed the pontoon bridge, followed by the British and French, and these took the river road, which was generally parallel to the railroad and a mile to a mile and a half from it. My troops

moved on at 6 o'clock, marching near the railroad embankment, averaging 10 to 20 feet high and about 40 feet wide, revetted on both sides with stones, rock ballast. The railroad track had been entirely removed, the ties burned or carried away, the rails generally left along the road.

The march of the United States troops was over a generally level country; cultivated; but the crops were short and stunted, due to drought, not seriously impeding their march.

Arriving within about a mile and a half of Yang-tsun the enemy were discovered occupying the section immediately in front of the bridge and the bend in the road, the railroad and the river road converging at this point.

In consultation with Lieutenant-General Gaselee, and at his request, I placed the Fourteenth Infantry to attack along the west side of the railroad, where they connected with the British line. The Russians were at this time to the left rear of the British, probably in column. I crossed to the east side of the railroad embankment with the Ninth Infantry, marines, and Reilly's battery and deployed to support the march of the Fourteenth Infantry and British troops. General Gaselee had lent me a squadron of British cavalry to operate on my right flank.

While deploying to advance with the Fourteenth Infantry in the direction of Pei-tsang, the enemy opened on my right flank with artillery, and soon after the commanding officer of the British cavalry reported that in the village directly on my right there were eight companies of Chinese infantry and three guns; that he had personally seen that force. It was unsafe to leave my right flank exposed to a force so strong. I directed a move against it. Our guns very soon silenced the guns of the enemy and set the village afire. While moving toward the village indicated I received two messages by staff officers from the British commander, requesting that my artillery be brought to bear on the embankment and village being attacked by his force and the Fourteenth; that the Fourteenth were suffering severely. This before I had completely cleaned out the village to my right.

On the second message being received, which was delivered most anxiously, for my assistance, I abandoned the movement on the village with the artillery and marines, which were on the left, and at once changed direction of the battery and marines and moved toward the bridge or village being attacked by the Fourteenth and the British. I was loath to do this, because of the fact that I believed that the British had ample artillery—a battery as heavy as my own—and that the Russians were immediately on their left with artillery and the space to be attacked was a very contracted one. In addition, artillery fire, as well as infantry, was delivered from various villages to my right and in front. Notwithstanding my reluctance to change my line of battle before having accomplished the cleaning of the villages on the right, I did so, and went into position to assist the Fourteenth, intending to fire over the railroad embankment, which was about 20 feet high.

The battery had unlimbered and was about to open fire when I saw men of the Fourteenth mount the embankment directly in front of the line of fire of the battery. I ordered Captain Reilly not to fire, and within a minute thereafter the battery was fired upon by Chinese infantry or dismounted cavalry secreted in the cornfields within short range. Captain Reilly opened fire upon them with shrapnel, and with the aid of the marines, which were arriving, dispersed this force.

The Ninth Infantry, which had in part come up on the right of the battery, mistook the Chinese flag for the French and withheld their fire, losing an opportunity to inflict serious damage on the Chinese troops. I should remark in explanation of this that twice during my movements I received messages from the Russians, through the British commander, "to be careful not to fire on the Russian or French troops which were advancing on Yangtsun, and would bend in their march to the right," indicating that they were likely to pass my front. As a matter of fact neither the Russian or French troops were anywhere in advance of my line, or that of the British

line on the left of mine, but these messages had been communicated to regimental commanders and officers of my staff, and in consequence of this all troops were careful.

The Fourteenth assaulted with vigor the position of the Chinese, supported on its left by the British troops, who were also somewhat mixed with the Fourteenth in consequence of the contracted ground. The Fourteenth Infantry should not have been placed in the attack on the west side of the railroad, as there was not sufficient ground even for the British to operate properly, but I allowed it to attack on that side because of the request of the British commander, who wished me to support his right. In this attack the Fourteenth Infantry suffered considerable loss—7 killed and 57 wounded. I regret to state that probably of 25 or 30 of this number some were killed, others wounded, by fire of the British and Russian batteries after the position of the Chinese was in possession of the Fourteenth Infantry and some of the British troops. The advance of the Fourteenth Infantry ended at the railroad embankment.

The Ninth Infantry, marines, and Reilly's battery continued its advance northward through the villages lying to the eastward of Yang-tsun until we reached nearly the north end of the city, where opposition had practically dispersed, and I withdrew my troops to camp near the railroad bridge. During the later stages of this advance the Japanese sent a battery and some troops which entered into action upon my right and advanced with me to the point where the operations of the day ceased. During the advance of the Ninth Infantry Lieutenant Lang and 5 men of that regiment were wounded. One man in the marines wounded; one man and two horses of Reilly's battery wounded. The day was intensely hot and our men suffered horribly for the want of water and from the heat; quite a number were prostrated and only arrived in camp after nightfall; two of the men so afflicted died on the field.

In the conference at Tientsin it was agreed that the first step of the advance on Peking should terminate at Yang-tsun; that place being taken, a conference should be held to determine what further was to be done. The troops remained in camp at Yang-tsun during the 7th of August. The dead were buried and the wounded sent by boats to Tientsin. During the forenoon of the 7th a conference was held at the headquarters of the Russian commander, and it was decided that the forward movement should be resumed next day and continued to Tong-chow, where a conference should be held and plans agreed upon for the attack on Peking. All the armies would concentrate at Tsai-tsun during the day and night of August 8, and the march be resumed at 4 o'clock on the following day. The Japanese lead, to be followed by the Russians, who were followed by the Americans and British. In this order, and the time of starting in the morning, the march was continued to Tong-chow.

The time of starting of the Japanese forces, 4 o'clock in the morning, followed by the Russians, threw the hour of marching of the American troops back to about 7 a. m., and the march being slow and the heat very great many of our troops were prostrated and left by the roadside to usually regain camp during the night. During the five days' marching from Pei-tsang to Tong-Chow our forces were woefully distressed physically.

At Shang-shia-wan, a walled town, some little opposition was offered by the Chinese troops, quickly brushed away by the Japanese army, which took possession of the town and advanced a brigade to near Tong-Chow the same night.

At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 12th the south gate of the wall of Tong-Chow was blown in by the Japanese troops, when it was found that the place had been deserted by the Chinese forces. All the armies had arrived at Tong-Chow by noon of the 12th; that day being cloudy and cool enabled the troops to march without much distress the early part of the forenoon.

During the afternoon the Russian commander sent a note stating that he thought it best to remain at Tong-Chow and rest the army for a day. This idea did not meet the views of other generals present, and we visited the headquarters of the Russian

commander at 6 o'clock in the afternoon and advised a forward movement next day. The Russian commander stated that he could not move next day, and that he must rest his troops.

The Japanese when taking possession of Tong-Chow in the morning advanced troops toward Peking for a distance of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It was finally agreed that the next day, the 13th, should be devoted to reconnoissance; the Japanese should reconnoiter on the two roads to the right or north of the paved road which is just north of the canal; the Russians on the paved road, if at all; the Americans to reconnoiter on the road just south of the canal; the British a parallel road $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the left of the road occupied by the Americans. On the 14th the armies should be concentrated on the advance line held by the Japanese, and that that evening a conference should be held to determine what the method of attack on Peking should be.

On the morning of the 13th I reconnoitered the road to be occupied by the Americans with Troop M, Sixth Cavalry, Reilly's battery, and the Fourteenth Infantry up to the point specified in our agreement, or about 7 miles from Tong-Chow. Finding no opposition, I directed the remainder of my force to march out and to close in on the advance guard. This force arrived at midnight. The British reconnoitered their road with some cavalry. The Japanese reconnoitered their front and also the front which properly belonged to the Russians.

For reasons unknown to me the Russians left their camp at Tong-Chow about the time that my troops were marching to close on my advance guard. They followed the road which had been assigned to them, and about 9 o'clock heavy firing was heard in the vicinity of Peking. It was the next day ascertained that they had moved forward during the previous evening and had attacked the "Tong-pien-men Gate," an east gate of the city near where the Chinese wall joins the Tartar wall. Very heavy artillery and considerable small-arm firing was continued throughout the night. At the time of occurrence I supposed the firing to be the last efforts of the Chinese troops to destroy the legations. About daybreak of August 14 a Japanese staff officer came and inquired if I knew anything of the whereabouts of the Russian troops, to which I could only reply that I supposed them at Tong-Chow or on my right flank on the opposite side of the canal. To this he replied that "they were not on the opposite side of the canal."

The 14th being the day decided upon for the concentration on the line 7 miles from Tong-Chow, I made no preparations for carrying on any operations beyond a small reconnoissance by a troop of cavalry to my front, which duty I assigned to Captain Cabell, who marched about 5 o'clock a. m., leaving equipage in camp. I first thought to support this reconnoissance with a battalion of infantry, but decided later not to do so. Not long after Cabell marched, a column of French troops, about 200, passed on the road, following him. The commander of the French troops informed me that he wished to cross a bridge some 3 miles in advance to join the Russian troops. I informed him that there were no troops in front except a cavalry troop which I had sent out to reconnoiter, and thought the Russians were opposite me on my right.

My cavalry had been absent not more than an hour when Mr. Lowry, the interpreter who had accompanied it, raced back and informed me that Captain Cabell was surrounded by Chinese cavalry. I immediately ordered a battalion of the Fourteenth Infantry to fall in, and we went forward about a mile and a half and found Captain Cabell occupying some houses, firing from the roofs on a village in his front. I insisted on the French troops giving me the road, which they reluctantly did. Having joined Cabell, I continued the reconnoissance to my front, wishing to get as near the wall of the city as I could, but not expecting to move my whole force, which was contrary to the agreement at Tong-Chow on the evening of August 12. Without serious opposition we arrived at the northeast corner of the Chinese city, having brushed away some Chinese troops or "Boxers" that fired from villages to our left and front.

About 10 o'clock I saw the advantage of holding the ground that I had obtained, and directed all my force to move forward, as I had then become aware of Russian troops being in action on my right, and could also hear the Japanese artillery farther to the right. My left flank at this time was uncovered, except by a small force of British cavalry. The British troops did not advance from Tong-Chow until the 14th, owing to the agreement previously referred to. On that day they marched for the line of concentration and found my force advancing on Pekin. At noon a British battery was at work a mile to my left and rear. At 11 a. m. two companies of the Fourteenth Infantry, under the immediate command of Colonel Daggett, had scaled the wall of the Chinese city at the northeast corner, and the flag of that regiment was the first foreign colors unfurled upon the walls surrounding Pekin.

The two companies on the wall, with the assistance of the troops facing the wall, drove away the Chinese defenders from the corner to the east gate of the Chinese city, where the British entered without opposition later in the day.

About noon it was reported to me that the Russians had battered open "Tung-pien-men gate" during the night and had effected an entrance there. I arrived at the gate soon afterwards and found in the gate some of the Fourteenth Infantry, followed by Reilly's battery. The Russian artillery and troops were in great confusion in the passage, their artillery facing in both directions, and I could see no effort being made to extricate themselves and give passage into the city.

One company of the Fourteenth Infantry deployed itself in the buildings to the right of the gate and poured effective fire onto the Tartar wall. Captain Reilly got two guns through a very narrow passage to his left, tearing down a wall to do so, and found a position a few yards to the left of the road where he could enfilade the Tartar wall, section by section, with shrapnel. The Fourteenth Infantry crossed the moat and, taking position paralleling the moat, deployed along a street facing the Tartar wall, and with the aid of the artillery swept it of Chinese troops. In this way, gradually working to the westward, the Tartar wall was cleared of opposition to the "Hait-men gate" and beyond.

Orders were sent to the Ninth to follow up the movement of the Fourteenth Infantry and Reilly's battery as soon as the wall was cleared of Chinese; also to follow the movement to the "Chien-men" gate of the Tartar city. The marines were to follow the general movement, but later were ordered to protect the train. At about 3 o'clock p. m. our advance had arrived opposite the legations, the fire of the Chinese having practically ended, and we drew over to the Tartar wall and entered the legation grounds with the Fourteenth Infantry by the "water gate or moat," Reilly's battery passing through the "Chien-men" gate, which was opened by the American and Russian marines of the besieged force. The Fourteenth Infantry was selected on this occasion in recognition of gallantry at Yang-tsun and during this day. The British troops entered at the "Shahuo" gate of the Chinese city, and following a road through the center of the city to opposite the legations, arrived there through the "water gate or moat" in advance of the United States troops.

Having communicated with Minister Conger, I withdrew the troops from the legation and camped just outside near the Tartar wall for the night. My casualties during the day were 8 enlisted men wounded in the Fourteenth Infantry, 1 enlisted man wounded of Battery F, Fifth Artillery, and 1 officer and 2 enlisted men wounded of the marines.

Upon entering the legations the appearance of the people and their surroundings, buildings, walls, streets, alleys, entrances, etc., showed every evidence of a confining siege. Barricades were built everywhere and of every sort of material, native brick being largely used for their construction, topped with sandbags made from every conceivable sort of cloth, from sheets and pillowcases to dress materials and brocaded curtains. Many of the legations were in ruins, and the English, Russian, and Amer-

ican, though standing and occupied, were filled with bullet holes from small arms and often having larger apertures made by shell.

The children presented a pitiable sight, white and wan for lack of proper food, but the adults, as a rule, seemed cheerful and little the worse for their trying experience, except from anxiety and constant care. They were living on short rations, a portion of which consisted of a very small piece of horse or mule meat daily. The Christian Chinese were being fed upon whatever could be secured, and were often reduced to killing dogs for meat.

All the surroundings indicated that the people had been closely besieged, confined to a small area without any comforts, no conveniences, and barely existing from day to day in hope of succor.

I inclose herewith a list furnished by Minister Conger showing the casualties during the siege among the various nations, as well as the number of men defending both the legations and the French mission at Pei-tang in another part of the city. The only two Americans in serious condition upon my arrival were Capt. John T. Myers, U. S. Marine Corps, lying quite ill with typhoid fever, and Asst. Surg. T. M. Lippitt, U. S. Navy, suffering from a severe gunshot wound in the upper left thigh. These officers are still here. Both are improving, and I hope at an early date to send them to Tientsin and thence to a hospital ship.

I was informed by Mr. Conger that a portion of the imperial city directly in front of the Chien-men gate had been used by Chinese to fire on the legations, and I determined to force the Chinese troops from this position. On the morning of the 15th I placed four guns of Reilly's battery on the Tartar wall at Chien-men gate and swept the walls to the westward to the next gate, there being some slight opposition in that direction, supported by poor artillery. About 8 o'clock a. m. the Chinese opened fire on us at Chien-men gate from the second gate of the imperial city north of Chien-men gate, whereupon I directed an attack on the first gate to be made, and in a short while Lieut. Charles P. Summerall, of Reilly's battery, had opened the door of this gate. Our troops entered, and were met with a severe fire from the next gate, about 600 yards distant.

Fire was directed upon the second gate with the battery and such of the infantry as could be elevated on the Tartar wall and side walls of the imperial city and act effectively. In the course of half an hour the Chinese fire was silenced, and Colonel Daggett led forward his regiment to the base of the second gate. Lieutenant Summerall was directed to open this gate with artillery, which he did. The course just indicated was pursued for four gates, the Chinese troops being driven from each gate in succession, the fourth gate being near what is known as the "palace grounds," which is surrounded by the "imperial guards."

At a conference that afternoon it was decided not to occupy the imperial city, and I withdrew my troops into the camp occupied the night before, maintaining my position on the Tartar wall at Chien-men gate.

The idea of not occupying the imperial city was not concurred in by the ministers in a conference held by them the next day. In their opinion the imperial city should be occupied. It was later decided by the generals to occupy the imperial grounds, and in consequence of this decision I reoccupied the grounds we had won on the 15th, placing the Ninth Infantry within as guard at the gate where our attack ceased.

During the 15th and the attack upon the gates referred to our losses were 2 enlisted men killed and 4 wounded, Ninth Infantry; 3 enlisted men killed and 14 wounded, Fourteenth Infantry; 1 enlisted man, Battery F, Fifth Artillery, wounded. At 8.50 o'clock a. m. of this date Capt. Henry J. Reilly, Fifth Artillery, was struck in the mouth and almost instantly killed when standing at my left elbow observing the effect of a shot from one of his guns by his side.

At a conference of the generals on the afternoon of the 16th the Chinese and Tartar cities were divided to the various forces for police and protection of the inhabitants.

The United States troops were assigned to the west half of the Chinese city and to that section of the Tartar city lying between the Chien-men gate and Shun-chin gate of the south wall of the Tartar city and north to the east and west street through the Tartar city, being bounded upon the east by the wall of the imperial city.

In order to safeguard the Pei-ho River for the passage of boats carrying supplies and transport the wounded and sick to Tientsin, troops were left at several points—at Pei-tsang about 400 men, of which the American forces supplied one company (G) from the Ninth Infantry; at Yang-tsun 800 men, all the French force; at Ho-shi-wu 100 Japanese, 50 English, 50 Americans. Company C, Ninth Infantry, was left at this point, the station being commanded by an English officer. At Matow the strength of the post was fixed at 100 men—50 Americans and 50 English—to be commanded by an American officer. I had 150 men in the command who were reported as being physically unable to continue the march to Peking. These men were left, and Capt. Alfred Hasbrouck, Fourteenth Infantry, detailed to the command of the post. At Tong-Chow one battalion Japanese (800), half battalion Russian (400), 50 English, and 50 American troops were left. For this service I detailed 50 marines. I also detailed 50 marines as guard for depot at the river in conjunction with 100 English troops detailed for like service.

The officers and men of the Signal Corps serving with this expedition have worked night and day to make successful and keep in order our telegraphic communication with Tong-ku. Usually the line was but a short while after us in reaching camp. Many and very perplexing annoyances have been met with and still continue. In some cases suspicion has been great that the Chinese were not the only responsible parties for cuts and removal of parts of the wire. Notwithstanding repairs have to be made almost daily, a large amount of business has been done, and the officers and men of the signal detachment are to be congratulated for the success attained. In order that offices might be opened at all points where desirable and to economize material, Major Scriven arranged to work jointly with the British detail, which action was approved by me. Our line has done service for all the armies and for newspaper correspondents to the extent it possibly could.

The medical department has provided as prompt relief to our wounded and as timely care of the sick as was possible to render. Before leaving Tientsin I caused to be established there hospital facilities that would accommodate 250 to 300 men. Thither has been sent quickly all wounded needing treatment in hospital and such sick as the chief surgeon deemed advisable. I am informed that the hospital ship *Relief* arrived in Taku Bay not long ago and took on board a number of the wounded and sick from Tientsin.

Capt. Frank DeW. Ramsey, Ninth Infantry, chief commissary and quartermaster with the troops, has quite successfully managed the timely arrival of supplies. At no time have the troops seriously suffered for food. We have not, of course, been able to issue in full the vegetable component of the ration.

The reports of regimental commanders, indorsed by me, accompanied by battalion and company commanders' reports, are herewith inclosed, and should be referred to for more complete detail of movements by regiments, battalions, and companies while on the march and during engagements which took place from Tientsin to Peking. In several instances mention is made of the individual gallantry of officers and men which did not come under my personal observation. I approve in each instance the remarks of approbation expressed by the commanders; my recommendations appear by indorsement on the reports.

Maps prepared under direction of Lieut. Harley B. Ferguson, Corps of Engineers, are also inclosed.

The following-named officers have served on my staff:

Personal staff.—Second Lieut. Roy B. Harper, Seventh Cavalry, aid-de-camp;

First Lieut. John W. Furlong, Sixth Cavalry, acting aid-de-camp; First Lieut. Benjamin B. Hyer, Sixth Cavalry, acting aid-de-camp.

Divisional staff.—Capt. Grote Hutcheson, Sixth Cavalry, adjutant-general; Maj. Jesse M. Lee, Ninth Infantry, inspector-general; Maj. George P. Scriven, Signal Corps, chief signal officer; Maj. William B. Banister, chief surgeon; Capt. William Crozier, Ordnance Department, chief ordnance officer; Capt. Frank DeW. Ramsey, Ninth Infantry, chief commissary; First Lieut. Harley B. Ferguson, Corps of Engineers, chief engineer officer.

Attached.—Lieut. Col. John S. Mallory, Forty-first Infantry; Maj. Samuel M. Mills, Sixth Artillery; Capt. Cornelius F. O'Keefe, Thirty-sixth Infantry; Second Lieut. Allen Smith, jr., Ninth Infantry; Lieut. Julian L. Latimer, U. S. Navy.

Every officer has been untiring in his respective duties, and in addition thereto has anxiously sought opportunity to aid in every possible way to further the object of this expedition.

My thanks are tendered to all. I shall take occasion very soon to make special report with my recommendations respecting officers of my staff.

I wish to invite especial attention to Col. A. S. Daggett, Fourteenth Infantry, for his gallantry at Yang-tsun, August 6; for energy and good judgment in the attack on Peking, August 14, and for gallantry and excellent supervision of the attack on the gates of the imperial city, August 15. I recommend that he be made a brigadier general, United States Army.

Very respectfully,

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,

Major-General, U. S. V., Commanding China Relief Expedition.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,

Washington, D. C.

APPENDIX B.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 7, 1900.

SIR: I transmit to you herewith the instructions of the President for the guidance of yourself and your associates as Commissioners to the Philippine Islands.

Very respectfully,

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

HON. WILLIAM H. TAFT,
President Board of Commissioners to the Philippine Islands.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, April 7, 1900.

SIR: In the message transmitted to the Congress on the 5th of December, 1899, I said, speaking of the Philippine Islands: "As long as the insurrection continues the military arm must necessarily be supreme. But there is no reason why steps should not be taken from time to time to inaugurate governments essentially popular in their form as fast as territory is held and controlled by our troops. To this end I am considering the advisability of the return of the commission, or such of the members thereof as can be secured, to aid the existing authorities and facilitate this work throughout the islands."

To give effect to the intention thus expressed I have appointed Hon. William H. Taft, of Ohio; Prof. Dean C. Worcester, of Michigan; Hon. Luke I. Wright, of Tennessee; Hon. Henry C. Ide, of Vermont, and Prof. Bernard Moses, of California, commissioners to the Philippine Islands to continue and perfect the work of organizing and establishing civil government already commenced by the military authorities, subject in all respects to any laws which Congress may hereafter enact.

The commissioners named will meet and act as a board, and the Hon. William H. Taft is designated as president of the board. It is probable that the transfer of authority from military commanders to civil officers will be gradual and will occupy a considerable period. Its successful accomplishment and the maintenance of peace and order in the meantime will require the most perfect cooperation between the civil and military authorities in the island, and both should be directed during the transition period by the same executive department. The commission will therefore report to the Secretary of War, and all their action will be subject to your approval and control.

You will instruct the commission to proceed to the city of Manila, where they will make their principal office, and to communicate with the military governor of the Philippine Islands, whom you will at the same time direct to render to them every assistance within his power in the performance of their duties. Without hampering them by too specific instruction, they should in general be enjoined, after making themselves familiar with the conditions and needs of the country, to devote their attention in the first instance to the establishment of municipal governments, in which the natives of the islands, both in the cities and in the rural communities, shall be afforded the opportunity to manage their own local affairs to the fullest extent of

which they are capable, and subject to the least degree of supervision and control which a careful study of their capacities and observation of the workings of native control show to be consistent with the maintenance of law, order, and loyalty.

The next subject in order of importance should be the organization of government in the larger administrative divisions, corresponding to counties, departments, or provinces, in which the common interests of many or several municipalities falling within the same tribal lines, or the same natural geographical limits, may best be subserved by a common administration. Whenever the commission is of the opinion that the condition of affairs in the islands is such that the central administration may safely be transferred from military to civil control, they will report that conclusion to you, with their recommendations as to the form of central government to be established for the purpose of taking over the control.

Beginning with the 1st day of September, 1900, the authority to exercise, subject to my approval, through the Secretary of War, that part of the power of government in the Philippine Islands which is of a legislative nature is to be transferred from the military governor of the islands to this commission, to be thereafter exercised by them in the place and stead of the military governor, under such rules and regulations as you shall prescribe, until the establishment of the civil central government for the islands contemplated in the last foregoing paragraph, or until Congress shall otherwise provide.

Exercise of this legislative authority will include the making of rules and orders, having the effect of law, for the raising of revenue by taxes, customs, duties, and imposts; the appropriation and expenditure of public funds of the islands; the establishment of an educational system throughout the islands; the establishment of a system to secure an efficient civil service; the organization and establishment of courts; the organization and establishment of municipal and departmental governments, and all other matters of a civil nature for which the military governor is now competent to provide by rules or orders of a legislative character.

The commission will also have power during the same period to appoint to office such officers under the judicial, educational, and civil-service systems and in the municipal and departmental governments as shall be provided for. Until the complete transfer of control the military governor will remain the chief executive head of the government of the islands, and will exercise the executive authority now possessed by him and not herein expressly assigned to the commission, subject, however, to the rules and orders enacted by the commission in the exercise of the legislative powers conferred upon them. In the meantime the municipal and departmental governments will continue to report to the military governor and be subject to his administrative supervision and control, under your direction, but that supervision and control will be confined within the narrowest limits consistent with the requirement that the powers of government in the municipalities and departments shall be honestly and effectively exercised and that law and order and individual freedom shall be maintained.

All legislative rules and orders, establishments of government, and appointments to office by the commission will take effect immediately, or at such times as they shall designate, subject to your approval and action upon the coming in of the commission's reports, which are to be made from time to time as their action is taken. Wherever civil governments are constituted under the direction of the commission, such military posts, garrisons, and forces will be continued for the suppression of insurrection and brigandage, and the maintenance of law and order, as the military commander shall deem requisite, and the military forces shall be at all times subject under his orders to the call of the civil authorities for the maintenance of law and order and the enforcement of their authority.

In the establishment of municipal governments the commission will take as the basis of their work the governments established by the military governor under his

order of August 8, 1899, and under the report of the board constituted by the military governor by his order of January 29, 1900, to formulate and report a plan of municipal government, of which his honor Cayetano Arellano, president of the audiencia, was chairman, and they will give to the conclusions of that board the weight and consideration which the high character and distinguished abilities of its members justify.

In the constitution of departmental or provincial governments, they will give especial attention to the existing government of the island of Negros, constituted, with the approval of the people of that island, under the order of the military governor of July 22, 1899, and after verifying, so far as may be practicable, the reports of the successful working of that government, they will be guided by the experience thus acquired, so far as it may be applicable to the condition existing in other portions of the Philippines. They will avail themselves, to the fullest degree practicable, of the conclusions reached by the previous commission to the Philippines.

In the distribution of powers among the governments organized by the commission the presumption is always to be in favor of the smaller subdivision, so that all the powers which can properly be exercised by the municipal government shall be vested in that government, and all the powers of a more general character which can be exercised by the departmental government shall be vested in that government, and so that in the governmental system which is the result of the process the central government of the islands, following the example of the distribution of the powers between the States and the National Government of the United States, shall have no direct administration except of matters of purely general concern, and shall have only such supervision and control over local governments as may be necessary to secure and enforce faithful and efficient administration by local officers.

The many different degrees of civilization and varieties of custom and capacity among the people of the different islands preclude very definite instruction as to the part which the people shall take in the selection of their own officers; but these general rules are to be observed: That in all cases the municipal officers, who administer the local affairs of the people, are to be selected by the people, and that wherever officers of more extended jurisdiction are to be selected in any way, natives of the islands are to be preferred, and if they can be found competent and willing to perform the duties, they are to receive the offices in preference to any others.

It will be necessary to fill some offices for the present with Americans which after a time may well be filled by natives of the islands. As soon as practicable a system for ascertaining the merit and fitness of candidates for civil office should be put in force. An indispensable qualification for all offices and positions of trust and authority in the islands must be absolute and unconditional loyalty to the United States; and absolute and unhampered authority and power to remove and punish any officer deviating from that standard must at all times be retained in the hands of the central authority of the islands.

In all the forms of government and administrative provisions which they are authorized to prescribe, the commission should bear in mind that the government which they are establishing is designed, not for our satisfaction or for the expression of our theoretical views, but for the happiness, peace, and prosperity of the people of the Philippine Islands, and the measures adopted should be made to conform to their customs, their habits, and even their prejudices, to the fullest extent consistent with the accomplishment of the indispensable requisites of just and effective government.

At the same time the commission should bear in mind, and the people of the islands should be made plainly to understand, that there are certain great principles of government which have been made the basis of our governmental system which we deem essential to the rule of law and the maintenance of individual freedom, and of which they have, unfortunately, been denied the experience possessed by us; that

there are also certain practical rules of government which we have found to be essential to the preservation of these great principles of liberty and law, and that these principles and these rules of government must be established and maintained in their islands for the sake of their liberty and happiness, however much they may conflict with the customs or laws of procedure with which they are familiar.

It is evident that the most enlightened thought of the Philippine Islands fully appreciates the importance of these principles and rules, and they will inevitably within a short time command universal assent. Upon every division and branch of the government of the Philippines, therefore, must be imposed these inviolable rules:

That no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation; that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense; that excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted; that no person shall be put twice in jeopardy for the same offense, or be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; that the right to be secure against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist except as a punishment for crime; that no bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed; that no law shall be passed abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the rights of the people to peaceably assemble and petition the Government for a redress of grievances; that no law shall be made respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and that the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship without discrimination or preference shall forever be allowed.

It will be the duty of the commission to make a thorough investigation into the titles to the large tracts of land held or claimed by individuals or by religious orders; into the justice of the claims and complaints made against such landholders by the people of the island, or any part of the people, and to seek by wise and peaceable measures a just settlement of the controversies and redress of wrongs which have caused strife and bloodshed in the past. In the performance of this duty the commission is enjoined to see that no injustice is done; to have regard for substantial rights and equity, disregarding technicalities so far as substantial right permits, and to observe the following rules:

That the provision of the treaty of Paris pledging the United States to the protection of all rights of property in the islands, and as well the principle of our own Government which prohibits the taking of private property without due process of law, shall not be violated; that the welfare of the people of the islands, which should be a paramount consideration, shall be attained consistently with this rule of property right; that if it becomes necessary for the public interest of the people of the islands to dispose of claims to property which the commission finds to be not lawfully acquired and held, disposition shall be made thereof by due legal procedure, in which there shall be full opportunity for fair and impartial hearing and judgment; that if the same public interests require the extinguishment of property rights lawfully acquired and held, due compensation shall be made out of the public treasury therefor; that no form of religion and no minister of religion shall be forced upon any community or upon any citizen of the islands; that upon the other hand no minister of religion shall be interfered with or molested in following his calling, and that the separation between state and church shall be real, entire, and absolute.

It will be the duty of the commission to promote and extend, and, as they find occasion, to improve, the system of education already inaugurated by the military authorities. In doing this they should regard as of first importance the extension of a system of primary education which shall be free to all, and which shall tend to fit the

people for the duties of citizenship and for the ordinary avocations of a civilized community. This instruction should be given in the first instance in every part of the islands in the language of the people. In view of the great number of languages spoken by the different tribes, it is especially important to the prosperity of the islands that a common medium of communication may be established, and it is obviously desirable that this medium should be the English language. Especial attention should be at once given to affording full opportunity to all the people of the islands to acquire the use of the English language.

It may be well that the main changes which should be made in the system of taxation and in the body of the laws under which the people are governed, except such changes as have already been made by the military government, should be relegated to the civil government which is to be established under the auspices of the commission. It will, however, be the duty of the commission to inquire diligently as to whether there are any further changes which ought not to be delayed; and if so, they are authorized to make such changes, subject to your approval. In doing so they are to bear in mind that taxes which tend to penalize or repress industry and enterprise are to be avoided; that provisions for taxation should be simple, so that they may be understood by the people; that they should affect the fewest practicable subjects of taxation which will serve for the general distribution of the burden.

The main body of the laws which regulate the rights and obligations of the people should be maintained with as little interference as possible. Changes made should be mainly in procedure, and in the criminal laws to secure speedy and impartial trials and at the same time effective administration and respect for individual rights.

In dealing with the uncivilized tribes of the islands the commission should adopt the same course followed by Congress in permitting the tribes of our North American Indians to maintain their tribal organization and government, and under which many of those tribes are now living in peace and contentment, surrounded by a civilization to which they are unable or unwilling to conform. Such tribal governments should, however, be subjected to wise and firm regulation; and, without undue or petty interference, constant and active effort should be exercised to prevent barbarous practices and introduce civilized customs.

Upon all officers and employees of the United States, both civil and military, should be impressed a sense of the duty to observe not merely the material but the personal and social rights of the people of the islands, and to treat them with the same courtesy and respect for their personal dignity which the people of the United States are accustomed to require from each other.

The articles of capitulation of the city of Manila on the 13th of August, 1898, concluded with these words:

"This city, its inhabitants, its churches and religious worship, its educational establishments, and its private property of all descriptions are placed under the special safeguard of the faith and honor of the American army."

I believe that this pledge has been faithfully kept. As high and sacred an obligation rests upon the Government of the United States to give protection for property and life, civil and religious freedom, and wise, firm, and unselfish guidance in the paths of peace and prosperity to all the people of the Philippine Islands. I charge this commission to labor for the full performance of this obligation, which concerns the honor and conscience of their country, in the firm hope that through their labors all the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands may come to look back with gratitude to the day when God gave victory to American arms at Manila and set their land under the sovereignty and the protection of the people of the United States.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

The SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington.*

APPENDIX C.

OFFICE OF U. S. MILITARY GOVERNOR IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
AND HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE PHILIPPINES,
Manila, P. I., June 21, 1900.

NOTICE OF AMNESTY.

By direction of the President of the United States, the undersigned announces amnesty with complete immunity for the past and absolute liberty of action for the future to all persons who are now, or at any time since February 4, 1899, have been, in insurrection against the United States in either a military or civil capacity, and who shall, within a period of ninety days from the date hereof, formally renounce all connection with such insurrection and subscribe to a declaration acknowledging and accepting the sovereignty and authority of the United States in and over the Philippine Islands. The privilege herewith published is extended to all concerned without any reservation whatever, excepting that persons who have violated the laws of war during the period of active hostilities are not embraced within the scope of this amnesty.

All who desire to take advantage of the terms herewith set forth are requested to present themselves to the commanding officer of American troops at the most convenient station, who will receive them with due consideration according to rank, make provision for their immediate wants, prepare the necessary records, and thereafter permit each individual to proceed to any part of the archipelago, according to his own wishes, for which purpose the United States will furnish such transportation as may be available, either by railway, steamboat, or wagon. Prominent persons who may desire to confer with the military governor or with the United States Philippine Commission will be permitted to visit Manila and will, as far as possible, be provided with transportation for that purpose.

In order to mitigate as much as possible consequences resulting from the various disturbances which, since 1896, have succeeded each other so rapidly, and to provide in some measure for destitute Filipino soldiers during the transitory period which must inevitably succeed a general peace, the military authorities of the United States will pay 30 pesos to each man who presents a rifle in good condition.

ARTHUR MACARTHUR,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, U. S. Military Governor in the Philippines.

• OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY GOVERNOR
IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, P. I., July 2, 1900.

The military governor is prepared to assure the native citizens of the Philippine Islands that the following provisions will be embodied in any form of civil government established in the archipelago by the United States:

1. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.

2. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation.

3. In all criminal prosecutions the people shall enjoy the right of a speedy public trial; to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against them; to have compulsory process of obtaining witnesses in their behalf, and to have the assistance of counsel in their defense. Excessive bail shall not be required; excessive fines shall not be imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishments inflicted.

4. No person shall be put twice in jeopardy for the same offense, or be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself.

5. Unreasonable search and seizure shall not be practiced.

6. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist except as a punishment for crime.

7. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

8. No law shall be passed abridging the freedom of speech or of the press or of the rights of the people to peacefully assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances.

9. No disqualification to holding office, either civil or military, in the government hereafter to be established under the sovereignty of the United States in these islands shall arise from service in the insurgent army.

10. As, under the Constitution of the United States, complete religious freedom is guaranteed, and no minister of religion can be interfered with or molested in following his calling in a peaceful or lawful manner, and there must be complete separation of church and state, so here the civil government of these islands, hereafter to be established, will give the same security to the citizens thereof and guarantee that no form of religion shall be forced by the government upon any community or upon any citizens of the islands; that no minister of religion in following his calling in a peaceful and lawful manner shall be interfered with or molested by the government or any person; that no public funds shall be used for the support of religious organizations or any member thereof; that no official process shall be used to collect contributions from the people for the support of any church, priest, or religious order; that no minister of religion by virtue of his being a minister shall exercise any public or governmental office or authority, and that the separation of church and state must be complete and entire.

In his individual capacity the military governor makes himself responsible for the following:

1. Upon the complete cessation of hostilities and the surrender of all arms now in the hands of the Filipino army, the private property now in the possession of the United States shall be returned, upon due identification, to the individual owners, or adequate rent paid for the use thereof, provided that the owners in each case take the prescribed oath of allegiance. This shall not involve the payment of damages for property heretofore used, destroyed, or consumed.

2. All money now held in these islands or in the hands of any Filipino agent in Hongkong or elsewhere, for the use of the insurgent army, shall, upon being deposited in the United States treasury in the city of Manila, become a trust for the benefit of the widows and orphans of insurgent soldiers killed in battle or who may have died from disease contracted in the service since the 4th day of February, 1896, and for the assistance of the disabled soldiers of such army. The said trust fund shall be distributed by a committee of Filipinos, to be appointed by the United States military governor upon the recommendation of General Aguinaldo or such other high authority as may be satisfactory to all concerned, the committee thus appointed to hold its meetings and perform its functions under the advice and control of the military governor, and the action of the committee in all particulars to be subject to the approval of the military governor. In consideration of the deposit of the funds as

described above, the commanding general of the United States forces and military governor will release all claim to the possession and enjoyment of such funds in behalf of the United States and further agrees to turn over to the committee above described, for the same purpose, the money which the Army of the United States has captured from the insurgent forces, provided that the amount so turned over by the military governor shall not in any event exceed the amount captured by the United States forces during the period of hostilities.

ARTHUR MACARTHUR,

Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Military Governor in the Philippines.

APPENDIX D.

[War Department telegram.]

AUGUST 17, 1900.

TO PHILIPPINE COMMISSION, *Manila*:

The President wishes you to report by cable the views of commission on the general condition of the islands as to peace and industry; business and revenue conditions prevailing; progress of opportunity for education; disposition of the people toward the United States; what improvement in this particular; the present extent of the insurrection; how much of the archipelago is tranquil; how much is still in disturbed state; probable continuance of guerrilla warfare and influences operating to prolong it; how it can best be brought to a close; conditions and requirements of civil government.

Root, *Secretary of War*.

MANILA, *August 21, 1900.*

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington*:

Replying to dispatch, commission reports: It has for two months and a half made diligent inquiries into conditions prevailing. Mass of people has aptitude for education, but is ignorant, superstitious, and credulous in a remarkable degree. Hostility against Americans was originally aroused by absurd falsehoods of unscrupulous leaders. Distribution of troops in 300 posts has by contact largely dispelled hostility and steadily improved temper of people. This improvement, furthered by abuses of insurgents, affirms that large number of people long for peace and are willing to accept government under United States. Insurgents not surrendering after defeat have divided into small guerrilla bands under general officers or become ladrones. Nearly all prominent generals and politicians of insurrection except Aguinaldo have since been captured or have surrendered and have taken oath of allegiance.

Policy of leniency culminating in amnesty had marked effect to induce surrenders until defining of political issues in United States, reported here in full, gave hope to insurgent officers still in arms, or changed policy and stayed surrenders to await result of elections. Disturbance in parts of island kept up and avowed by insurgent proclamation and orders to influence election do not show unfriendly attitude of majority of people of provinces where they occur, but only activity of small insurgent bodies in mountain fastnesses, whence they issue for usually harmless night attacks or murderous ambush of small American squads, or to collect contributions or recruit from people terrorized by cutting out tongues, cutting off limbs, burying alive, murder, and plunder. Difficulty of detection enables insurgents to maintain surveillance over people even in some garrisoned towns. Uncertainty as to future policy of United States and defenselessness of people without arms largely prevent them aiding Americans in suppressing outrages.

Despite these difficulties, maintenance of status quo makes for more peaceful conditions. All northern Luzon, except in Nuevecija and Bulacan, are substantially free from insurgents. People are busy planting and are asking for municipal organization. Railway and telegraph lines from Manila to Dagupan, 122 miles, have not been molested for five months. In excepted provinces and parts of provinces of

southern Luzon insurrecto bands dodge from one mountain refuge to another and give occasional trouble. Tagalogs, alone active in leading guerrilla warfare, have succeeded in recruiting bands among the Visayans in Samar, Leyte, and parts of Panay, which maintain themselves by method described. In Negros, Cebu, Romblon, Masbate, Sibuyan, Tablas, Bohol, and other Visayan islands little disturbance exists and civil government is eagerly awaited. Near Cagayan, in Mindanao, old Tagalog penal settlement, considerable force of ladrones makes neighboring country dangerous, and disturbance exists at Surigao, but in south of this large sparsely settled island, at Zamboanga, Cottabatto, and other points, the country is tranquil.

Four years of war and lawlessness in parts of islands have created unsettled conditions and unguarded American or foreigner traveling ordinary trails far from garrisons and attracting cupidity runs risk of violence even in pacified provinces. Native constabulary and militia, which should be organized at once, will end this and the terrorism to which defenseless people are subjected. Natives desire to enlist in these organizations. If judiciously selected and officered, will be efficient forces for maintenance of order and will permit early material reduction of United States troops.

It is conceded by all but men in arms and is implied in their proclamation that if election confirms present policy remnant of insurrection will disappear within sixty days by surrender of leaders and fading out of rank and file. Ladrones, in part a heritage from Spanish rule, will continue, but can be suppressed by measures. Existing insurrecto organization now maintained with greatest difficulty for purpose stated. Effort is to mass enough insurgents to crush one of our small garrisons for political effect, but hitherto without result. Change of policy by turning islands over to a coterie of Tagalog politicians will blight their fair prospects of enormous improvement, drive out capital, make life and property—secular and religious—most insecure, banish by fear of cruel proscription considerable body of conservative Filipinos who have aided Americans in well-founded belief that their people are not now fit for self-government, and reintroduce the same oppression and corruption which existed in all provinces under Malolos government during the eight months of its control. The result will be factional strife between jealous leaders, chaos, and anarchy, and will require and justify active intervention of our Government or some other.

Business interrupted by war, is much improved as peace extends, but investment of new capital is retarded by doubt concerning the policy of the United States. In Negros more sugar is in cultivation than ever before. New forestry regulations give impetus to timber trade and reduces high price of lumber. Cultivation of rice in some provinces is retarded by loss of draft cattle through disease and war. Meat is now 15 cents a pound. Customs collections for last quarter were 50 per cent greater than ever in Spanish history, and August collections show further increase. Total revenues for same period was one-third greater than any quarter under Spain, though cedula tax, chief source of Spanish revenue, has been practically abolished. Economy and efficiency of military government have created surplus fund of \$6,000,000 Mexican, which should be expended in much needed public works, notably improvement of Manila Harbor, the condition of which, with consequent delay and expense of landing goods, is a greater embargo on business than many nearly prohibitory tariff rates inherited from Spain and still operative.

With proper tariff and facilities Manila will become the great port of the Orient. Spanish revenue laws throwing burden of taxation on the poor give the wealthy comparative immunity. Tariff now prevents importations from America of canned goods, machinery, and other necessities. Spanish inland revenue chiefly derived from poll tax, tax on small business, fishing license, the like, but no land tax. Are formulating laws remedying these evils, and confident that by judicious customs laws, reasonable ad valorem land tax, and proper corporation franchise tax, imposition of no greater rate than that in the average American State will

give less annoyance, and with peace will produce revenue sufficient to pay expenses of efficient government, including militia and constabulary.

Bad condition of currency hinders business. Steps should be taken toward early resumption of gold standard. Are preparing stringent civil-service law, giving equal opportunity to Filipinos and Americans, with preferences for former where qualifications are equal to enter at lowest rank and by promotion reach head of department. Municipal corporations are being organized on popular basis. Much needed reform in civil and criminal procedure; criminal code and judicial system favored by Filipino bar will be effected. Railroad franchises should at once be granted. Railroads will revolutionize life and business in these wonderfully rich, beautiful, and healthful tropical islands. Forty-five miles of railroad extension under negotiation will give access to large province rich in valuable minerals, a mile high, with strictly temperate climate curing tropical diseases. Railroad construction will give employment to many, and communication will furnish market to vast stretches of rich agricultural lands.

Calls from all parts of the islands for public schools, school supplies, and English teachers are greater than commission can provide until comprehensive school system is organized. Night schools for teaching English to adults are being established in response to popular demand. Native children show aptitude in learning English. Spanish is spoken by a small fraction of the people, and in a few years the medium of communication in courts, public offices, and between different tribes will be English.

Creation of central government within eighteen months, like that of Porto Rico, under which substantially all rights described in bill of rights in Federal Constitution are to be secured to the people of the Philippines, will bring to them contentment, prosperity, education, and political enlightenment.

WILLIAM H. TAFT.
DEAN C. WORCESTER.
LUKE I. WRIGHT.
HENRY C. IDE.
BERNARD MOSES.

APPENDIX E.

AN ACT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF AN EFFICIENT AND HONEST CIVIL SERVICE IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission that—

SECTION 1. The commission shall appoint three persons to be members of a board to be called the Philippine civil service board. The commission shall designate one of such persons as chairman and another as secretary, and may in its discretion designate from among the members of the board a chief examiner.

SEC. 2. No person shall be eligible for appointment as a member of the board unless he shall be a native of the Philippine Islands owing and acknowledging allegiance to the United States, or a citizen of the United States.

SEC. 3. Each member of the board shall during his incumbency reside in Manila, and shall receive an annual salary of three thousand dollars and his necessary traveling expenses while in the discharge of his official duties. In case the commission shall designate a member of the board to act as chief examiner, he shall receive in addition to his salary as a member of the board a further annual compensation of five hundred dollars.

SEC. 4. The board shall prepare rules adapted to carry out the purpose of this act, which is hereby declared to be the establishment and maintenance of an efficient and honest civil service in all the executive branches of the government of the Philippine Islands, central, departmental, and provincial, and of the city of Manila, by appointments and promotions according to merit and by competitive examinations where the same are practicable, and it shall be the duty of all officers in the Philippine civil service, in the departments and offices to which any such rules may relate, to aid, in all proper ways, in carrying said rules, and any modifications thereof, into effect.

SEC. 5. This act shall apply, except as hereinafter expressly provided, to all appointments of civilians to execute positions under—

- (a) The military governor.
- (b) The United States Philippine Commission.
- (c) The treasurer of the islands.
- (d) The auditor for the islands.
- (e) The collector of customs for the islands.
- (f) The collector of inland revenue for the islands.
- (g) The director of posts for the islands.
- (h) The civil service board.
- (i) The bureau of forestry.
- (j) The bureau of mines.
- (k) The general superintendent of public instruction.
- (l) Wardens of penitentiaries and prisons.
- (m) The provost-marshal-general of Manila.
- (n) The captain of the port at Manila.

SEC. 6. The rules to be adopted by the board shall provide:

- (a) For the classification of all offices and employments specified in section 5.

(b) For the appointment to those offices requiring technical, professional, or scientific knowledge by competitive or noncompetitive examinations or otherwise, as the board shall determine.

(c) For the selection of members of the police force and of the fire department in the city of Manila and of guards at prisons and penitentiaries by competitive or noncompetitive examination, or otherwise, as the board, after consultation with the military governor and his approval, shall determine.

(d) For the selection of laborers, skilled and unskilled, according to the priority of their applications, by such noncompetitive examinations as may be practicable, and which need not, if the board shall so limit them, relate to more than the capacity of the applicants to labor, their habits of industry and sobriety, and their honesty.

(e) For the promotion of members of one rank of the classified service to the next higher rank by competitive examination. In the competition the board may provide, in its discretion, for the allowance of credit to the previous experience and efficiency of the applicant in the civil service of the islands, to be estimated by the officer or officers under whose direction the service has been rendered, under such limitations as the board, by general rule, may prescribe: Provided, That such credit shall not be allowed to any applicant who shall not attain a minimum average per centum to be fixed by the board.

(f) For a period of probation before the appointment or employment is made permanent.

(g) For the preparation and holding at Manila, Iloilo, and Cebu of open competitive examinations of a practical character for testing the fitness of applicants for appointment to the classified service, and the fitness of officers and employees for promotion therein; and for the preparation and holding of the same examinations in the United States under the auspices of the United States Civil Service Commission for original appointment.

(h) For selection, according to average percentage, from among those certified by the board as rated highest in such competition.

(i) For transfers under limitations to be fixed by the rules from one branch of the classified service to another, or from the Federal classified civil service of the United States to the classified service of the Philippine Islands.

(j) For reinstatements in the service under limitations to be fixed by the rules.

(k) For the examination in the Spanish language of all applicants who are citizens of the United States and in the English language of all applicants who are natives of the Philippine Islands, whenever, in the opinion of the board, knowledge of both languages is essential to an efficient discharge of the duties of the positions sought.

(l) For the holding of noncompetitive examinations when applicants fail to compete after due notice has been given of an open competitive examination to fill an existing vacancy.

(m) For a thorough physical examination by a competent physician of every applicant for examination in the United States and for rejection of every such applicant found to be physically disqualified for efficient service in the Philippine Islands.

(n) For a limitation upon the age of those entering the lowest rank of the classified service, the maximum age under which shall not be greater than forty years and the minimum age not less than eighteen.

(o) For eliciting from all applicants for examination full information as to their citizenship, nativity, age, education, physical qualifications, and such other information as may reasonably be required affecting their fitness for the service which they seek to enter.

(p) For the employment of clerks and other employees for temporary service where it is impracticable to make appointments as provided in this act, for terms not exceeding ninety days, but no person shall be employed under this exception for more than ninety days in a year.

(g) The enumeration herein of the subjects to be covered by the rules of the board shall not be regarded as exclusive, but the board shall have power to adopt any rule, not in violation of the limitations of the act which will more efficiently secure the enforcement of the act.

SEC. 7. The board shall keep minutes of its own proceedings, and on or before the first day of January of each year shall make an annual report to the military governor and to the commission showing its proceedings, the rules which it has adopted, the practical effect thereof, and suggestions for carrying out more effectually the purpose of this act.

SEC. 8. The board shall supervise the preparation and rating and have control of all examinations in the Philippine Islands under this act. The board may designate a suitable number of persons in the Philippine civil service to conduct its examinations and to serve as members of examining committees, and when examiners with special, technical, or professional qualifications are required for the preparation or rating of examination papers it may designate competent persons in the service for such special duty, after consultation with the proper officer or officers under whom they are serving. The duties required of such persons as members of examining committees, or as special examiners, shall be considered as part of their official duties and shall be performed without extra compensation. When persons can not be found in the Philippine service with the necessary qualifications for special examining work that may be required, the board is authorized to employ at a reasonable compensation persons not in public employment for such work, which compensation shall be paid out of the general funds appropriated for the purposes of the board on its order.

SEC. 9. The board may make investigations and report upon all matters relating to the enforcement of this act and the rules adopted hereunder, and in making such investigations the board and its duly authorized examiners are empowered to administer oaths, to summon witnesses, and to require the production of official books and records which may be relevant to such investigation.

SEC. 10. The board shall have a permanent office in the city of Manila. When examinations are to be held by the board, either in Manila, Iloilo, or Cebu, officers having the custody of public buildings shall allow their reasonable use for the purpose of holding such examinations.

SEC. 11. The head of each office to which this act applies shall notify the board in writing without delay of all appointments, permanent, temporary, or probationals made in the classified service in his office, of all rejections after the period of probation, and of all transfers, promotions, reductions, resignations, or vacancies from any cause in said service, and of the date thereof; and a record of the same shall be kept by the board.

SEC. 12. When the board shall find that any person is holding a position in the civil service in violation of the provisions of this act or the rules of the board, it shall certify information of the fact to the disbursing and auditing officers through whom the payment of the salary or wages of such position is by law required to be made, and if thereafter the disbursing or auditing officer shall pay, or permit to be paid, to the person such salary or wages, the payment shall be illegal, the disbursing officer shall not receive credit for the same, and the auditing officer who authorizes the payment shall be liable on his official bond for the loss resulting to the proper government.

SEC. 13. Any person in the Philippine civil service who shall wilfully or corruptly, by himself or in cooperation with one or more persons, defeat, deceive, or obstruct any person in the matter of his right of examination by said board, or who shall wilfully, corruptly, and falsely rate, grade, estimate, or report upon the examination or standing of any person examined hereunder, or who shall wilfully and corruptly make any false representations relative thereto, or who shall wilfully and corruptly furnish any special or secret information for the purpose of improving or injuring

the prospects or chances of any person so examined, or to be examined, employed, appointed, or promoted shall, for each offense, be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or by imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 14. Any person who shall willfully and corruptly become the beneficiary of an act in violation of the last preceding section shall be punished as provided in that section.

SEC. 15. No inquiry shall be made, and no consideration whatever shall be given to any information, relative to the political or religious opinions or affiliations of persons examined, or to be examined, for entrance into the service, or of officers or employees in the matter of promotion: Provided, however, that disloyalty to the United States of America as the supreme authority in these islands shall be a complete disqualification for holding office in the Philippine civil service.

SEC. 16. Every applicant for admission to the Philippine civil service shall, before being admitted to examination in the islands, take and subscribe the following oath before a justice of the peace in and for the province in which he is, or before a member of the civil-service board, the members of which are authorized to administer the same:

OATH OF APPLICANT.

I, ———, having applied for admission to the civil service of the Philippine Islands, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I recognize and accept the supreme authority of the United States of America in these islands, and will maintain true faith and allegiance thereto; that I will obey the laws, legal orders, and decrees promulgated by its duly constituted authorities; that I impose upon myself this obligation voluntarily, without mental reservation or purpose of evasion. So help me God. (The last four words to be stricken out in case of affirmation.)

(Signature) _____

Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me this — day of —, 19—.

The oath of the applicant shall be filed with the secretary of the board.

SEC. 17. No officer or employee in the Philippine civil service shall, directly or indirectly, give or hand over to any other officer or employee in said service any money or other valuable thing to be applied to the promotion of any political object whatever, and a violation of this section by the giving or receiving officer or employee shall subject the violator to a penalty of not exceeding \$500, or to imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, and upon conviction he shall be removed from office.

SEC. 18. No person in the Philippine civil service shall be under obligation to contribute to a political fund or to render a political service, or be removed or otherwise prejudiced for refusing to do so. Any person soliciting political contributions from public officers or employees shall be subject to the same penalties as those provided in the preceding section.

SEC. 19. In the appointment of officers and employees under the provisions of this act the appointing officer, in his selection from the list of eligibles to be furnished him by the board, shall, where other qualifications are equal, prefer—

First. Natives of the Philippine Islands.

Second. All honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines of the United States.

SEC. 20. The requirements of this act for entrance into the civil service, or for promotion by competitive examination, shall not apply to the selection of the treasurer for the islands; the auditor for the islands; the collector of customs for the islands; the deputy collector of customs for the islands; the collector of inland revenue for the islands; the director of posts for the islands; the head of the bureau of forestry; the head of the bureau of mines; the superintendent of public instruction;

the members of the civil-service board, or of one private secretary for the military governor and for each member of the United States Philippine Commission. But, after eighteen months from the date when the board shall certify that it has a sufficient list of eligibles to supply vacancies, vacancies occurring in all the foregoing offices, except in the private secretaryships above described, shall be filled without examination from a class to be composed of the first, second, and third assistants in all the foregoing offices, the intention of this provision being that the appointing power may, by virtue hereof, transfer from one office to another a person deemed competent to fill the vacancy.

SEC. 21. The requirements of this act for entrance or promotion by competitive examination shall not apply to the office of cashier of the collector of customs for the islands, to the captain of the port at Manila, to the collector of customs at Iloilo, and to the collector of customs at Cebu, until one year after the date when the board shall make the certificate prescribed in the preceding section, after which vacancies in such offices shall be filled by promotion by competitive examination as in other cases.

SEC. 22. The persons now employed in the civil service of the Philippine Islands whose positions may be classified by the operation of this act and the rules herein provided for shall, unless dismissed by proper authority, continue in the service and discharge the duties assigned them: Provided, That the board may, in its discretion, require by rule that all such employees shall pass examinations practically adapted to show their fitness to fill the positions now held by them, and that in case of failure to pass such examinations to the satisfaction of the board they shall be dismissed from the service.

SEC. 23. This act shall not apply to the selection of school-teachers of the department of public instruction, for which special legislation will be provided.

SEC. 24. The rules to be prepared and certified by the board shall be promulgated by executive order of the military governor.

SEC. 25. After the passage of this act no civilian shall be employed in the offices specified in section 5 of this act, except in accordance with its terms: Provided, that between the time of its passage and the date when the board herein created shall officially inform the military governor and the commission that it is ready to certify a list of persons eligible to appointment under the provisions of this act for any vacancy occurring, appointments for temporary service may be made to fill vacancies or newly created offices to continue until such certification is made and such vacancies can be regularly filled, under the requirements of this act and the rules of the board adopted in accordance herewith. Persons so temporarily appointed may compete in the examinations held for regular entrance to the classified service.

SEC. 26. In this act whenever a sum of money is mentioned it shall be understood to refer to the money of the United States.

SEC. 27. Upon the passage of this act and the appointment and organization of the board it shall be the duty of the head of each office to which this act applies upon application by the board to certify to the board a complete list of all the officers and employees engaged therein, together with a full statement of the duties performed by them and the compensation received by them.

SEC. 28. No person shall be admitted to the competitive examinations to be held under this act who are not either—

- (a) Citizens of the United States, or
- (b) Natives of the Philippine Islands, or
- (c) Persons who have, under and by virtue of the treaty of Paris, acquired the political rights of natives of the islands.

SEC. 29. This act shall take effect on its passage and shall be referred to as the "Civil-service act."

Enacted September 19, 1900.

WM. H. TAFT, President.

APPENDIX F.

MEMORANDUM CONCERNING MONEY IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS SUBMITTED TO THE HONORABLE SECRETARY OF WAR BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The situation as to the money or medium of exchange in the Philippine Islands is exactly parallel to that which exists and must exist in every community enjoying a foreign trade which uses silver as the medium of exchange and measurer of values in its own domestic affairs.

In the great commercial world gold is the standard of value, and it or its equivalent is the medium of all payments. The value of goods sent from the Philippines to the outside world is therefore realized in gold, and at some point or place this form of payment must be exchanged into silver (the current money in the islands). When the outward commerce from the islands is large, the demand for this kind of conversion is great and silver is obtained at a higher cost to the Philippine exporter.

Quite contrariwise, when goods are purchased abroad for importation into the islands, they are of necessity paid for in gold or gold equivalents. This requires a conversion of the domestic current money (silver) into gold. When the inward commerce is large the demand for *this* kind of conversion is great, the cost of gold increases (under the law of supply and demand) or, what is the same thing in substance, the value of silver falls.

The cost to the people in their transactions with the rest of the world, as a result of using a medium of exchange among themselves not strictly related to the money of the people with whom they trade is very great. This cost can not be absolutely determined. It is best indicated by the fluctuations in the price of gold or London exchange measured in their money. This fluctuation is marked by a difference equal to 10 per cent in the course of a twelvemonth.

The effect produced is this: When the islands have commodities to export, the value of their payment falls. When they have imports to *pay*, the value of the money in which they are obliged to pay rises. Whether they buy or sell, therefore, they suffer loss by reason of a currency unrelated to the world's money, gold.

The evident cure is to establish their domestic money in a fixed relation to the world's money, or what might better be called the settling-house standard, London, or New York. Can this be done? Probably it can. How? By following, in a modified way, what is now in vogue in the United States—that is to say, let the island government, or our own Government, as may be thought the wiser, buy silver bullion and coin 412½ grains, nine-tenths fine, into pesos or Filipino dollars.

Pay them out for all goods bought or service rendered, at the ratio of 2 silver pesos to \$1 of gold, and *ree* to redeem them from the holder at the same ratio, namely, \$1 in gold for 2 silver pesos (or Filipino dollars). At the present price of silver bullion there would be a nominal profit of about 5 per cent to the Government in thus *buying* bullion and coining money. Such profit, however, should not be absorbed into the public Treasury under the misleading appellation of seigniorage. It should be kept in a separate trust fund to meet the shrinkage in possible redemptions.

This course, successfully inaugurated, would give comparative stability in all the

exchanges of the islands. Neither London nor New York exchange could reach a point higher than the cost of shipping gold, nor could the rate of exchange fall below the cost of bringing gold into the islands. This is evident from the fact that in the islands gold could be converted into domestic silver money at the fixed rate of one for two, and, conversely, domestic silver money (the new coinage) could be converted into gold at the fixed rate of two for one.

There are two considerations which must be recognized as attending dangers or embarrassments to the course suggested.

First. If the bullion value in the new silver coinage rose much above the fixed gold equivalent, they would to some extent be shipped out of the country to be exchanged for gold at the higher rate. The result of this would be to deplete the volume of circulating medium; or,

Second. If the bullion value of the silver in the new coinage fell *below* the average cost to the Government, there would be a loss involved in that portion which came in for redemption in gold.

These two objections are, however, more nominal than real, because they would tend to be self-corrective, for if in the first case the silver was shipped from the island to be sold abroad as bullion, the effect would be to depress its price abroad; and in the second case, although the bullion value of the coin should fall so far below the *cost* price to the Government as to send in for redemption in gold, the amount so redeemed would reduce the circulating volume, which, in the nature of things, could not be seriously depleted without raising (locally) the value of the coins remaining in circulation.

The money medium in present use consists in the main of Mexican silver dollars, a little heavier in weight and a little finer in quality than our dollars of 412½ grains. The total circulating medium amounts to probably thirty millions.

With the development of the islands, the greater diversity of industry, and an increased production—all of which may confidently be anticipated—the need of a larger supply of local currency will be manifested. The operations of the Army and Navy in buying supplies and in payments to soldiers and sailors has already had the effect seriously to dislocate the exchange rates between our money and the Philippine money. It seems imperatively necessary to open the way to an increased supply of the circulating medium there. No method seems to be so direct and immediate as to reopen the mint at Manila for the coinage of silver under the conditions and limitations above set forth, or, as an alternative, to the unlimited coinage of pesos or dollars of about the weight and fineness of the Mexicans for the public.

In this case, of course, the function of the mint would be in essence to put the bullion into a money form, weight and fineness certified by the law, and then leave the coins to find their exchangeable value in the market, as do the Mexicans at the present time. While this course would give a desirable addition to the currency of the islands, and would prevent to a degree the rise in value of Mexicans, it would still leave all commercial business and productive industries to the evil effects of a money unrelated in any fixed way to the settling-house standard.

One or the other of the courses pointed out ought to be adopted. In my opinion the method first above described is greatly to be preferred. It certainly should not be rejected without the most careful consideration, since it is quite apparent that the second course, if entered upon and long continued, would make the adoption of the first course, if then thought to be desirable, very difficult, if not impossible. There are minor points in the case which ought to be brought into view, but which for sake of brevity I omit. These could be drawn out in verbal conference, if desired, by those upon whom the responsibility of action may devolve.

L. J. G.

APPENDIX G.

No. 164.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, April 18, 1900.

After careful consideration of the various plans and regulations proposed for municipal elections the military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

Municipal elections will be held throughout the island on June 18, 1900, at which there will be elected *alcaldes*, members of the *ayuntamientos*, municipal treasurers, municipal judges, and correctional judges, as follows:

For each municipality one *alcalde* and the number of members of the *ayuntamiento* now provided by law, one municipal judge, except in Habana, where four shall be elected, one municipal treasurer, and correctional judges as shall hereafter be announced.

Duly elected candidates will take office July 1, 1900, and will continue in office until July 1, 1901.

The following instructions will govern said municipal elections, and the forms herewith published shall be used in carrying on said elections.

Election day, June 18, 1900, is hereby declared a legal holiday.

I. Voters at the municipal elections must possess the following qualifications:

1. The voter must be a native male Cuban, or the son of a native male Cuban, born while his parents were temporarily residing abroad, or a Spaniard included within the provisions of article 9 of the treaty of Paris, who has not made declaration of his decision to preserve his allegiance to the Crown of Spain, as provided in said article.

2. He must be of the age of 21 years or upward on the day preceding the day of election.

3. He must have resided in the municipality in which he intends to vote at least thirty days immediately preceding the first day of registration, and in addition to the above he must possess any one of the following qualifications:

(a) Ability to read and write; (b) ownership of real or personal property to the value of \$250, American gold; (c) service in the Cuban army prior to July 18, 1898, and honorable discharge therefrom, whether a native Cuban or not.

DISQUALIFICATIONS.

II. No person shall be qualified to vote who is insane or an idiot, or who is a resident in, or supported by, any public charitable institution, or who is deprived of or suspended from the exercise of his political rights by sentence of a court, except in cases where the conviction is for a crime of a political character.

CANDIDATES.

III. No person shall be a candidate for office in any municipality other than a qualified elector of that municipality, able to read and write.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

IV. There shall be appointed in every municipality a board of registration of voters for every barrio, which shall consist of three residents of the barrio who can read and write, known to be qualified electors, to be elected in the following manner: The ayuntamiento must, as soon as possible, before the 27th day of April, select a supervisor of elections for each barrio of the municipality. Such supervisor of elections shall serve without pay, and shall be a bona fide resident of the barrio and a qualified elector.

It shall be the duty of the supervisor to notify the electors of the barrio that from the 30th of April until the hour of noon of the 4th of May, 1900, they may present to him, at a place within the barrio specified by him, a certificate in which they name one individual as their choice for member of the board of registration, and one individual who may act as his alternate. The supervisor of elections shall, on the afternoon of May 4, declare that the individuals and their alternates having the three largest number of signatures to their certificates shall constitute the board of registration of the barrio, and he shall issue the proper appointments to such individuals, and forthwith send his report and all certificates received by him to the alcalde, who shall permit the public to inspect them at his office.

Should any individual decline to serve, his alternate shall take his place. Should the alternate also decline to serve, then the individual having the next highest number of signatures, and his alternate, shall be declared elected, and in all cases where a sufficient number of individuals to constitute the board are not named by certificate the supervisor of elections shall appoint. When the board of election is officially appointed the duties of the supervisors of election shall end. After the board of registration is once organized absent members shall be replaced by their own or other alternates, or should the necessity arise, the remaining members may fill the board by the selection of a duly qualified elector of the barrio.

The certificates must show the residence of the signer, and those who not being qualified electors within the barrio, who may sign such certificates, shall incur the penalties hereinafter provided for.

V. The board of registration in each municipality shall meet on the 6th day of May, 1900, at a place to be previously publicly announced by the alcalde, and shall proceed to register on forms to be furnished for that purpose all persons who upon application for registration are found to be qualified to vote, as herein prescribed.

VI. Any person who applies for registration as a voter shall be put on oath or affirmation to answer truly all questions touching his qualifications as an elector, and he shall also swear that he is not disqualified by Article II of this order; and such oath or affirmation shall be administered by a member of the board, to which application is made. In any case the board may require the production of such evidence as may be immediately available in support of the applicant's claim.

Unless the board have personal knowledge that he can read and write, the right to be registered being claimed because of such knowledge, the applicant must be required to read from any book or newspaper, or to write one or more phrases from dictation. A majority of the board shall in every case summarily decide as to whether the applicant shall be registered or not.

VII. The entry in the register in the case of each voter must show:

1. His full name.
 2. His age, omitting fractions of years.
 3. His place of birth.
 4. His place of residence.
 5. That he has resided at least thirty days within the limits of the municipality next preceding the first day of registration.
 6. Date of registry,
- and one of the following facts:

A. That he is able to read and write.

B. That he owns property to the value of \$250, American gold.

C. That he is an honorably discharged soldier of the Cuban army.

VIII. Boards of registration must be in session daily for ten consecutive days, beginning the 6th of May, 1900, from 6 in the morning to 6 at night.

IX. No person other than members of the board, a clerical assistant, and applicants for registration, shall be permitted to be present at any session.

X. On the day following the last day of registration, three exact copies of the register, arranged in alphabetical order of surnames, certified to and subscribed by members of the board, shall be made by each board, and one such copy shall be publicly posted at the place of registration, and the other, in the building in which the ayuntamiento holds its sessions, and the third shall be mailed to the civil governor. In addition, one certified copy, alphabetically arranged, shall be sent to the alcalde for every polling place, as determined by Article XVII.

XI. The various sheets of the original list shall be fastened together, and immediately following the last name the three members of the board shall certify to the total number of names contained in said list, and each member shall subscribe his name thereto. The list shall then be carefully sealed in the presence of the three members and delivered to the alcalde for safe-keeping.

NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES.

XII. No person shall be a candidate for office in a municipal election unless there shall have been presented to the alcalde municipal a nomination of such person, stating the office for which he is to be a candidate, signed by at least 250 registered voters in the municipality of Habana, and by at least 100 registered voters in the municipalities of Santiago de Cuba, Cienfuegos, Matanzas, Pinar del Rio, Santa Clara, and Puerto Principe, and by at least 50 registered voters in all other municipalities. Signatures to a certificate of nomination must be followed by a statement of the residence of each signer. Qualified electors, who are unable for any reason to write their names, may specially request other electors to sign for them.

XIII. No certificate of nomination of any candidate shall be received after the hour of noon of May 26, 1900, and all such certificates must be accompanied by the acceptance, in writing, of the nomination by the candidates.

XIV. As soon as practicable after the 26th day of May, 1900, the alcalde in each municipality shall transmit to the civil governor of the province a certified list of the names of all candidates duly nominated within the municipality, stating the office for which each candidate is nominated.

XV. The certificates of nomination of candidates shall be open to the inspection of any qualified voter after they have been in the hands of the alcalde for twenty-four hours.

Together with the certified list of names, the alcalde municipal shall transmit to the civil governor a statement showing the total number of registered voters in his municipality, and also the number of polling places.

TICKETS.

XVI. Upon receipt of the certificates of nomination from the alcaldes, as above provided, the civil governor shall forthwith cause to be printed voting tickets for each municipality within the province, beginning with the tickets for those most remote or most difficult of access from the provincial capital, and he shall provide for each such municipality a number of tickets not less than three times the number of registered voters thereof, or twelve hundred for each polling place, and upon the completion of the printing of the tickets for any municipality, the same shall be forwarded to the alcalde of the municipality at the earliest time possible.

All tickets in any province shall be of white paper, uniform in texture and general appearance, shall be nontransparent; and there shall be uniformity of size for each municipality.

FORM OF TICKET.

Each ticket shall be divided into parallel columns; at the head of each column shall be designated the name of the office to be filled; and immediately thereunder shall be printed the names, arranged in alphabetical order, according to the surnames, of all the candidates duly nominated for that office, with a sufficient number of blank spaces below the last name to permit the insertion, in writing, of the name of any person not nominated, for whom the elector may desire to vote. At the left of each name in each column, there shall be a rectangular space, within which the voter shall make a cross, with ink, to indicate that the candidate opposite whose name the mark is placed is the one voted for on the ballot.

VOTING.

XVII. The board of registration shall also act as the board of election, and the polls shall be held at the same place where the registration boards met. If, however, the registration lists show more than 400 names, the board of registration shall appoint as many boards of election, consisting of three qualified electors, within the barrio, as may be necessary to have 1 polling place for every 400 registered electors.

They shall report the facts to the alcalde when they send in the registration lists, so that the suitable number of voting places may be provided and publicly announced.

No member of the board of registration who shall have accepted a candidacy shall serve in the board of election, his alternate taking his place on taking the proper oath or affirmation. Any vacancy in the board of elections on election day shall be filled by the board by the appointment of the alternate of the absent member or other alternate, or by the appointment of an elector duly qualified, who shall also take the proper oath or affirmation, which may be taken before a member of the board of election.

XVIII. The polls shall be open for the reception of votes continuously from 6 a. m. until 6 p. m. on June 16, 1900, and two members of the board of election must constantly be present.

XIX. Any member of the boards of elections may administer oaths or affirmations, and certify oaths or affirmations required to be administered.

XX. Before receiving any ballots, the board must, in the presence of any persons assembled at the polling place, open, exhibit, and close the ballot box, which must contain no paper or substance whatever, and thereafter it must not be removed from the polling place, or from the presence of the bystanders, until all the ballots are counted, nor must it be opened until after the polls are finally closed. Before the boards receive any ballots, they must cause it to be proclaimed aloud at the place of election that the polls are open. When the polls are closed, that fact must be proclaimed aloud at the place of election, and after such proclamation no ballots must be received.

Voting may commence as soon as the polls are open, and may continue during the time they remain open.

XXI. Before entering upon the exercise of their duties, all supervisors of election, and members of boards of registration or of election, and all clerks, shall make oath or affirmation in writing to perform their duties faithfully and honestly, and may be taken before any judge of first instance, or any municipal judge, or the alcalde municipal, or before a member of the board of elections in the case provided by Article XVII. All such oaths or affirmations shall be inclosed with the final returns of the elections.

XXII. Each registration board shall appoint one clerk, who shall do the necessary clerical work of the board of registration and of the board of election, and the alcalde shall transmit to the board of election in each barrio, before the hour of opening the polls, the alphabetically arranged certified copy of the registered voters of such barrio, together with the proper number of tickets.

XXIII. There shall be provided at each voting place separate apartments, or if this is not practicable, desks or tables, sufficiently screened from observation of bystanders, at which the voter may prepare his ballot in secrecy. For this purpose the alcalde shall provide the necessary writing materials for the use of voters in preparing their tickets. As many such apartments or desks or tables shall be provided as may, in the judgment of the election board, be required, and not less than 1 for every 100 registered voters.

XXIV. Any voter, otherwise qualified, who is unable, for any reason, to mark and prepare his ballot, may call upon any member of the board of election present to assist him in preparing his ticket, and it shall be the duty of such member, in the presence of one other member of the board, to do so, and to mark the ticket as directed. No other person shall be permitted to be within hearing or the possibility of observation at the time such ticket is being marked.

XXV. A person entering the polling place for the purpose of voting shall announce his name to the board of election, one member of which shall immediately repeat the name in a loud, distinct voice; the clerk shall then examine the certified list of registered voters of the barrio, and shall announce to the board whether or not such name is found therein. If the name is found duly registered, a member of the election board shall deliver to the voter one ticket, and shall indicate to him the place where his ticket may be prepared.

XXVI. If for any reason the voter in preparing his ticket shall spoil the same so as to make it unavailable for the purpose of voting, he shall return it to the board of election. Tickets so returned shall be marked "returned" on the face and kept by the board. Another ticket shall thereupon be delivered to the voter, but not more than three tickets shall be given to any person. No writing or other marks shall be placed upon the ballot, except a cross opposite the name of each person for whom the elector desires to vote, and except the names of such individuals not on the printed list as the elector may desire to vote for.

XXVII. After preparing his ticket, the person offering to vote shall fold it in such a manner that no portion of the face of the ticket shall be visible; and it must not, for any reason whatsoever, either by the voter or any election officer, be unfolded or the face exposed previous to depositing it in the ballot box. The ballot so prepared must be handed by the voter to a member of the board of election, and announce his name at the same time. The presiding officer must receive the ballot, and before depositing it in the ballot box shall again announce in a loud and distinct tone the name and residence of the voter.

CHALLENGE.

XXVIII. Any person offering to vote may be orally challenged by any elector of the municipality at any time after he enters the polling place, and before the ballot is actually deposited in the ballot box, upon any of the following grounds:

First. That he is not the person whose name appears on the register.

Second. That he failed to fulfill in any respect the conditions prescribed in paragraph I of this order.

Third. That he is disqualified for any of the reasons set forth in paragraph II of this order.

Fourth. That he had previously voted at the same election at another polling place.

Fifth. That he has paid, offered or promised to pay or contribute any money, or other valuable thing, as compensation or reward, or has been paid, or has accepted an offer or promise of any money, or other valuable thing, as compensation or reward

for his vote; for the giving or withholding of a vote at this election, or that he has become, directly or indirectly, interested in any bet depending upon the result of this election.

XXIX. If the challenge is made on the ground that the person offering to vote is not the person whose name appears on the register, the board must tender to him the following oath or affirmation: "You do swear (or affirm) that you are the person whose name is entered on the register of voters of this district."

If the challenge is on any other ground, the board shall tender to the person offering to vote an oath or affirmation in similar form, substantially denying the truth of the ground of the challenge.

XXX. In any case of challenge it shall be determined in favor of the party challenged, upon his taking the oath or affirmation tendered, which oath shall be subscribed by him, and kept by the board of election.

If any person challenged refuses to take and subscribe the oath or affirmation tendered, he must not be allowed to vote.

If the challenge is determined against the person offering to vote, the ballot offered must, without examination, be marked, "*Rejected on challenge*," and kept by the board of election.

The clerk of the board shall keep a list showing the names of all persons challenged, the ground of such challenge and the determination upon the challenge.

XXXI. If the elector be not challenged, or if the challenge be not sustained, the presiding officer must, in the presence of the other members of the board, and in the presence of the elector, place the ballot without opening or examining the same, into the ballot box, and the voter shall forthwith pass from the polling place. When the ballot has been placed in the box, the clerk must write the word "*Voted*" opposite the name of the elector on the certified copy of the register of voters, and shall enter the name of the voter on the poll list.

Immediately on the closing of the polls, the poll list made by the clerk shall be certified to by the members of the board of election, and by the clerk in the following form:

"At the municipal election held in the — municipality of —, barrio of —, on the 16th day of June in the year 1900, A. B., C. D., and E. F., members of the board of election at —, and G. H., clerk of said board, respectively swore or affirmed to perform their duties as required by the election law, previous to entering on their respective duties.

[Then shall follow the names.]

"_____.

"_____.

"_____.

"We certify that the above is a correct list of the electors who voted at the said election, and that the total number of such electors voting amounts to —.

"_____.

"_____.

"_____.

"*Members Board of Election.*

"_____.

Clerk."

XXXII. As soon as the polls are finally closed and the list certified, the board of each barrio must immediately proceed to count the votes given at such election, and the counting must be continued without adjournment until all the votes are counted and the result announced. Any candidate may designate in writing to the board of election of any voting place the name of any qualified elector of the barrio who may represent such candidate at the polling place of the barrio, and who shall be entitled to be present during the continuance of the count. No other person shall be present during the counting of the votes.

XXXIII. The count must be commenced by taking out of the box the unopened ballots and counting the same to ascertain whether the number of ballots corresponds with the number of names on the poll list. If two or more separate ballots are found so folded together as to present the appearance of a single ballot, they must be laid aside until the count of the ballots is completed; then if upon a comparison of the count with the number of names of electors on the poll list, it appears that the ballots thus folded together were cast by one elector, they must both be rejected. The ballots must be immediately replaced in the box, and if the ballots in the box exceed in number the names on the list, one of the board must publicly and without looking draw out therefrom singly and destroy unopened a number of ballots equal to such excess; and the board must make a record on the poll list of the number of ballots so drawn and destroyed.

XXXIV. The board must then proceed to count and ascertain the number of votes cast for each person voted for.

The ballots must be taken out and opened by one of the members of the board, and the ticket must be distinctly read aloud. The clerk shall write down each office to be filled, and the name of each person voted for to fill such office, and shall keep the number of votes by tally as they are read aloud. If during the count two tickets are found folded together in the form of one ballot, they must both be rejected.

No ballot or part of ballot must be rejected because of any obscurity therein, if the board from an inspection of the ballot can determine with certainty the person voted for and the office intended.

If the names of more persons are designated on any ballot found in the box for the same office than are to be chosen for such office, then all the names designated for such office on such ballot must be rejected, and such rejection must at the time thereof be noted on the ballot and signed by a majority of the board.

Any ballot found in the box which bears upon the outside thereof anything by which such ballot may be readily distinguished from other legal ballots must be rejected, and a note of such rejection, with the reason thereof, must be entered on the ballot and signed by a majority of the board.

Any ballot found in the box which is so marked on the outside thereof as to tend to impart a knowledge of the identity of the person who voted such ballot shall in like manner be rejected.

Whenever the board of election rejects a ballot, or any part of a ballot, it must at the time of such rejection cause to be made thereon, and signed by the majority of the board, an indorsement of such rejection and of the causes thereof.

All rejected ballots must be preserved and returned in the same manner as other ballots, but in a separate package.

XXXV. The ballots, as soon as read or rejected for any cause, must be strung upon a string by one of the members of the board, the rejected ballots to be strung separately, and the ballots must not thereafter be examined by any person, but must, as soon as all are counted, be carefully sealed in a strong wrapper, marked "Ballots cast at the municipal election, municipality of —, barrio of —, at —, on the 16th day of June, 1900," each member of the board writing his name across the seal. In like manner the rejected list, and all other papers relating to the election, shall be wrapped, signed, and sealed, suitably marked for identification, and transmitted to the alcalde, who shall hold them subject to the order of the military governor.

XXXVI. After all the votes are counted the clerk shall make a tally list, setting forth the names of all persons voted for and for what office, and the number of votes given for such candidate, the number being written at full length, and such list must be signed by the members of the board and by the clerk, substantially in form as follows:

"We hereby certify that at the municipal election in the municipality of —, in the voting place of — and barrio of —, A B had — votes for the office

of alcalde, C D had — votes for the office of alcalde —, E F had — votes for the office of municipal judge, etc."

The tally list shall be made in duplicate, shall be read aloud, and one copy thereof to be sent to and kept by the alcalde, the other, together with the poll list, to be forwarded direct to the civil governor of the province. The alcalde shall announce, as soon as practicable after the receipt of the tally list from all the election places of the municipality, the candidates who have received the highest number of votes for each of the offices and shall declare such candidates elected.

As soon as practicable after the receipt of the poll lists by the civil governor he shall cause each such list to be published in the official bulletin of the province.

XXXVII. Members of the boards of registry and of election shall serve without pay, and clerks shall be paid at the rate of \$2 per diem while actually engaged in the performance of their duties.

XXXVIII. The boards of registry and election may call upon the municipal police or the rural guards to keep the peace in and about the place of registry and of voting, and to protect them and the electors in the free exercise of their duties and rights, and may, in case of absolute necessity, call upon the nearest military commander if the protection of the police and rural guards be ineffectual.

PENALTIES.

XXXIX. Every person who shall sign a certificate of nomination of two or more candidacies for the same office, or of two or more members of a board of registration, shall, on conviction thereof, be punished with imprisonment for not less than thirty days nor more than sixty days.

XL. Every person who shall knowingly present a certificate of nomination, or a certificate naming a member of a board of registry bearing a false or fictitious name or names, or signed by others than qualified electors of the municipality or of the barrio, as the case may be, or who, not being a qualified elector of the municipality, shall sign a certificate of nomination, or not being a qualified elector of a barrio, shall sign a certificate designating a member of the board of registration, or any person who shall sign a fictitious name to any certificate, or the name of another elector, unless the latter can not sign and specially request such signature, shall, on conviction thereof, be subject to a fine of \$500, or to imprisonment for one year, or to both such fine and imprisonment.

XLI. Every person charged with the performance of any duty under the provisions of this order, relating to elections, who willfully neglects or refuses to perform it, or who knowingly and fraudulently acts in contravention or violation of any of the provisions of this order, or knowingly and fraudulently deprives any individual of his right to register or vote, shall be punishable, on conviction thereof, by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than one year.

XLII. Every person who willfully causes, procures, or permits himself to be registered as a qualified elector in any municipality, knowing himself not to be entitled to such registration, or who shall register in two or more places at the same election, shall be punishable, on conviction thereof, by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than one year.

XLIII. Every person, not entitled to vote, who fraudulently attempts to vote, or who, being entitled to vote, attempts to vote more than once at this election, or who procures, assists, or advises another person to give or offer his vote, knowing that such person is not qualified to vote, shall be punished, on conviction thereof, by imprisonment for not less than three months nor more than six months.

XLIV. Every person not entitled to vote, who fraudulently votes, and every person who votes more than once at any one election, or who knowingly hands in two or more tickets folded together, or changes any ballot after same has been deposited

in the box, or adds or attempts to add any ballot to those legally deposited, either before or after the ballots have been counted, or who makes or places any distinguishing mark or device on any ballot, with the view to ascertain the name of any person for whom the elector has voted, or who carries, away or destroys, or attempts to carry away or destroy, any poll list or ballot or ballot box, for the purpose of invalidating such election, or willfully detains, mutilates, or destroys any document provided for in this order, or who unlawfully opens any package of such documents after the same have been sealed, as herein provided, or who alters, mutilates, or counterfeits any certificates of the result of such election, or in any manner so interferes with the lawful conduct of such election, or with the voters' lawful exercise of their right of voting at such election as to prevent such election from being fairly and lawfully conducted, shall be punishable, on conviction thereof, by imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than three years.

XLV. Every person who by force, threats, bribery, or any corrupt means attempts to influence any elector in giving his vote, or to deter him from registering as a qualified voter, or from giving his vote, or attempts by any means whatever to restrain or disturb any elector in the free exercise of his right of suffrage, or to deter any elector from signing any petition for the nomination of any candidate; or who, being and acting as a member of any board of elections, shall advise or induce or attempt to induce any elector to vote differently from what such elector intended or desired to vote; or who, being a member of the board of elections, and called upon to mark a ballot for any elector under the provision of Paragraph XXVI, fails to mark the same as directed by such elector; or who at any time thereafter shall ever disclose or reveal, directly or indirectly, the names of the candidates voted for by such elector, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punishable by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than one year.

XLVI. Every person who makes, offers, or accepts any bid or wager on the result of this election, or on the success or failure of any candidate, or on the number of votes to be cast in the aggregate, or for any particular candidate, upon conviction thereof shall be disqualified to hold any office as the result of such election, and shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than three months.

XLVII. Every person who holds any public office, or who being a candidate for such office at this election, offers or agrees to appoint, or procure the appointment or nomination of, any particular person to an office as an inducement or consideration to any person to vote for or to procure or aid in procuring the nomination or election of such candidate; or who threatens or offers to remove or reduce from office, or raise or secure the reduction or raising of the salary of, any employee in the public service, for the purpose of controlling the action of such employee in the exercise of his electoral right, shall, on conviction thereof, be disqualified to hold any office, and shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than two years.

XLVIII. Every person who refuses to an employee under his direction, who is entitled to vote or register at this election, the opportunity of presenting himself for registration or voting, or subjects such employee to a reduction of wages, or any other penalty, because of the exercise of such privilege, shall be, upon conviction thereof, punished by imprisonment for not less than three months, nor more than six months.

XLIX. It shall be the duty of the alcaldes, and of all persons charged with any duty under this order, to institute a prosecution against any person or persons whom they shall find reason to believe guilty of a violation of any of the foregoing provisions.

[SEAL.]

ADNA R. CHAFFER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. V., Chief of Staff.

APPENDIX H.

No. 279.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, June 30, 1900.

The military governor of Cuba, upon the recommendation of the secretary of public instruction, directs the publication of the following regulations for the public schools of the island of Cuba:

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

1. *Commissioner the chief executive officer.*—There shall be a chief executive officer for the public schools of the island, to be appointed by the military governor, and to be known as the commissioner of public schools, and in the performance of his duties as such he shall be guided by this order, and by such rules and orders as may be promulgated hereafter by the military governor or the secretary of public instruction.

2. *Duties of commissioner.*—It shall be the duty of the commissioner of public schools to see that all orders and instructions from the proper authority pertaining to the public schools of the island are rigidly and impartially enforced. He shall make annually, to the secretary of public instruction, a report of the public schools of the island, which shall contain an abstract of the reports herein required to be made to him, and such other information as he may deem valuable; and he shall make such special reports as may be required by the military governor or secretary of public instruction. It shall be his further duty to superintend the building of schoolhouses throughout the island, and direct the purchase and disposition of such supplies as the military governor may authorize.

BOARD OF SUPERINTENDENTS.

3. *Composition of the board.*—There shall be a superintendent of the public schools of the island, to be appointed by the military governor upon the recommendation of the secretary of public instruction and to be known as the island superintendent of public schools, who shall be assisted in each province in the performance of his duties by an assistant, to be appointed in the same manner as the island superintendent, and to be known as the provincial superintendent of public schools; the island superintendent as president, with the provincial superintendents as members, shall constitute a board of superintendents for the public schools of the island.

4. *Duties of board and individual superintendents.*—Each provincial superintendent is the assistant and agent of the commissioner of public schools in the general government and management of the public schools of the island. The board of superintendents shall fix upon and introduce proper methods of teaching in the public schools of Cuba, and shall select text-books and arrange the courses of studies for the different grades of public schools throughout the island; and in all schools of the island which are of the same grade the same text-books and the same courses of studies shall be used.

4a. *Sessions of the board of superintendents.*—The board of superintendents shall hold regular sessions on the first Monday of October and March at such places within

the island as they may deem desirable, and may adjourn from time to time, or hold special meetings at other time or place within the island as it deems desirable for the transaction of business, which special meetings may be called by the president of the board of superintendents.

CLASSIFICATION OF DISTRICTS.

5. *Classes of school districts.*—The island is hereby divided into school districts, to be styled, respectively, city districts of the first class, city districts of the second class, and municipal districts.

6. *City districts of first class.*—Each city of the island, having a population of thirty thousand or more by the last preceding census of the island, shall constitute a city district of the first class. Under this paragraph the following cities are announced as forming city districts of the first class: Havana, Santiago, Matanzas, Cienfuegos, and Puerto Principe.

7. *City districts of the second class.*—Each city having a population of more than 10,000 and less than 30,000 by the last preceding census of the island shall constitute a city district of the second class. Under this paragraph the following cities are announced as forming city districts of the second class: Cárdenas, Manzanillo, Guanabacoa, Santa Clara, Sancti Spíritus, Regla, Trinidad, and Sagua la Grande.

8. *Municipal districts.*—Each organized municipality, exclusive of any of its territory included in a city district, shall constitute a school district, to be styled a municipal district.

CITY DISTRICTS OF THE FIRST CLASS.

9. *Board of education.*—The board of education in city districts of the first class shall consist of a school council and a school director.

10. *School council.*—The legislative power and authority shall be vested in the school council, which shall consist of seven members, to be elected by the qualified electors residing in such district, and no two members of the council shall be residents of the same ward.

11. *School-council election and term.*—The first election for such council shall be held on the same day as the annual municipal elections in 1901, at which election three members of the council shall be elected for a term of two years, and their successors shall be elected at the annual municipal election for 1903, and biennially thereafter, and four members of the council shall at such election in 1901 be elected for a term of one year, and their successors shall be elected at the annual municipal election of 1902 for a term of two years, and biennially thereafter, and all members of the council shall serve until their successors are elected and qualified.

President and clerk.—The council shall organize annually by choosing one of their members president, also a clerk, who shall not be a member thereof, and who shall receive a salary, to be fixed by the council, which shall not exceed \$1,500 per year.

11a. *Appointment of first board of education.*—The school director and the school council provided for in paragraph 9 shall be appointed by the governor from candidates recommended to him by the secretary of public instruction immediately after the publication of this order in the Official Gazette, to serve until their successors have been elected and duly qualified as provided for in paragraphs 11 and 16.

12. *Resolutions of the council.*—Every legislative act of the council shall be by resolution. Every resolution involving an expenditure of money or approval of a contract for the payment of money shall, before it takes effect, be presented, duly signed by the clerk, to the school director for approval.

Director's approval.—The director, if he approves such resolution, shall sign it, but if he does not approve it he shall return the same to the council at its next meeting with his objections, which objections the council shall cause to be entered upon its journal; and if he does not return the same within the time above limited it shall

take effect in the same manner as if he had signed it; provided, that the director may approve or disapprove the whole, or any items or part of any resolution appropriating money; and further provided, that any item disapproved shall have no bearing or connection with any other part of such resolution.

Passage over director's veto.—When the director refuses to sign any such resolution or part thereof, and returns it to the council with his objections, the council shall forthwith proceed to reconsider it; and, if the same is approved by the vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to the council, it shall then take effect as if it had received the signature of the director; and in all such cases votes shall be taken by yeas and nays and entered on the record of the council.

13. Teachers and employees.—The council shall provide for the appointment of all necessary teachers and employees and prescribe their duties and fix their compensation.

14. School director; election and powers.—The executive power and authority shall be vested in the school director, and in the performance of his duties as chief executive officer he shall be guided by this order, and by such rules and orders as may be promulgated by proper authority, and by the resolutions of the council. He shall be elected by the qualified electors of the districts.

15. He shall devote his entire time to the duties of his office, and shall receive an annual salary of \$2,000, payable monthly, and before entering upon the discharge of the duties of his office shall give bond, to be approved by the board, for the faithful performance thereof, in the sum of \$5,000, which bond shall be deposited with the clerk within ten days from date of election and preserved by him. The director shall report to the council annually, or oftener if required, as to all matters under his supervision. He shall attend all meetings of the council, and may take part in its deliberations, subject to its rules, but shall not have the right to vote, except in case of a tie.

16. First election and term.—The first election for such director shall be held on the same day as the annual municipal election of 1901, and his successor shall be elected at the time of the annual municipal election for 1903 and biennially thereafter. Any director shall serve until his successor is elected and qualified.

17. Vacancies.—In case of any vacancy in the office of school director or member of the council, the council may, by the votes of the majority of all the members elected, fill such vacancy until the next annual municipal election, when the same shall be filled by election for unexpired term.

18. Superintendent of instruction.—The council shall appoint a superintendent of instruction, who shall remain in office during good behavior, and the council may at any time, for sufficient cause, remove him, but the order for such removal shall be in writing, specifying the cause therefor, and shall be entered upon the records of the council.

Powers and duties.—The superintendent of instruction shall have the sole power to appoint and discharge, with the approval of the council, all assistants and teachers authorized by the council to be employed, and shall report to the council in writing, quarterly, and oftener if necessary, as to all matters under his supervision, and may be required by the council to attend any or all of its meetings; and except as otherwise provided in this order, all employees of the board of education shall be appointed or employed by the school director.

19. Warrants for money.—The clerk of the board shall issue all warrants for the payment of money from the school funds, but no warrant shall be issued for the payment of any claim until such claim is approved by the school director, except the pay roll for assistants in school work and teachers, which shall be approved by the superintendent of instruction.

20. Liability of clerk and sureties.—If the clerk shall draw a warrant for any claim contrary to law, he and his sureties shall be individually liable for the amount of the same.

21. *Clerk's reports.*—The clerk shall submit to the council quarterly, and oftener, if required by it, a report of the account of the board, verified by his oath, exhibiting the revenues, receipts, disbursements, assets, and liabilities of the board, and the manner in which the funds have been disbursed.

22. *Contracts.*—All contracts involving more than \$250 in amount shall be in writing, executed in the name of the board of education by the school director and approved by the council.

23. *Conduct of elections.*—The election provided for in paragraph eleven shall be conducted by the judges and clerks of the municipal elections and in compliance with the same law or laws covering such elections.

24. *Meetings of the board of education; regular and special.*—The board of education shall hold regular meetings once every two weeks, and may hold such special meetings as it may deem necessary. It may fill all vacancies that occur in the board until the next annual election, and may make such rules and regulations for its own government as it may deem necessary, but such rules and regulations must be consistent with this order.

CITY DISTRICTS OF THE SECOND CLASS.

25. *Board of education.*—In city districts of the second class the board of education shall consist of six members, who shall be judicious and competent persons with the qualifications of an elector therein, and shall be elected by ballot at the annual municipal election in 1901 by the qualified electors of the city.

Elections.—Those elected shall be divided upon the fifteenth day thereafter by lot into three equal classes; the members of the first class shall serve for one year, the members of the second class for two years, and the members of the third class for three years. All elections of members for the board of education thereafter shall be held at the regular municipal election annually, and all members shall serve until their successors are elected and qualified.

26. *Judges of election.*—The election for members of the board of education in city districts of the second class shall be held by the same judges and clerks provided for the municipal election, and returns of such election duly certified as in other cases shall be made within five days to the clerk of the board of education of any such city.

27. *First board of education.*—Upon receipt of this order mayors of cities that constitute city districts of the second class shall appoint the five members of the board of education, who shall elect one of their members president of the board. The board so constituted shall be the board of education for such city district of the second class until the election and qualification of the board of education as provided for in the preceding paragraph.

28. Upon the appointment and qualification of the board of education provided for in the preceding paragraph for such city district of the second class, and upon the election and qualification of the board of education provided for in paragraph thirty, the board of education of the municipality in whose territory is situated the newly formed city district of the second class shall be dissolved and cease to exist.

29. *Notice of election.*—The clerk of the board of education of each city district of the second class shall publish a notice of the election provided for in the preceding paragraphs in a newspaper of general circulation in the district, or post written notices of such election in five of the most public places in the district at least ten days before the holding of the same, which notice shall specify the time and place of the election and the number of persons to be elected. At the first election for members of the board of education of any city district of the second class the notice of election herein required shall be made by the then existing board of education.

30. The board of education shall hold regular meetings once every two weeks, and may hold such special meetings as it may deem necessary. It may fill all vacancies

that occur in the board until the next annual election, and may make such rules and regulations for its own government as it may deem necessary, but such rules and regulations must be consistent with this order. It shall organize annually by choosing one of its members president.

31. Municipal board of education.—The board of education of each municipal district shall consist of the mayor of the municipality, who shall be president of the board, and one director, elected for a term of three years from each subdistrict; provided, that if the number of subdistricts in any municipal district exceeds fifteen the board of education shall consist, exclusive of the president, of those directors who have one and two years still to serve, and that if the number of subdistricts exceeds twenty-four the board of education shall consist, exclusive of the president, of those directors who have but one year to serve. The director of each subdistrict is the representative of the inhabitants of that subdistrict in educational matters, and if not a member of the board of education shall represent to the board in writing the wants of his subdistrict.

32. Election and qualification of directors.—There shall be elected by ballot as soon as possible after paragraph 37 of this order has been complied with in each subdistrict by the qualified electors thereof, one competent person, to be styled director. These directors shall meet at the office of the mayor of the municipality, and shall be divided upon the third Saturday after such election, by lot, into three classes, as nearly equal as possible. The directors of the first class shall serve for the term of one year, the directors of the second class for two years, and the directors of the third class for three years. All elections of directors thereafter shall be held on the last Saturday of April, annually, and all directors shall serve until their successors are elected and qualify.

33. Notice of election.—The director of each subdistrict where the election may occur shall post written or printed notices in three or more conspicuous places of his subdistrict at least six days prior to the date of election, indicating the day and hour of opening and the hour of closing the election, and the place where such election is to be held. The election shall, when practicable, be held at the schoolhouse in the subdistrict.

Judges of election.—The meeting shall be organized by appointing a chairman and secretary, who shall act as judges of the election under oath or affirmation, which oath or affirmation may be administered by the director of the subdistrict, or any other person competent to administer such an oath or affirmation, and the secretary shall keep a poll book and tally sheet, which shall be signed by the judges and delivered within five days to the mayor of the municipality.

Notice at first election.—At the first election for directors of subdistricts, provided for in paragraph 32, the notices of election herein required shall be posted in the different subdistricts by the now existing board of education, and the oath or affirmation herein required to be administered may be administered by any elector present.

34. Regular and special meetings.—The board of education shall hold regular sessions on the second Saturday of May, July, September, November, and January, at the office of the mayor of the municipality, for the transaction of business, and may adjourn from time to time or hold special meetings at any other time or place within the township, as it deems desirable for the transaction of business. Each special meeting may be called by the clerk of the board, by the president of the board, or by two or more members of the board, but each member of the board must be duly notified thereof, personally, or by written notice left at his residence or usual place of business.

35. Maps of township district.—A map of each township district shall be prepared by the board, as it may be necessary, in which shall be designated the numbers and boundaries of the subdistricts thereof. The board may, at any regular session, increase or diminish the number or change the boundaries of subdistricts, but any

increase in the number of subdistricts in any municipality will be subject to the approval of the provincial superintendent.

36. Election in new subdistricts.—When the board consolidates two or more subdistricts into a new subdistrict, or establishes a new subdistrict in any other way, it shall call a special meeting of the qualified electors resident in the new subdistrict for the purpose of electing one director for the same. Notice shall be given of such election, and the election shall be conducted as provided in this order, and a director shall be elected to serve the term which shall render the classes of directors most equal from the annual meeting on the second Saturday of May next preceding the organization of the new subdistrict, and the terms of office of the directors of subdistricts so consolidated shall expire at the time such new subdistrict is created.

REORGANIZATION OF DISTRICTS.

37. Division into subdistricts.—The board of education of each municipal district provided for in Order No. 226 shall at once divide its municipal district, exclusive of whatever territory may be comprised in a city district of the first or second class, into subdistricts. No subdistrict shall contain less than 60 resident scholars by enumeration, except in cases where, in the opinion of the board, it is absolutely necessary to reduce the number. The division shall be so made that the number of teachers shall not be increased over that employed at the time this order is received.

38. Number of schools subdistrict.—No subdistrict shall be without at least one school, open to children of both sexes, or if not such a mixed school then at least two schools, one for boys and one for girls. In rural subdistricts it is preferable to have but one mixed school to a subdistrict. In cities of either the first or second class subdistricts may have one or more schools for girls and one or more for boys. Schools of any subdistrict shall be in the same building unless this is absolutely impossible, in which case they shall be as near together as possible.

39. Designation of subdistrict.—Subdistricts of any school district, city or municipal, shall be designated by the numerals, 1, 2, 3, etc., consecutively, and hereafter when officially referring to any school district it shall be as follows: Subdistrict No. — municipality or city of — province of —.

40. Map of municipal district.—As soon as possible after the completion of the reorganization herein directed each board of education will have prepared a map of its municipality, showing the approximate boundaries of school districts and the approximate boundaries of schoolhouses therein. A copy of this map shall be posted at all times in each schoolhouse of the district, together with a list of unmarried youth of school age in the subdistrict. One copy of this map shall be sent to the commissioner of public schools and one to the provincial superintendent as soon as completed.

THE CLERK.

41. Bond of clerk.—The clerk of each board of education shall execute a bond, in an amount and with surety to be approved by the board, payable to the treasurer of the island of Cuba, conditioned that he shall perform faithfully all the official duties required of him, which bond shall be deposited with the president of the board, and a copy thereof, certified by the president of the board, shall be filed with the provincial superintendent and commissioner of public schools.

42. When orders to clerk for teachers' pay illegal.—It shall be unlawful for the clerk of the board to draw an order on the proper disbursing officer for the payment of a teacher for services until the teacher files with him such reports as may be required by the commissioner of public schools, a legal certificate of qualification, or a true copy thereof, covering the entire time of the service, and a statement of the branches taught; all of these documents must be carefully filed by the clerk and handed over to his successor in office.

43. *Annual statistical report of board of education.*—The clerk of each board shall prepare the annual report of the expenditures of school money in his district, and a statistical statement in reference to the schools required of the board by paragraph forty-seven, and transmit the same to the provincial superintendent on or before the last day of August.

44. *Publication of expenditures for school purposes.*—The board of education of each district shall require the clerk of the board annually, ten days prior to the election for members of the board and directors of subdistricts, to prepare and post at the place or places of holding such elections, or publish in some newspaper of general circulation in the district, an itemized statement of all money expended for school purposes in the district within the school year last preceding.

45. *Clerk to deliver books, etc., to successor.*—Each clerk shall, at the expiration of his term of office, deliver to his successor all books and papers in his hands relating to the affairs of his district, including certified copies thereof, and reports of school statistics filed by teachers.

46. *How clerk shall keep accounts.*—The provincial superintendent of each province shall furnish to the clerk of each school board in his province a suitable blank book, made according to the form prescribed by the commissioner of public schools, in which shall be kept a record of the school funds of his district, giving amounts expended and for what purposes.

REPORTS.

47. *Annual report of board of education.*—The board of education of each district shall make a report to the provincial superintendent on or before the last day of August of each year containing a statement of the expenditures of the board, the number of schools sustained, the length of time such schools were sustained, the enrollment of pupils, the average monthly enrollment, and average daily attendance, the number of teachers employed and their salaries, the number of schoolhouses and schoolrooms, and such other items as the commissioner of public schools may require.

48. *In what form to be made.*—The report shall be made on blanks which shall be furnished by the commissioner of public schools to the provincial superintendent, and by the provincial superintendent to each clerk of school boards in his province, and each board of education, or officer or employee thereof, or other school officer in any district or province, shall, whenever the island superintendent so requires, report to him direct, upon such blanks as he shall furnish, any statements or items of information that he may deem important or necessary.

49. *Reports by principals and teachers.*—Boards of education shall require all teachers and principals to keep the school records in such manner that they may be enabled to report annually to the provincial superintendent, as required by the provisions of this order, and may withhold the pay of such teachers as fail to file with the clerk reports required of them. The board of education of each city district shall prepare and publish annually a report of the condition and administration of the schools under its charge, and include therein a complete exhibit of the statistical affairs of the district.

50. *Duty of provincial superintendent as to school report.*—The provincial superintendent of each province shall, on or before the 20th day of September, annually, prepare and transmit to the island superintendent an abstract of all the returns of school statistics made to him from the several districts in his province, according to the forms prescribed by the commissioner of public schools, and such other facts as the commissioner of public schools may require. He shall also cause to be distributed all such orders, circulars, blanks, and other papers in the several school districts of the province as the island superintendent may lawfully require. The provincial superintendent shall also be liable on his bond for any such neglect, in a sum not less than \$300 nor more than \$1,000, on complaint of the commissioner of public schools.

51. *When provincial superintendent to appoint person to make reports.*—Upon the neglect or failure of a clerk of a board of education of any district to make the reports required herein, and by the time specified, the provincial superintendent shall appoint some suitable person, resident of the district, to make such reports, who shall receive the same compensation therefor and in the same manner as is allowed herein for like service, and before an order for the pay of clerk shall be made he shall present to the board a statement, officially signed and certified by the provincial superintendent, that he has returned all the reports of statistics for the year required by this order.

PROVISIONS APPLYING TO ALL SCHOOL BOARDS.

52. *Status, powers, and duties.*—Boards of education of all school districts organized under the provisions of this order shall be, and they are hereby declared to be, bodies politic and corporate, and as such capable of suing and being sued, contracting and being contracted with, acquiring, holding, possessing, and disposing of property, both real and personal, and of exercising such other powers and having such other privileges as are conferred by this order.

53. *How property may be disposed of.*—When a board of education, authorized so to do, decides to dispose of any property, real or personal, held by it in its corporate capacity exceeding in value \$300, it shall sell the same at public auction, after giving at least thirty days' notice thereof by publication in some newspaper of general circulation, or by posting notices in at least five of the most public places in the district to which such property belongs.

54. *What property the boards have title to.*—All property, real or personal, which has heretofore vested in and is now held by any board of education for the use of public or common schools in any districts, is hereby vested in the board of education provided for in this order and having under this order jurisdiction and control of the schools in such district.

55. *School property exempt from taxation.*—All property, real or personal, vested in any board of education shall be exempt from tax and from sale on execution, or other writ or order in the nature of an execution.

56. *Conveyances and contracts.*—All conveyances made by the board of education shall be executed by the president and clerk thereof; no member of a board shall have any pecuniary interest, either direct or indirect, in any contracts of the board or be employed in any manner for compensation by the board of which he is a member, and no contract shall be binding upon any board unless it be made or authorized to be made at a regular or special meeting of the board.

57. *Process against boards and how served.*—Process in all suits against a board of education shall be by summons, and shall be served by leaving a copy thereof with the clerk or president of the board.

58. *Tie vote to be decided by lot.*—In all cases of tie votes at an election for members of a board of education, the judges of election shall decide the election by lot; and in other cases of failure to elect members of the board, or in case of a refusal to serve, the board shall appoint.

59. *Oath of members and other officers.*—Each person elected or appointed a member of a board of education or elected or appointed to any other office under this title, shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take an oath or affirmation to support the military government of the island of Cuba and that he will perform faithfully the duties of his office, which oath or affirmation may be administered by the clerk or any member of the board, and no person shall be elected or appointed a member of a board of education who has not the qualification of an elector and is not able to read and write.

60. *Organization and selection of officers.*—Each board of education shall choose annually a clerk, who shall not be a member of the board, but shall be entitled to

vote in case of a tie, excepting clerks of boards of education of city districts of the first class, and whose compensation shall be fixed by the board of education.

61. *Vacancies in board, how filled.*—Vacancies in any board of education arising from death, nonresidence, resignation, expulsion for gross neglect of duty, or other cause, which occur more than fifteen days before the next annual election, the board shall fill within ten days from the occurrence of the vacancy, until the next annual election, when a successor shall be elected to fill the unexpired term.

62. *Quorum; yeas and nays to be taken in certain cases.*—A majority of the board of education shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Upon a motion to adopt a resolution authorizing the purchase or sale of property, either real or personal, or to employ a superintendent, teacher, janitor, or other employee, or to elect or appoint an officer, or to pay any debt or claim, the clerk of the board shall call publicly the roll of all the members composing the board, and enter on the records required to be kept the names of those voting "aye" and the names of those voting "no." If the majority of all the members of the board vote "aye," the president shall declare the motion carried; and upon any motion or resolution any member of the board may demand the yeas and nays, and thereupon the clerk shall call the roll and record the names of those voting "aye" and those voting "no." In all cases except those which are declared to require a majority of all the members composing the board, a majority of the quorum is sufficient to pass a measure, and the roll need not be called unless demanded by a member of the board.

63. *Absence of the president or clerk.*—If, at any meeting of the board, either the president or clerk is absent, the members present shall choose one of their number to serve in his place pro tempore; and if both are absent both places shall be so filled, but upon the appearance of either at the meeting after, his place has been so filled he shall immediately assume the duties of his office.

64. *Record of proceedings and attestation thereof.*—The clerk of the board shall record the proceedings of each meeting in a book to be provided by the board for that purpose, which shall be a public record. The record of the proceedings at each meeting of the board shall be read at its next meeting, recorrected if necessary, and approved, and the approval shall be noted in the proceedings, and after such approval the president shall sign the record and the clerk shall attest the same.

65. *Illegal meetings.*—The board of each district shall make such rules and regulations, not in conflict with the orders of higher authority, as it may deem expedient and necessary for its government and the government of its appointees and the pupils, and any meeting of a board of education not provided for by its rules or by this order shall be illegal unless all the members thereof have been notified as provided in paragraph 33.

66. *Yearly estimate of expenses.*—Each board of education shall make annually, before the last day of August, on forms to be furnished for that purpose, a detailed estimate of the probable expenses of the corresponding district for the school year next following, such estimate to be forwarded to the provincial superintendent.

67. *Rental and use of schoolhouses.*—The board of education of any district is empowered to rent suitable schoolrooms, but no lease of a schoolroom or building shall be made for a period exceeding one year. When in the judgment of any board of education it would be for the advantage of the children residing in any school district to hold literary societies, school exhibitions, normal school or teachers' institutes, the board of education shall authorize the opening of such schoolhouses for the purposes aforesaid, provided such action shall in no wise interfere with the public schools in such district.

68. *Illegal use of schoolhouses.*—Schoolrooms shall be secured in healthful localities, and shall be clean, well ventilated, and well lighted; and all rooms, buildings, or parts of buildings rented or assigned for school use shall be used exclusively for school purposes, and no teacher, janitor, or other person shall dwell therein.

69. *Sufficient schools must be provided.*—Each board of education shall establish a sufficient number of schools to provide for the free education of the youth of school age in the district under its control, at such places as will be most convenient for the attendance of the largest number of such youth, and shall continue each and every day school so established thirty-six weeks in each school year; and each municipal board of education shall establish at least one primary school in each subdistrict under its control.¹

70. *Schools at children's homes and orphan asylums.*—The board of any district in which a children's home or orphans' asylum is or may be established by law shall, when requested by the directors of such children's home or orphans' asylum, establish in such home or asylum a separate school, so as to afford to the children therein, as far as practicable, the advantages and privileges of the common-school education. All schools so established in any such home or asylum shall be under the control and management of the directors of such institution, which directors shall, in the control and management of such schools, as far as practicable, be subject to the same laws that boards of education and other school officers are who have charge of the common schools of such district; and the teacher of any such school so established shall make all reports required by this order as any other teacher of the district and to the same officers.

71. *Evening schools.*—In any district, or part thereof, parents or guardians of children of school age may petition the board of education to organize an evening school. The petition shall contain the names of not less than 25 youths of school age who will attend such school, and who, for reasons satisfactory to the board, are prevented from attending day school. Upon receiving such petition the board of education shall provide a suitable room for the evening school and employ a competent person who holds a regularly issued teacher's certificate to teach it. Such board may discontinue any such evening school when the average evening attendance for any month falls below 12.

72. *Who may be admitted to public schools.*—Schools of each district shall be free to all unmarried youth between 6 and 18 years of age, who are children, wards, or apprentices of actual residents of the district, including children of proper age who are or may be inmates of a children's home or orphans' asylum located in any such school district, provided that all unmarried youth of school age, living apart from their parents or guardians and who work to support themselves by their own labor, shall be entitled to attend school free in the district in which they are employed. The several boards shall make such assignment of the unmarried youth of their respective districts to the schools established by them as will, in their opinion, best promote the interests of education in their district.

73. *Suspension and expulsion of pupils.*—No pupil shall be suspended from school by a superintendent or teacher except for such time as may be necessary to convene the board of education, and no pupil shall be expelled except by a vote of two-thirds of such board, and not until the parent or guardian of the offending pupil has been notified of the proposed expulsion and permitted to be heard against the same; and no pupil shall be suspended or expelled from any school beyond the current term thereof.

74. *Holidays.*—Teachers employed in the common schools may dismiss their schools without forfeiture of pay on such legal holidays as the military governor may from time to time appoint.

75. *School year, week, and day.*—The school year shall begin on the 1st day of September of each year, and close on the 31st day of August of the succeeding year. Schools

¹ Boards of education may, in their discretion, permit boys and girls of school age to attend the same school, and it is hoped that, at least with young children, this plan will prevail, as it will tend to develop that high respect between the sexes which is the basis of true womanhood and manhood. In small towns and in the country it may often be the only means of establishing sufficient schools.

shall open regularly on the second Monday of September of each year, and the first term shall end on December 24 next following. The second term shall begin January 2 of each year and end on the Friday next preceding holy week. The third term shall begin on the first Monday after said holy week and end when paragraph 69 has been complied with. The school month shall consist of four school weeks, and the school week shall consist of the five days from Monday to Friday, inclusive. The daily school session shall be for six hours, not including recesses, and shall be divided into a morning and afternoon session.

76. Boards to control schools and appoint officers.—Each board of education shall have the management and control of the public schools of the district, except as otherwise provided for boards of education in city districts, with full power to appoint principals, teachers, janitors, and other employees, and fix their salaries or pay, provided such salaries each month do not exceed the following: In Havana, \$65; in the capitals of provinces and in Cardenas and Cienfuegos, \$50; in all other municipalities, \$40, except for all teachers in schools with an average attendance of less than 30 pupils, in which case the salary shall not exceed \$30; and any person serving as a regular teacher of a school, and also having the supervision of not less than two other schools, shall be rated as a principal on the rolls and receive the additional sum of \$10 per month. Such salaries or pay may be increased, but shall not be diminished during the term for which the appointment is made; but no person shall be appointed for a longer time than one year, and the board of education may dismiss any appointee for inefficiency, neglect of duty, immorality, or improper conduct. Women only shall be employed in schools for girls; either women or men may be employed in schools for boys. For similar services women and men shall at all times receive equal pay.

77. Date of teacher's appointment.—The teacher's appointment shall date from, and the teacher's salary shall begin on the day when he first takes charge of a school during any school term, and at the end of the first calendar month thereafter he shall be paid such part of a month's salary as corresponds to the length of time he has been in actual charge of a school. Thereafter his salary shall be due and payable for each calendar month, and all contracts for the service of teachers shall be for a term or period of time ending on the last day of August of the school year for which the teacher was hired.

78. Salary during vacations.—The teacher's salary will continue during vacations as well as the actual school periods.

When salary may not be drawn.—In order to be entitled to draw the salary during vacations, teachers must employ such periods in normal schools, teacher's meeting for instruction, or in following other courses of instruction approved by the board of superintendents, provided that such school meetings or courses of study are previously prescribed by said board; otherwise the salary will be regularly due the teachers without vacation work.

79. When unlawful to employ teachers.—It shall be unlawful for any board of education, prior to the annual election and the qualification of the director or directors elected thereat, to employ or contract to employ any teacher for a term to commence after the expiration of the current school year; and the school director in each sub-district of municipal districts, the president of the school board in each city district of the second class, and the superintendents of instruction in city districts of the first class, shall give to the teacher or teachers under their control, certificates of such employment and of services rendered, addressed to the clerk of the board of education, who, upon presentation thereof and compliance of such teachers with the provisions of paragraph 49, shall draw orders on the proper disbursing officer for the amount certified to be due, in favor of the parties entitled thereto, and the said disbursing officer shall pay the same. If salaries are not paid within thirty days of the date of application for the same by the teacher, boards of education shall, and teachers may,

report the fact to the commissioner of public schools, who will give the matter personal attention.

80. *Teachers may sue board for pay.*—If the board of education of any district dismiss any teacher for any frivolous or insufficient reason, such teacher may bring suit against such board of education; and if on the trial of the case a judgment be obtained against the board of education, the board shall direct the clerk to issue an order upon the proper disbursing officer for the sum so found due to the person entitled thereto, and in such suits process may be served on the clerk of the board of the district, and service upon him shall be sufficient.

ENUMERATION.

81. *Yearly enumeration of school youth.*—There shall be taken in each district annually, during the two weeks ending on the fourth Saturday of March, an enumeration of all unmarried youths, denoting sex, between 6 and 18 years of age, resident within the district and not temporarily there, designating also the number between 8 years of age; the number between 8 and 14 years of age; the number between 14 and 16 years of age, and the number between 16 and 18 years of age.

82. *How enumeration of youth is taken.*—Each person required or employed under this order to take such enumeration shall take an oath or affirmation to take the same accurately and truly to the best of his skill and ability. When making return thereof to the proper officers he shall accompany the same with a list of the names of all the youths so enumerated, noting the age of each, and with his affidavit duly certified that he has taken and returned the enumeration accurately and truly to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that such list contains the names of all youths so enumerated and none others.

Compensation for same.—The officer to whom such return is required to be made may administer such oath or affirmation and take and certify such affidavits, and shall keep in his office for the period of five years such reports and list of names, and each person taking and returning the enumeration shall be allowed by the proper board of education reasonable compensation for his services, to which in municipal subdistricts shall not exceed \$2 for each person authorized, required, or appointed to perform the service.

83. *Director to take enumeration in subdistricts.*—The director of each subdistrict shall take the enumeration of his subdistrict and return same to the clerk of the board of education in the manner prescribed herein.

84. *Clerks to transmit abstract of enumeration to provincial superintendent.*—The clerk of each board shall annually, on or before the first Saturday of April, make and transmit to the provincial superintendent of the province in which is situated the corresponding district an abstract of the enumeration required by this order to be returned to him, according to the form prescribed by the commissioner of public schools, with an oath or affirmation indorsed thereon that it is a correct abstract of the returns made to him under oath or affirmation, and the oath or affirmation of the clerk may be administered and certified to by any member of the board of education, or by the provincial superintendent.

85. *Provincial superintendents to furnish abstract to commissioner of public schools.*—Each provincial superintendent shall make and transmit to the commissioner of public schools, on or before the last Saturday of April in each year, on blanks to be furnished by the latter, an abstract of the enumeration returns made to him, duly certified.

86. *Penalty for making fraudulent returns.*—An officer through whose hands the enumeration required herein to be returned passes who, by percentage or otherwise, adds to or takes from the number actually enumerated shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction of such offense shall be fined in any sum not less than \$5 nor more than \$500, or imprisoned in the proper jail not less than ten nor more than thirty days, at the discretion of the court.

87. *False returns from teachers.*—Any enumerator, teacher, principal, or superintendent who makes a fraudulent return of statistics shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction of such offense shall be fined in any sum not less than \$5 nor more than \$500, or imprisoned in the proper jail not less than ten nor more than thirty days, at the discretion of the court.

ATTENDANCE.

88. *Time of attendance.*—Every parent, guardian, or other person having charge of any child between the ages of 6 and 14 years shall send such child to a public, private, or parochial school not less than twenty weeks, at least ten weeks of which, commencing with the first four weeks of the school year, shall be consecutive, occasional daily absence for reasonable excuse excepted.

Excusal from such attendance.—Unless the child is excused from such attendance by the president of the board of education in municipal districts or city districts of the second class, and the superintendent of instruction in city districts of the first class, upon a satisfactory showing, either that the bodily or mental condition of the child does not permit of its attending school, or that the child is being instructed at home by a person qualified, in the opinion of the clerk of the board of education, to teach writing, spelling, reading, geography, and arithmetic.

89. *Employment of children under 14 years of age.*—No child under the age of 14 years shall be employed by any person, company, or corporation during the school term and while the public schools are in session, unless the parent, guardian, or person in charge of such child shall have fully complied with the requirements of the preceding paragraph. Every person, company, or corporation shall require proof of such compliance before employing any such minor, and shall make and keep a written record of the proof given, and shall, upon the request of the truant officer, hereinafter provided for, permit him to examine such record. Any person, company, or corporation employing any child contrary to the provisions of this paragraph shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than fifty dollars.

90. *Truant officers.*—To aid in the enforcement of the last two paragraphs, truant officers shall be appointed and employed as follows: In the city districts the board of education shall appoint, employ, and fix the salary of one or more truant officers; in the township districts the board of education shall appoint one truant officer. The compensation of the truant officer, except in city districts, shall be \$2 per day for each day actually employed in carrying out the orders of the clerk of the board of education.

Powers and duties.—The truant officer shall be vested with police powers, and shall have authority to enter workshops, factories, stores, and all other places where children may be employed, and do whatever may be necessary in the way of investigation or otherwise to enforce the last two paragraphs. The clerk of the board of education, upon the representation of the truant officer, shall institute proceedings against any officer, parent, guardian, person, or corporation violating any of the provisions of the last two paragraphs. The truant officer shall keep a record of his transactions for the inspection and information of the board of education, and he shall make such reports to the clerk of the board of education as are required by him.

91. *Reports of principals and teachers.*—It shall be the duty of all principals and teachers of schools, public, private, and parochial, to report to the clerk of the board of education of the district in which the schools are situated the names, ages, and residence of all pupils in attendance at their schools, together with such other facts as said clerk may require, in order to facilitate the carrying out of the last three paragraphs, and such report shall be made the last week of each month. It shall be the further duty of such principals and teachers to report to the clerk of the board

of education all cases of truancy in their respective schools, as soon after the offenses have been committed as practicable.

92. Proceedings in case of truancy.—On the request of the clerk of the board of education, the truant officer shall examine into any case of truancy within his district, and warn the truant and its parents, guardian, or other person in charge, in writing, of the final consequences of truancy if persisted in. When any child between the ages of 8 and 14 years is not attending school without lawful excuse, or in violation of the preceding paragraph, the truant officer shall notify that parent, guardian, or other person in charge of said child of the fact, and require such parent, guardian, or other person in charge to cause the child to attend some recognized school within five days of the day of notice; and it shall be the duty of the parent, guardian, or other person in charge of the child so to cause its attendance at some recognized school.

Penalties imposed on parents, guardians, etc.—Upon failure to do so, the truant officer shall report the case to the clerk of the board of education, who shall make complaint against the parent, guardian, or other person in charge of the child in any court of competent jurisdiction in the district in which the offense occurs, for such failure, and upon conviction the parent, guardian, or other person in charge shall be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$25, in the discretion of the court, the offense to be punishable as a *falta*, or the court may, in its discretion, require the person so convicted to give a bond in the penal sum of \$100, with sureties to the approval of the court, conditioned that he or she will cause the child under his or her charge to attend some recognized school within five days thereafter, and to remain at such school during the term prescribed by law, and upon a failure or refusal of any such parent, guardian, or other person to pay said fine or furnish said bond, according to the order of the court, then said parent, guardian, or other person shall be imprisoned in the proper jail, not less than five days, nor more than ten days.

93. When child is exempt.—When any truant officer is satisfied that any child, compelled to attend school by the provisions preceding, is unable to attend school because absolutely required to work at home or elsewhere in order to support itself, or help support or care for others legally entitled to its support, who are unable to support or care for themselves, the truant officer shall report the case to the board of education, who may exempt such child from the provisions preceding.

94. Penalties.—Any officer, principal, teacher, or person mentioned in the foregoing four paragraphs, neglecting to perform any duty imposed upon him by these paragraphs, shall be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$20 for each offense. Any officer or agent of any corporation violating any of the aforementioned paragraphs, who participates or acquiesces in, or is cognizant of such violation, shall be fined not less than \$5, nor more than \$20. Any person who violates any of the aforesaid paragraphs for which a penalty is not elsewhere provided, shall be fined not more than \$50.

Jurisdiction.—Correctional judges, or if the district has not a correctional judge, then the municipal shall have jurisdiction to try the offenses described in the aforesaid paragraphs, and their judgment shall be final.

95. Where law does not operate.—This enforced attendance shall not be operative in any school district where there are not sufficient accommodations in the public schools to seat children compelled to attend the public schools under the provisions of the five preceding paragraphs.

96. Duty of commissioner of public schools.—It shall be the duty of the commissioner of public schools, from time to time, whenever deemed advisable, to formulate and forward to boards of education throughout the island, regulations and suggestions for the instruction and guidance of all persons, officers, superintendents, principals, teachers, and persons charged with the enforcement of the preceding six paragraphs, or any of their provisions.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

97. *Organization by board of superintendents.*—It shall be the duty of the board of superintendents to organize in each province at least one teachers' institute, and more than one if in the opinion of the board of superintendents one will not accommodate all the teachers of the province.

98. *Number and salaries of instructors and lecturers.*—The board of superintendents shall determine upon the number and salaries of instructors and lecturers of any institute and the length of each session of the institute, provided that no session shall continue less than four school weeks.

Attendance of teachers necessary to collect vacation salaries.—Each teacher shall attend at least one complete session of the institute in order to obtain his salary during the vacation period.

99. *Institute fund.*—As a condition of attending the institute, each teacher shall deposit with an individual, to be designated by the board of superintendents, the amount of \$5, which shall form the institute fund. This fund shall be used to cover the necessary expenses of the institute and shall be expended and accounted for as directed in order from time to time. If the expenses of the institute exceed in amount the institute fund the unpaid balance shall be paid from the island revenues. If the institute fund for any year exceeds the expenses of the institute for that year such excess shall go to form a sinking fund for the support of the institute.

100. *Organization of institutes.*—The board of superintendents shall, at their regular meeting in October, 1900, decide upon a plan for the organization of the teachers' institutes of the island for the school years of 1900-1901 and submit the same to the secretary of public instruction and the military governor for approval as soon thereafter as possible.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

101. *Plans for examination of teachers.*—The board of superintendents shall at their regular meeting in October, 1900, decide upon a plan for the examination of the teachers of the island as to their qualification to teach, and shall present the same in writing to the military governor through the secretary of public instruction as soon thereafter as possible for his approval.

102. *Certificate a requisite to employment of teacher.*—After the approval and publication of the plan mentioned in the preceding paragraph, no person shall be employed as teacher in a common school who has not obtained from a board of examiners having competent jurisdiction a certificate of good moral character and that he or she is qualified to teach such branches of study as the board of superintendents may decide upon and possesses adequate knowledge of the theory and practice of teaching.

103. All salaries and fines mentioned in this order shall be payable in United States currency or its equivalent.

J. B. HICKEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

APPENDIX I.

No. 271.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,

Havana, July 7, 1900.

The military governor of Cuba, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of State and Government, directs the publication of the following regulations for the department of charities of Cuba:

DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES OF CUBA.

ARTICLE I.—*The organization of the department.*

SEC. 1. There is hereby established a department of charities of Cuba, which shall be under the general supervision of the department of state and government. The term "department," when used hereafter in this decree, shall mean the department of charities.

SEC. 2. There shall be a board of charities of Cuba, which shall consist of eleven (11) members, to be appointed by the military governor, as follows: One from each of the six provinces, and five from the island at large. The regular term of office of members of said board shall be six (6) years. The first appointments of the six members representing provinces shall be made for the terms of one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), and six (6) years, respectively. The first appointments of the five members from the island at large shall be for the terms of two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), and six (6) years. Subsequent appointments, except to fill vacancies, shall be for the term of six (6) years. Appointments of members of this board and of other boards established by this decree, whose terms of office may extend beyond the period of the military occupation of Cuba by the United States, shall be subject, upon the termination of such occupation, to the approval of the government which shall follow. Appointments to fill vacancies caused by death, resignation, or otherwise shall be for the unexpired term. The board of charities shall be appointed on or before July 31, 1900, and shall hold its first meeting between July 31, 1900, and September 30, 1900, at the call of the superintendent of charities and hospitals. The board of charities shall hold regular meetings once in each quarter of the year, in the city of Havana, at such times as it may determine, and may hold such other regular or special meetings as it may deem necessary. Six members shall constitute a quorum, but the affirmative votes of at least five members shall be necessary for the transaction of any business. The board shall appoint, annually, an executive committee of five members, and it may, by resolution, delegate to such executive committee, or to a standing or special committee, or to the officers or any officer of the board, the exercise, during the intervals between its meetings, of such of its specific powers, to be clearly defined in the resolution, as it may deem advisable, and may, in its discretion, revoke such delegation of authority.

SEC. 3. No member of the board of charities shall be a trustee or officer of any institution subject to inspection by said board, nor shall any member have any authority to make, directly or indirectly, any sale of real or personal property to any such institution, or any purchase from any such institution; nor shall any member have any pecuniary interest in any such sale or purchase. Members of the board of charities shall receive no salary, but shall be paid their traveling and other necessary expenses incurred when engaged in official business; provided that the total official expenditure of any member of the board, during any calendar year, for purposes other than transportation, shall not exceed the sum of five hundred (\$500) dollars. The appointment of the members of the board of charities for terms of six years and the provision that they shall serve without salary are intended to secure the result that such appointments shall always be made without regard to political considerations and that the destitute and helpless wards of public charity shall receive the benefits of the services of eminent citizens, possessing special knowledge and qualifications for rendering useful service in such positions. Each member of said board shall, so far as may be practicable, inspect the charitable institutions in the province in which he resides once each year, and shall inform himself in regard to the measures that have been adopted for the assistance of the poor in Cuba and in other countries.

SEC. 4. The board of charities shall assume such of the duties hereby conferred upon the department as may from time to time be transferred in writing to it by the superintendent of charities and hospitals, and may establish such rules, regulations, and by-laws for the regulation of its affairs as it may deem wise, subject to the provisions of this decree.

SEC. 5. During the period of organization, the superintendent of charities and hospitals shall possess and exercise all the powers hereby conferred upon the department, excepting those that by reason of sec. 4 he may have already transferred in writing to the board of charities. When, in the judgment of the military governor, the various branches of work of the department may have been thoroughly organized, the board of charities shall be so informed in writing, and the superintendent of charities and hospitals shall thereupon become the secretary of the board of charities and shall be its chief executive officer, and the said board shall then be the head of the department and shall possess and exercise the powers hereby conferred upon the department. Thereafter whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of secretary of the board of charities the board shall appoint a secretary to fill the vacancy. Members of the board shall not be eligible for the office of secretary. The secretary shall receive a salary to be fixed by the board of charities, subject to the approval of the military governor. The secretary shall hold office at the pleasure of the board, provided that he shall not be removed from office except for cause stated in writing and entered in the minutes of the board, and after reasonable notice and an opportunity to be heard before the board upon the cause of his proposed removal. The department may, within the limits of its appropriation for such purpose, employ such assistants, inspectors, clerks, and other employes as it may deem necessary, and fix their salaries from time to time, and may remove any employé from office, in its discretion, for cause stated in writing, and after an opportunity has been afforded such employé to be heard upon the cause of his proposed removal.

ARTICLE II.—*Concerning destitute and delinquent children.*

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

SEC. 6. It is hereby declared to be the general policy of the island of Cuba, to be carried into effect as speedily as circumstances will permit, that destitute and delinquent children who are now, or become in the future, subjects of support from pub-

lic funds shall be cared for by the State, and shall be committed to the guardianship of the appropriate insular authorities. Such children shall be cared for, according to their respective needs, in families, training schools, or reformatories, as may from time to time be found to be advisable.

SEC. 7. No municipal, district, or provincial institution for the care of destitute or delinquent children shall hereafter be established, but this shall not prevent the establishment of municipal hospitals for sick children. Any existing municipal institution for the care of children may be discontinued at the option of the municipality, or by order of the department, and the inmates may be committed by the alcalde to the department. Each municipal institution for children, until discontinued, shall be under the charge of a board of managers, appointed by the alcalde, and of which the alcalde shall be *ex officio* a member. Payments from the insular treasury for the support of children in municipal or private institutions will be discontinued as rapidly as provision can be made by the department for the care of such children. From and after the first day of September, 1900, all payments from the insular treasury to orphan asylums and other institutions for the care of destitute children, except State institutions, shall be made on the basis of a per capita payment for the care and maintenance of such of the inmates of said institution as may be accepted as proper public charges by the department. The various orphan asylums established by the Red Cross and other organizations, which have been, or may be turned over to the insular authorities, having served the special and temporary purpose for which they were established, will be discontinued as rapidly as may be found to be practicable, unless, for special reasons, the department may decide to continue one or more of such asylums as temporary homes for children until such children can be placed in families or removed to a training school.

SEC. 8. A destitute child is hereby declared to be one not possessed of sufficient means for self-support, and who has neither parents nor grandparents, or whose parents and grandparents, if living, are unable to provide for the support of said child, or have abandoned it, or have habitually and grossly neglected to provide for its physical well-being, or are habitual drunkards, or are of notoriously immoral character, or are confined in a prison or in a hospital for the insane. Nothing in this decree shall, however, impair any of the obligations created by Title VI of the Civil Code, concerning The Support of Relations.

Any alcalde, upon proof to his satisfaction that a child then residing in his municipality is destitute as herein defined, may, unless the support of said child shall be voluntarily assumed by some individual known to the alcalde to be of good moral character and of sufficient ability to provide for said child, or by some private charitable institution at its own expense, commit said child to the care and custody of the department of charities until it reaches the age of sixteen years. Before making any such commitment the alcalde shall cause a careful inquiry to be made as to the whereabouts, circumstances, and character of the surviving parents and grand parents of the child, if any. The results of such inquiry shall be reduced to writing and placed on file in the office of the alcalde, and if the child is committed a copy shall be forwarded to the department with the commitment paper. Such commitment shall be made only upon the application of a parent or a grand parent of such child, or after notice of at least three days to the parents, if living, or if both parents are dead, after a like notice to the grand parents, if living, and after an opportunity has been afforded to such parents, or grand parents, if the parents are dead, to be heard before the alcalde upon the cause or causes for which it is proposed to commit such child. The testimony taken at such hearing shall be placed on file in the office of the alcalde, and if the child is committed a copy shall be sent to the department with the commitment paper.

No child shall be committed who has a parent or grand parent of good moral character and of sufficient ability to provide for its support, or who has a relative or

friend of good moral character and of sufficient ability to provide for its support and willing to do so, or whose support may be voluntarily assumed by a charitable institution at its own expense. The insular authorities may, in their discretion, collect from each municipality a sum not to exceed thirty cents per day for the maintenance of each destitute child committed by the alcalde of a municipality for the period during which such child is supported in a State institution. Children committed to the department may be returned to their parents, relatives, or friends in the discretion of the department. No child so returned by the department shall be again committed by the alcalde, but the department, in its discretion, at the request of the alcalde, may again take charge of such child.

When any child shall be so committed in the province of Havana, the alcalde shall provide for the transportation of said child to the office of the department. When such commitment occurs in some other province, the alcalde shall forthwith notify the department and shall place such child temporarily in some suitable institution for the care of children, or make other suitable provision for the temporary care of such child, at the expense of the municipality. The department shall forthwith notify the alcalde at what place said child will be received into the custody of the department, and the alcalde shall provide, at the expense of the municipality, for the transportation of the child to such place.

SEC. 9. Whenever a child actually, or apparently, between the ages of ten and sixteen years is convicted before any court of competent jurisdiction of a crime or misdemeanor, whether or not said child shall have acted with discernment, said court shall, unless in its judgment said child should be placed under the care of a parent or other relative or friend willing and able to care for and properly train him, commit such child until he shall have attained the age of eighteen years to the Reform School for Boys at Havana, if a boy; or if a girl, to the Aldecoa Reform School for Girls at Havana. Girls between ten and sixteen years now in confinement in any jail or prison shall be transferred to said reform school for girls; and subsequent commitments of girls under this section shall be to said reform school for girls. Any such court is hereby authorized to commit to the proper reform school any boy or girl between the ages of ten and sixteen years residing in the judicial district in which such court is situated, who has been found, after an inquiry satisfactory to the court, to be a confirmed vagrant, or whose moral training has been so neglected that said child is in danger of becoming a criminal and is in need of reformatory discipline; provided, that no child shall be so committed by any court for the sole reason that it is homeless or destitute. No such child shall be committed without notice of at least three days to his parents or guardian, if such parents or guardian are living within the judicial district in which such commitment is pending. Every commitment to a reform school shall be until the child so committed shall reach the age of eighteen years. When any child shall be committed under the provisions of this section, the authorities of the municipality shall forthwith provide for the transportation of such child to the institution to which it shall have been committed.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

SEC. 10. The department of charities shall establish at some location, at which land suitable for agricultural purposes can be obtained, an institution to be known as the Training School for Boys of Cuba. Its objects shall be the temporary care of destitute boys under the age of sixteen years, committed to the department from any part of the island, until such boys can be placed in families; and also the training in agricultural or other pursuits of such destitute boys as it may not be practicable to place in family homes. Boys shall be received in the school only by order of the department; they will remain in the custody of the department while in the school,

and may be removed at any time by the department. The department shall also remove to this institution, when established, all the boys then in the institution heretofore known as the Havana San José Asylum for Boys, except those who shall have been admitted thereto to await trial, or who have been convicted of an offense, or who have been sent for correctional discipline.

SEC. 11. The training school for boys shall be under the direct charge and control of the department until March 1, 1901. There shall be appointed for this school, not later than September 30, 1900, by the military governor, a board of managers composed of five members. The term of office of members of this board shall be five years, and they shall serve without salary. The first appointments shall be for one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), and five (5) years, respectively. Appointments to fill vacancies caused by death, resignation, or otherwise shall be for the unexpired term. The first meeting of the board of managers shall be held during the month of October, 1900, at the call of the department. The board shall hold regular monthly meetings, and such special meetings as it may deem necessary. Whenever practicable meetings of the board shall be held at the school. The board shall elect from its own number a president and a vice president.

SEC. 12. Until March 1, 1901, the board of managers shall exercise such powers only as may be delegated to them by the written order of the department. From and after March 1, 1901, the board of managers shall become responsible for the control and management of the institution, and shall have the general direction and control of its property and affairs. They shall see that the objects for which it was established are secured. They shall have power to establish such by-laws, rules, and regulations as they may deem necessary for defining the duties of the officers and employes of the school and for the management of its affairs, and shall, subject to the approval of the department, determine from time to time the number and salaries of such employes. They shall, on or before the 15th of each month, submit to the department a detailed estimate of the expense of conducting the school during the ensuing month. They shall keep a record of their proceedings, which shall be open at all times, together with the other books and papers of the school, to inspection by the department. They shall appoint, whenever a vacancy occurs in that office, a superintendent of the school.

SEC. 13. The superintendent shall be the secretary of the board of managers and shall be the chief executive officer of the school. Subject to the by-laws, rules, and regulations established by the board of managers, the superintendent shall have the general oversight of the buildings and grounds, with their furniture and equipment, and shall have the direct control of all persons therein. He shall personally see that each inmate receives such training and instruction as may be suited to his years and capacity. The board of managers shall, upon the nomination of the superintendent, appoint such resident officers as they may deem necessary for the efficient management of the affairs of the school, and may remove any such officer for cause stated in writing, after an opportunity has been afforded him to be heard. The cause of the removal shall be entered in the permanent records of the school. The superintendent shall see that suitable records are kept concerning each pupil, showing his name, previous history, place of birth, date of admission, age, previous residence, and his conduct, progress, and physical condition, from time to time, in the school. The superintendent, under the direction of the board, shall cause the children in said school to be instructed in the branches taught in the public schools of the island, and shall provide from time to time such courses of instruction as will enable the inmates of the school, other than those received for temporary care, to maintain themselves, after leaving the school, at some useful trade, calling, or occupation.

SEC. 14. The board of managers shall, after it shall become responsible for the control and management of the school, appoint a treasurer, who may, or may not,

be of their number, and who, if not a member of the board, may receive a salary for his services, such salary to be regulated as are those of other employees. The treasurer shall—

(a) Receive and have the custody of all moneys belonging to or appropriated to the institution;

(b) Pay the salaries of the officers and employees of the institution, and all other disbursements of said institution, upon the order of the board of managers;

(c) Keep a full and accurate account of all receipts and payments, and such other accounts as may be required of him by the board of managers, and in such form as the board of managers may direct;

(d) Balance his books on the first day of each January, and make a statement thereof and an abstract of all receipts and payments during the preceding year, and within five (5) days thereafter deliver the same to an auditing committee, to be appointed by the board of managers. They shall compare the same with his books and vouchers and certify as to the correctness thereof to the board of managers at their next meeting.

(e) Perform such other duties as the board of managers may direct.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

SEC. 15. The institution now known as the Havana Industrial School for Girls is hereby declared to be the Training School for Girls of Cuba. Its object shall be the temporary care of destitute girls under the age of sixteen years committed to the department of charities from any part of the island, until such girls can be placed in families; and also the training in useful industries of such destitute girls as it may not be practicable to place in family homes. Girls shall be received in this school only by order of the department; they shall remain under the custody of the department while in the school, and may be removed at any time by the department.

There may also be conducted and maintained, under such rules and regulations as the authorities of the school shall establish, a normal class, for the training of girls, who shall be between the ages of seventeen (17) and twenty-five (25) years, when admitted to such class.

SEC. 16. The Training School for Girls shall be under the direct charge and control of the department until January 1, 1901. There shall be appointed for this school, not later than July 31, 1900, by the military governor, a board of managers composed of five members. The term of office of members of this board shall be five years, and they shall serve without salary. The first appointments shall be for one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), and five (5) years, respectively. Appointments to fill vacancies caused by death, resignation, or otherwise, shall be made for the unexpired term. The first meeting of the board of managers shall be held during the month of August, 1900, at the call of the department. The board of managers shall hold regular monthly meetings, and such special meetings as it may deem necessary. Whenever practicable, meetings of the board shall be held at the school. The board shall elect, from its own number, a president and a vice-president.

SEC. 17. Until January 1, 1901, the board of managers shall exercise such powers as may be delegated to them by the written order of the department. From and after January 1, 1901, the board of managers shall become responsible for the control and management of the institution and shall have the general direction and control of its property and affairs. They shall see that the objects for which it was established are secured. They shall have power to establish such by-laws, rules, and regulations as they may deem necessary for defining the duties of the officers and employes of the school and for the management of its affairs. They shall, on or before the 15th of each month, submit to the department a detailed estimate of the

expense of conducting the school during the ensuing month. They shall keep a record of their proceedings, which shall be open at all times, together with the other books and papers of the school, to inspection by the department. They shall appoint, whenever a vacancy occurs in that office, a superintendent of the school.

SEC. 18. The superintendent shall be secretary of the board of managers and shall be the chief executive officer of the school. Subject to the by-laws and regulations established by the board of managers, the superintendent shall have the general oversight of the buildings and grounds, with their furniture and equipment, and shall have the direct control of all persons therein. She shall personally see that each inmate receives such training and instruction as may be suited to her years and capacity. The board of managers shall, upon the nomination of the superintendent, appoint such resident officers as they may deem necessary for the efficient management of the affairs of the school, and may remove any such officer for cause stated in writing, after an opportunity has been afforded her to be heard. The cause of the removal shall be entered in the permanent records of the school. The superintendent shall see that suitable records are kept concerning each pupil, showing her name, previous history, date of admission, age, previous residence, and her conduct, progress, and physical condition, from time to time, in the school. The superintendent, under the direction of the board, shall cause the children in said school to be instructed in the branches taught in the public schools of the island, and shall provide such courses of instruction as will enable the inmates of the school, other than those received for temporary care, to maintain themselves at some useful trade, calling, or occupation.

SEC. 19. The board of managers, after it shall become responsible for the control and management of the institution, shall appoint a treasurer, who may or may not be of their number, and who, if not a member of the board, may receive a salary for his services, such salary to be regulated as are those of other employees. The treasurer shall:

(a) Receive and have the custody of all moneys belonging to or appropriated to the institution;

(b) Pay the salaries of the officers and employes of the institution and all other disbursements of said institution, upon the order of the board of managers;

(c) Keep a full and accurate account of all receipts and payments, and such other accounts as may be required of him by the board of managers, and in such form as the board of managers may direct;

(d) Balance his books on the first day of each January, and make a statement thereof and an abstract of all receipts and payments during the preceding year, and within five (5) days thereafter deliver the same to an auditing committee to be appointed by the board of managers. They shall compare the same with his books and vouchers and certify as to the correctness thereof to the board of managers at their next meeting.

(e) Perform such other duties as the board of managers may direct.

REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

SEC. 20. The institution known as the San José Asylum for Boys, established and maintained by the city of Havana, is hereby declared to be the Reform School for Boys of Cuba, and from and after the date of this decree shall be supported and controlled by the State. Its object shall be the training and reformation of boys who may be committed to its custody by any court of competent jurisdiction upon conviction of a crime or misdemeanor, or as being in need of reformatory discipline. Such commitments may be made from any part of the island, according to the provisions of section 9 of this decree. On and after the date of this decree all children committed to this school shall be under the custody of the board of managers until

such children reach the age of eighteen years, and any children who may be transferred to this school from the San José Asylum for Boys, and any children who may, in violation of the provisions of this decree, be committed to this school for a shorter period than until they reach the age of eighteen years shall, nevertheless, be deemed to have been committed to the school until they reach the age of eighteen years.

SEC. 21. The Reform School for Boys shall be under the direct charge and control of the Department until February 1, 1901. There shall be appointed for this school, not later than August 31, 1900, by the military governor, a board of managers composed of five members. The term of office of members of this board shall be five years, and they shall serve without salary. The first appointments shall be for one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), and five (5) years, respectively. Appointments to fill vacancies caused by death, resignation, or otherwise, shall be made for the unexpired term. The first meeting of the board of managers shall be held during the month of September, 1900, at the call of the department. The board shall hold regular monthly meetings, and such special meetings as it may deem necessary. Whenever practicable meetings of the board shall be held at the school. The board shall elect from its own number a president and a vice-president.

SEC. 22. Until February 1, 1901, the board of managers shall exercise such powers as may be delegated to them by the written order of the department. From and after February 1, 1901, the board of managers shall become responsible for the control and management of the school, and shall have general direction and control of its property and affairs. They shall see that the object for which it was established is secured. They shall have the power to establish such by-laws, rules, and regulations as they may deem necessary for defining the duties of the officers and employees of the school and for the management of its affairs, and shall, subject to the approval of the department, determine from time to time the number and salaries of such employees. They shall maintain an effective inspection of the school. They shall, on or before the 15th of each month, submit to the department a detailed estimate of the expense of conducting the school during the ensuing month. They shall keep a record of their proceedings, which shall be open at all times, together with the other books and papers of the school, to inspection by the department. They shall appoint, whenever a vacancy occurs in that office, a superintendent of the school.

SEC. 23. The superintendent shall be the secretary of the board of managers and shall be the chief executive officer of the school. Subject to the by-laws and regulations established by the board of managers, the superintendent shall have the general oversight of the buildings and grounds, with their furniture and equipment, and shall have the direct control of all persons therein. He shall personally see that each inmate receives such training and instruction as may be suited to his years and capacity. The board of managers shall, upon the nomination of the superintendent, appoint such resident officers as they may deem necessary for the efficient management of the affairs of the school, and may remove any such officer for cause stated in writing, after an opportunity has been afforded him to be heard. The cause of the removal shall be entered in the permanent record of the school. The superintendent shall see that suitable records are kept concerning each inmate, showing his name, previous history, place of birth, date of admission, cause of commitment, age, previous residence, and his conduct, progress, and physical condition, from time to time, in the school, and his conduct and occupation after leaving the school until discharged from its custody. The superintendent, under the direction of the board, shall cause the children in said school to be instructed in the branches taught in the public schools of the island, and shall provide from time to time such courses of industrial training as will enable the inmates of the school, other than those received for temporary care, to maintain themselves at some useful trade, calling, or occupation.

SEC. 24. The authorities of the school may provide for the establishment of a sys-

tem of uniforming, equipping, officering, and instructing in military drill the inmates of such institution.

Sec. 25. There shall be established a system of credits or rewards for good conduct, and of demerits for bad behavior, idleness, or carelessness, which will enable any child to earn, by two years of good conduct, a discharge upon parole. Whenever any child in said institution shall have earned a discharge upon parole, or shall have given evidence, satisfactory to the authorities of the institution, that the objects sought by his commitment have been secured, and that said child is no longer in need of reformatory discipline, the authorities of the school shall report such fact to the department of charities, with a statement of the terms upon which said child shall be paroled. The department shall forthwith provide for such child upon parole, by placing him in some family, or providing him with employment, or returning him to his parents or grandparents, if there are any of good character and of sufficient means to provide a home for him; or in such other manner as the department may deem advisable; but such child shall, unless granted a full and complete discharge as provided in section 27 of this decree, remain under the custody and control of said school until he reaches the age of eighteen years. If at any time before reaching the age of eighteen years, any child who has been discharged upon parole, and who has not been granted a full and complete discharge, shall violate the provisions of his parole, the department shall return him to said school for further reformatory discipline, under the system of credits and demerits above provided for.

Sec. 26. If any inmate of the school not less than fourteen years of age shall, by gross and habitual misconduct, or by a flagrant offence, exert a dangerous and pernicious influence over the other inmates, and if the authorities of the school shall be convinced that they are unable to effect a reformation of his conduct, the board of managers may cause such child to be taken before any court authorized to commit children to said school, with a written statement of the facts concerning said child's conduct. The court shall inquire into the facts and hear the boy's statement, and if the judge shall be satisfied that such a course is proper he may commit such child to any jail or penitentiary for a period not to extend beyond the date on which such child will become eighteen years of age. At the expiration of the term of such commitment or sooner, as the board of managers of the school shall so direct, unless such child shall have reached the age of eighteen years, he shall be returned to the custody of said school.

Sec. 27. The board of managers of said school may, if it shall appear to their satisfaction that any child under their custody has become fully established in habits of industry, obedience, and good conduct, grant to such a child a full and complete discharge from their custody, control, and oversight.

Sec. 28. The board of managers, after it shall become responsible for the control and management of the institution, shall appoint a treasurer, who may or may not be of their number and who if not a member of the board may receive a salary for his services, such salary to be regulated as are those of other employees.

The treasurer shall:

(a) Receive and have the custody of all moneys belonging to or appropriated to the institutions;

(b) Pay the salaries of the officers and employees of the institution and all other disbursements of said institution, upon the order of the board of managers;

(c) Keep a full and accurate account of all receipts and payment and such other accounts as may be required of him by the board of managers, and in such form as the board of managers may direct;

(d) Balance his books on the first day of each January, and make a statement thereof and an abstract of all receipts and payments during the preceding year, and

within five (5) days thereafter deliver the same to an auditing committee to be appointed by the board of managers. They shall compare the same with his books and vouchers and certify as to the correctness thereof to the board of managers at their next meeting.

(c) Perform such other duties as the board of managers may direct.

THE REFORM SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

SEC. 29. The department of charities may, in its discretion, when an appropriation thereof shall have been authorized, establish a reform school for girls of Cuba. The object of such school shall be the training and reformation of girls who may be committed to its custody by any court of competent jurisdiction upon conviction of any crime or misdemeanor or as being in need of reformatory discipline, according to the provisions of section 9 of this decree.

SEC. 30. The reform school for girls shall be under the direct charge and control of the department for a period of six months after its establishment. The military governor shall appoint for the school, within one month after the date of its establishment, a board of managers of five members. The term of office of members shall be five years, and they shall serve without salary. The first appointments shall be for one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), and five (5) years, respectively. Appointments to fill vacancies caused by death, resignation, or otherwise, shall be made for the unexpired term. The first meeting of the board of managers shall be held within one month after the date of their appointment, at the call of the department. The board shall hold regular monthly meetings and such special meetings as it may deem necessary. Whenever practicable, meetings of the board shall be held at the school. The board shall elect from its own number a president and a vice-president.

SEC. 31. Until six months after the date of the establishment of the school the board of managers shall exercise such powers only as may be delegated to them by the department. From and after six months after the date of the establishment of the school the board of managers shall become responsible for the control and management of the school, and shall have the general direction and control of its property and affairs. They shall see that the objects for which it was established are secured. They shall have power to establish such rules, by-laws, and regulations as they may deem necessary for defining the duties of the officers and employes of the school and for the management of its affairs, and shall, subject to the approval of the department, determine from time to time the number and salaries of such employes. They shall maintain an effective inspection of the school. They shall, on or before the 15th of each month, submit to the department a detailed estimate of the expense of conducting the school during the ensuing month. They shall keep a record of their proceedings, which shall be open at all times, together with the other books and papers of the school, to inspection by the department. They shall appoint, whenever a vacancy occurs in that office, a superintendent of the school.

SEC. 32. The superintendent shall be the secretary of the board and shall be the chief executive officer of the school. Subject to the by-laws and regulations established by the board, the superintendent shall have the general oversight of the buildings and grounds with their furniture and equipment, and shall have the direct control of all persons therein. She shall personally see that each inmate receives such training and instruction as may be suited to her years and capacity. The board shall, upon the nomination of the president, appoint such resident officers as they may deem necessary for the efficient management of the affairs of the school, and may remove any such officer for cause, stated in writing, after an opportunity has been afforded her to be heard. The cause of the removal shall be entered in the permanent records of the school. The superintendent shall see that suitable records are

kept concerning each inmate, showing her name, previous history, place of birth, date of admission, cause of commitment, age, previous residence, and her conduct, progress, and physical condition, from time to time, in the school, and her conduct and occupation after leaving the school until discharged from its custody. The superintendent, under the direction of the board, shall cause the children in said school to be instructed in the branches taught in the public schools of the island, and shall provide from time to time such courses of industrial training as will enable the inmates of the school, other than those received for temporary care, to maintain themselves at some useful trade, calling, or occupation.

SEC. 33. There shall be established a system of credits or rewards for good conduct and of demerits for bad behavior, idleness, or carelessness, which will enable any child to earn, by two years of good conduct, a discharge upon parole. Whenever any child in said school shall have earned a discharge upon parole, or shall have given evidence satisfactory to the authorities of the school that the objects sought by her commitment have been secured, and that said child is no longer in need of reformatory discipline, the authorities of the school shall report such fact to the department with a statement of the terms upon which said child shall be paroled. The department shall forthwith provide for such child upon parole by placing her in some family or providing her with employment or returning her to her parents or grandparents, if there are any of good character and of sufficient means to provide a home for her, or in such other manner as the department may deem advisable. But such child shall, unless given a full and complete discharge, as provided in section 35 of this decree, remain under the custody, control, and oversight of said school until she reaches the age of eighteen years. If at any time before reaching the age of eighteen years any child who has been discharged upon parole, and who has not been granted a full and complete discharge, shall violate the provisions of her parole, the department shall return her to said school for further reformatory discipline under the system of credits and demerits above provided for.

SEC. 34. If any inmate of said school shall, by gross or habitual misconduct, or by a flagrant offence, exert a dangerous and pernicious influence over the other inmates, and if the authorities of the school shall be convinced that they are unable to effect a reformation in her conduct, the board of managers may cause such child to be taken before any court authorized to commit children to said school, with a written statement of the facts concerning such child's conduct. The court shall inquire into the facts and hear the girl's statement, and if the judge shall be satisfied that such a course is proper he may commit such child to any jail or penitentiary for a period not to extend beyond the date on which such child will become eighteen years of age. At the expiration of the term of such commitment, or sooner, if the board of managers of the school shall so direct, she shall be returned to the custody of the school, unless such child shall have reached the age of 18 years.

SEC. 35. The board of managers of said school may, if it shall appear to their satisfaction that any child under their custody has been fully established in habits of industry, obedience, and good conduct, grant to such child a full and complete discharge from their custody, control, and oversight.

SEC. 36. The board of managers shall, after it shall become responsible for the control and management of the institution, appoint a treasurer, who may, or may not, be of their number, and who, if not a member of the board, may receive a salary for his services, such salary to be regulated as are those of other employees. The treasurer shall:

(a) Receive and have the custody of all moneys belonging to or appropriated to the institution;

(b) Pay the salaries of the officers and employees of the institution, upon the order of the board of managers;

(c) Keep a full and accurate account of all receipts and payments, and such other accounts as may be required of him by the board of managers, and in such form as the board of managers may direct;

(d) Balance his books on the first day of each January, and make a statement thereof and an abstract of all receipts and payments during the preceding year, and within five (5) days thereafter deliver the same to an auditing committee, to be appointed by the board of managers. They shall compare the same with his books and vouchers and certify as to the correctness thereof to the board of managers at their next meeting;

(e) Perform such other duties as the board of managers may direct.

THE BUREAU FOR PLACING CHILDREN IN FAMILIES.

SEC. 37. There shall be maintained in the department of charities a bureau for placing children in families. The department shall appoint a superintendent of this bureau and such other inspectors and clerks as may be necessary from time to time. The object of this bureau shall be to provide homes in private families for as many as possible of the children who become charges upon public funds, or who are committed to the care of the department, or who earn a discharge upon parole from a State reform school. The department may place any child committed to its care directly in a family home, if such shall be available, or it may place such child in the training school for boys, or in the training school for girls, according to its sex, or in some municipal or private institution for children, until a home for the child can be found; but children shall, whenever practicable, be placed in families.

SEC. 38. The department is also hereby authorized to remove from any municipal, private, or other asylum any child who is being supported at public expense, and place such child in a family, and may, similarly, remove a child from the Training School for Boys or the Training School for Girls, and place such child in a family. When the department shall be notified that any inmate of the Reform School for Boys or the Reform School for Girls has, by good conduct, earned a discharge upon parole, or has given evidence satisfactory to the authorities of the school that it is no longer in need of reformatory discipline, the department, through its bureau for placing children in families, shall provide for such child, as hereinbefore stated.

SEC. 39. No child shall be placed by the department in a family until the department has satisfied itself by an adequate investigation of their circumstances, reputation, and character that such family is of good moral character and is able to make adequate and proper provision for the care, education, and moral training of such child.

SEC. 40. The department shall maintain an effective oversight of children placed by it in families until such children shall reach the age of sixteen years, for the purpose of ascertaining whether such children are adequately and properly cared for, comfortably clothed, kindly treated, and given the educational advantages to which they are entitled, and proper moral training. Such oversight shall be exercised by personal visitation by duly appointed agents of the department, by correspondence, and by securing reports regularly, at such intervals as may be determined, from the teacher of each public school which should be attended by any child under the care of the department.

SEC. 41. All children placed in families by the department are to be regarded as under its care until they reach the age of sixteen years, and the department will be held responsible for the proper care and education of such children. If it shall appear to the department that any child placed by it in a family is not treated kindly, or is not provided with suitable clothing, or is not sent to school for such

period of time as the department shall deem proper, the department shall forthwith remove such child and place it in some other family, or in some institution subject to the inspection of the department, as it may deem wise.

ARTICLE III.—*Concerning the insane.*

SEC. 42. The institution located at Mazorra, province of Havana, and known as the General Asylum for the Insane, is hereby declared to be the hospital for the insane of Cuba. Such hospital shall hereafter be supported wholly by the State. The object of this institution shall be the curative treatment and humane care of all persons who become insane on the island. No person judicially declared to be insane shall hereafter be kept in any prison, jail, hospital for the sick, or other similar public institution, but every such person shall be sent under proper protection to this hospital. The expenses of such transportation shall be borne by the municipality from which the person is sent.

SEC. 43. The hospital for the insane shall remain under the direction of a board of managers, which shall hereafter consist of seven members. There shall be appointed by the military governor a number of managers sufficient, with those now in office, to make the number of managers seven. The military governor will, when such appointments are made, assign the managers terms of one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), and seven (7) years, respectively. Subsequent appointments shall be for seven years. Appointments to fill vacancies caused by death, resignation, or otherwise shall be for the unexpired term. The members of the board of managers shall serve without salary. The board shall hold regular monthly meetings and such other regular or special meetings as it may determine. The board shall elect from its own number a president, a vice-president, and a secretary.

SEC. 44. The board of managers shall have the general direction and control of the property and affairs of the hospital. They shall see that the objects of the hospital are secured. They shall establish such by-laws, rules, and regulations as they may deem necessary for defining the duties of the officers and employes of the hospital, and for the management of its affairs, and shall, subject to the approval of the department, determine from time to time the number and salaries of such employees. They shall maintain an effective inspection of the hospital. They shall, on or before the 15th of each month, submit to the department a detailed estimate of the expense of conducting the hospital during the ensuing month. They shall keep a record of their proceedings, which shall be open at all times, together with the other books and papers of the hospital, to inspection by the department. They shall appoint, whenever a vacancy shall occur in that office, a superintendent of the hospital, who shall be a well-educated physician and a graduate of an incorporated medical college, and who shall have had experience in the care and treatment of the insane.

SEC. 45. The superintendent shall be the chief executive officer of the hospital. Subject to the by-laws and regulations established by the board, the superintendent shall have the general oversight of the buildings and grounds, together with their furniture and equipment, and the direction and control of all persons therein. He shall maintain an effective supervision and inspection of all parts of the hospital and shall direct the care and treatment of the patients. He shall personally examine the condition of each patient within three days after his admission to the hospital, and shall see that every patient receives the care and medical treatment which is best adapted to secure his recovery.

SEC. 46. The board of managers shall, upon the nomination of the superintendent, appoint such resident officers as they may deem necessary for the efficient performance of the business of the hospital, and may remove any such officer for cause stated in writing, after affording him an opportunity to be heard. The cause of the removal

shall be entered in the permanent record of the hospital. In the absence of the superintendent, the first assistant physician shall perform his duties and be subject to his responsibilities.

The superintendent shall establish and direct a training school for attendants and nurses. He shall see that records are kept concerning each patient, showing his name, age, previous residence, occupation, date of admission, by whom committed, previous history, in what condition received, mental state, bodily condition, and medical treatment, from time to time, in the hospital. Upon the death or discharge of such patient, the circumstances thereof shall be entered on such record.

SEC. 47. The superintendent of the hospital may discharge any patient after filing in his office a written statement that, in his judgment, such patient has recovered, or not recovered, but that the discharge will not be detrimental or dangerous to the public welfare, or injurious to the patient; provided that before discharging any patient who has not recovered, the superintendent shall satisfy himself, by an adequate investigation, that relatives or friends of the patient are willing and able to receive and care for such patient. No patient shall be discharged from the hospital without suitable clothing.

In the discretion of the superintendent, any patient, upon discharge, may be provided with transportation to the locality from which the patient came, or in which relatives or friends may then reside, and with an amount sufficient to purchase food for the journey, not to exceed ten dollars.

SEC. 48. The department of charities is authorized to collect from the estate of any person committed to the hospital, or from the parents or children of such patient, if they have sufficient means, an amount to cover the actual expense of the maintenance of such patient while in the hospital. To facilitate such collection, there shall be included in every paper hereafter executed for the commitment of an insane person, a statement as to the approximate amount of property owned by said person, and the names and addresses of children or parents, if living, with such statement as to their financial condition as may be available. The department of charities is authorized to make such further inquiry as to the financial condition of such parents or children as it may deem advisable.

SEC. 49. The board of managers shall appoint a treasurer, who may, or may not, be of their number, and who, if not a member of the board, may receive a salary for his services, such salary to be regulated as are those of the other employees.

The treasurer shall—

(a) Receive and have the custody of all moneys belonging to or appropriated to the institution.

(b) Pay the salaries of the officers and employees of the institution and all other disbursements of said institution, upon the order of the board of managers.

(c) Keep a full and accurate account of all receipts and payments, and such other accounts as may be required of him by the board of managers, and in such form as the board of managers may direct.

(d) Balance his books on the first day of each January, and make a statement thereof and an abstract of all receipts and payments during the preceding year, and within five (5) days thereafter deliver the same to an auditing committee, to be appointed by the board of managers. They shall compare the same with his books and vouchers, and certify as to the correctness thereof to the board of managers at their next meeting.

(e) Perform such other duties as the board of managers may direct.

SEC. 50. The observation of persons alleged to be insane will be made in the institutions designated in the Royal Decree of May 19, 1885, and their admission to such institutions, and their examination and treatment therein will be in accordance with the provisions of said decree, as modified by Civil Order No. 21, issued by the gov-

ernor of Havana, April 12, 1900, which is hereby extended to, and made applicable to the island of Cuba, except that said decree and order are hereby amended so as to limit the period of observation to 30 days. The physicians in charge of such observation shall, on or before the expiration of 30 days after the admission of such patient, execute a certificate declaring such person, in their opinion, to be not insane, or to be insane, but not in need of treatment and care in a hospital for the insane, or that such person is insane, and is in need of care and treatment in a hospital for the insane. The object of the hospital for the insane of Cuba being the curative treatment of insane persons, it is desirable that all persons becoming insane should, at the earliest possible date, receive treatment therein, and for this reason the period of observation shall, in no case, be extended beyond 30 days.

SEC. 51. For the admission of a person to the Hospital for the Insane of Cuba, or to any other institution for the care and treatment of persons who have been judicially declared to be insane, there shall be required the following:

1. An order executed by a court of competent jurisdiction committing such person to such institution for treatment and care. Such commitment shall not be for a definite term.

2. A verified petition addressed to said court asking for such commitment and stating that the petitioner is the nearest relative of the person alleged to be insane, or, if there are nearer relatives, that they are absent or are unwilling or unable to execute such petition; and also that the petitioner is not a relative, within the fourth civil degree of either of the physicians who executed the accompanying certificate. When the nearest relative of any person who is apparently insane shall neglect or refuse to make such application, the alcalde of the municipality in which such person resides shall make such application.

3. A certificate executed within five days preceding the date of such order by two physicians stating that they have, within the preceding ten days, jointly examined the person mentioned in the petition, and that, in their opinion, such person is insane and is in need of treatment and care in a hospital for the insane, and that they are not related to the petitioner or to the alleged insane person, within the fourth civil degree. Such certificate shall contain a statement of the facts and circumstances upon which such opinion is based and must be certified by the subdelegate of medicine of the district, or by an alderman or delegate of the sanitary department, in case the subscribing physicians belong to the medical municipal board.

SEC. 52. When any such order is issued by a court, the authorities of the municipality within which the person referred to in such order resides shall provide such person with clean and comfortable clothing, and shall, at the expense of the municipality, provide for transportation forthwith, under proper escort, to the Hospital for the Insane of Cuba, unless, at the request of the petitioner, said person has been committed by said court to some other institution for the insane, to be supported therein by the petitioner at his own expense, when such transfer shall be made at the expense of the petitioner.

SEC. 53. The superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane of Cuba is hereby authorized to receive and retain in such institution any person duly committed thereto in the manner herein authorized, and who is accompanied by the order, petition, and certificate herein provided for. The department of charities is hereby authorized to prescribe forms for such order, petition, and certificate, and after such forms have been prescribed and forwarded to the appropriate authorities, commitments shall be made exclusively upon such forms.

SEC. 54. Civil Order No. 57, issued February 9, 1900, and Civil Order No. 158, issued April 14, 1900, are hereby revoked.

SEC. 55. In case any relative or friend of an inmate of such hospital shall believe that any patient is improperly retained therein, such relative or friend may apply to

the judge of first instance in whose district the hospital is situated for the discharge of the patient in question. The judge will, before acting upon the request, call upon the superintendent of the hospital for an immediate report of the patient's condition. In case the superintendent recommends the discharge of the patient, the judge will grant the appeal. In case the superintendent recommends the retention of the patient the judge is authorized to deny the appeal, or if he have any doubt upon the subject, he will cause the patient to be examined by two competent physicians, who will report in writing setting forth the condition of the patient and their recommendation as to whether it is proper or safe that he should be released or retained. If their recommendation is that the patient should be retained, the judge will deny the appeal for release.

SEC. 56. The relative or friend may, at any time after one week subsequent to the date of such application for the patient's release, submit a final appeal to the secretary of state through the board of charities, which board shall investigate the case and submit their report and recommendations to the secretary of state and government, who shall then finally decide the matter. His decision shall be binding upon the authorities of the hospital.

SEC. 57. Any person who is confined in any prison or jail upon conviction of a crime or misdemeanor, and who becomes insane, may be committed to the Hospital for the Insane of Cuba by any court of competent jurisdiction, upon a certificate of two physicians executed as provided in section fifty-one (51) of this decree. Such commitment shall include a statement of the offense for which such person was convicted, the term for which they were committed, and the date upon which such term will expire. If such person be discharged from such hospital before the date of the expiration of the term of imprisonment, they shall be returned by the superintendent of said hospital to the jail or prison from which he was received.

ARTICLE IV.—*Concerning hospitals.*

SEC. 58. Hospitals for the care of the destitute sick shall remain under the charge of municipalities, boards of managers, or other lawful authorities, as now provided by law, except as otherwise provided in this decree. The destitute sick who become subjects of public support shall be a charge upon the local authorities throughout the island.

Appropriations from the insular treasury in aid of hospitals will be discontinued at the earliest practicable date. Boards of managers of hospitals shall continue to be appointed according to the provisions of laws and decrees now in force, except as otherwise provided in this decree. The board of managers of a hospital under the control of a municipality shall be appointed by the alcalde, and he shall be ex officio a member of such board. Whenever, after the date of this decree, a vacancy shall occur in the membership of a board of managers of a district hospital, an appointment to fill the vacancy shall be made by the alcalde in whose municipality the hospital is situated.

SEC. 59. The department of charities may, in its discretion, whenever it is convinced that the interests of any district hospital would be promoted thereby, discontinue such hospital as a district hospital and assign it to the municipality in which such hospital is situated. The alcalde of such municipality shall thereupon appoint a board of managers for said hospital, and such municipality shall provide such sums as may be necessary for its maintenance and support. Any municipality, upon proof satisfactory to the department that it is able to provide suitable grounds and buildings, and to properly equip, maintain, and conduct, without aid from the State, a hospital for the care of the destitute sick may, upon the written approval of the department of charities, and after the approval of the plans of the buildings for

such hospital by said department, establish such hospital. Any municipality which has no municipal hospital, and which is located in a judicial district which has no district hospital, may send destitute sick persons to the nearest or most accessible municipal hospital which is of sufficient capacity to receive such patients, and such municipal hospital shall receive such patients and collect from the municipality sending them the cost of their support and maintenance so long as they remain in such hospital. Whenever in any municipal hospital there are patients from some other municipality, and the quarters occupied by such patients are needed by the municipality conducting the hospital for the care of the patients residing in such municipality, due notice shall be given by the alcalde to the alcalde of the municipality from which the patients not residing in the municipality in which the hospital is situated were received; whereupon the alcalde of the municipality from which such patients were received shall make provision for their removal and treatment elsewhere. Municipalities may make a reasonable and proper allowance for the support and treatment in hospitals wholly or partly under private control of persons accepted by the alcalde as proper public charges. Before accepting any such person as a public charge the alcalde shall satisfy himself by an investigation, the result of which shall be reduced to writing and placed on file in his office, that such person is destitute, and that none of the persons legally liable for his support are able to maintain him.

ARTICLE V.—Concerning homes for the aged.

SEC. 60. Destitute aged persons shall be provided for by their children or grandchildren, unless such children or grandchildren are unable to provide for their support. Destitute aged persons whose children and grandchildren are unable to provide for their support, and whose support is not voluntarily assumed by some relative or friend, or by a private charitable institution at its own expense, may be supported by the municipalities in which such destitute aged persons reside, in any municipal or private institution for the care of the aged. No home for the aged shall be established by any municipality except with the written consent of the department of charities, and after the approval of the plans for such buildings by the department. Appropriations from the insular treasury in aid of institutions for the care of aged persons shall be discontinued on December 31, 1900.

SEC. 61. Appropriations of municipal funds to institutions wholly or partly under private control for the support of destitute aged persons shall be made in the form of a per capita payment for the maintenance of persons accepted as proper public charges by the alcalde. Before any person shall be so accepted the alcalde shall satisfy himself, by an adequate investigation, the result of which shall be reduced to writing and placed on file in his office, that such person is destitute and that none of the persons legally liable for his support are able to maintain him. The department of charities shall collect statistics each year showing the number of destitute persons supported by municipalities, and if, in its judgment, the number of persons so supported shall increase beyond what is necessary and proper said department may, with the approval in each instance of the military governor, establish such rules and regulations concerning the acceptance of destitute aged persons as proper public charges by alcaldes, as it may deem necessary.

ARTICLE VI.—General powers and duties of the department of charities.

SEC. 62. The department of charities shall secure from each State, district, municipal, private, or other charitable institution an annual report. Such report shall include a statement of the income of such institution and the sources from which

received, the expenditures, and purposes for which the funds were expended, the number of inmates received, from whom received, the number of inmates discharged, and the disposition made of them, and such other information as the department may deem desirable. All officers of such institutions shall furnish such statistics on or before the first day of February of each year for the preceding calendar year. Such statistics shall be made out in such form and manner as the department may prescribe. Every official refusing to furnish such information, without satisfactory excuse, shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred (\$100) dollars. The department may require from any charitable institution such additional reports or information as it may deem desirable. It shall include in its annual report such statistics and other information received through these reports as it may deem advisable.

SEC. 63. The term "Charitable Institution," as used in this decree, shall include all hospitals, except those under the care of the health authorities, *Sección de Higiene*, orphan asylums, and institutions for destitute children, juvenile reformatories, homes for the aged, hospitals for the insane, and all other institutions and societies organized for, or whose principal business is the support or assistance of, persons who are unable to support or care for themselves.

SEC. 64. The department shall, through its members, officers, or inspectors duly appointed by it for that purpose, inspect every charitable institution in the island, whether State, district, municipal, private, or otherwise, at least once every six months. A written report of every such inspection shall be filed in the office of the department, and a copy of the whole, or of such portions of the report as the department may deem advisable, shall be forwarded to the governing body of the institution inspected. The members, officers, and duly appointed inspectors of such board shall have full access to the grounds, books, and papers of every such institution, and may require from the officers and persons in charge thereof any information which they may deem necessary in order to enable them to make a thorough inspection. No such officer or inspector shall communicate to any person without the knowledge and consent of the department any facts or information obtained pursuant to the provisions of this decree, except as herein provided. On such inspections, inquiries shall be made to ascertain:

1. Whether the objects of the institution are being accomplished.
2. Whether the grounds and buildings are in a sanitary condition.
3. Whether the methods of industrial, educational, and moral training are adapted to the needs of the inmates.
4. Whether the methods of government and discipline are humane and efficient, and whether the inmates are kindly treated.
5. Whether the qualifications and conduct of its officers and employes are satisfactory.
6. Whether the provisions of law relating to such institutions are fully complied with.
7. Whether proper records are kept concerning the reception, retention, and discharge of inmates.
8. Whether proper records are kept of the receipts of the institution, and of its expenditures, and whether the latter are economically and honestly made.
9. Whether proper records are kept of all property bought by, supplied to, or belonging to the institution.
10. Any other matters which the department may deem advisable.

SEC. 65. The department may, by a committee of one or more of its members, investigate the affairs and management of any institution subject to its inspection, and the committee appointed to make such investigation shall have power to issue compulsory process for the attendance of witnesses and the production of papers, to administer oaths, and to examine persons under oath.

SEC. 66. If it shall appear from any inspection or investigation that the inmates of any institution are cruelly, negligently, or improperly treated, or that inadequate provision is made for their sustenance, clothing, shelter, care, treatment, or other condition necessary to their comfort and well-being, said department shall, by written communication, call the attention of the directors, manager, or other governing authority of such institution to such evils, defects, or abuses.

SEC. 67. If such evils, defects, or abuses are not corrected within such period of time as the department may consider to be reasonable, the department shall prepare an order directing the correction of such evils, defects, or abuses, which order, if approved by the military governor, after a reasonable notice to the institution, with a copy of the proposed order and an opportunity for a hearing thereon, shall have the force of a decree.

SEC. 68. All appropriations made on and after August 1, 1900, by the State in aid of district, municipal, or private charitable institutions, shall be first considered by the department of charities. All applications from such institutions for aid, either for buildings, repairs, maintenance, clothing, salaries, equipment, or other purposes, shall be made to the department of charities, or, if made to any other official, shall be referred forthwith to that department. On or before the 20th day of each month the department of charities shall submit to the military governor a statement of all applications made to or through that department for aid from the general treasury, and of the recommendation of that department in regard to each of such requests. The department will be notified on or before the fifth day of the succeeding month of the action taken by the military governor upon each of such recommendations.

SEC. 69. The department of charities shall submit an annual report to the military governor containing a brief statement of the results of its inspections and investigations, a detailed statement concerning the work of the bureau for placing children in families, and other matters directly under the oversight of the department, statistical information in regard to the numbers of children and adults supported in the various charitable institutions in the island, the receipts and expenditures of such institutions, and such other information as it may deem desirable.

SEC. 70. Upon the request of the superintendent of the training school for boys, or of the superintendent of the training school for girls, the department shall have authority to transfer any inmate from either of such schools, to the reform school for boys or the reform school for girls, according to its sex, if in its opinion satisfactory evidence is shown that such child is in need of disciplinary or reformatory treatment, which can not be afforded in the training school.

SEC. 71. The department may make such provision for the care and training of blind and of deaf children, and of other physically or mentally defective children, as from time to time may be found to be advisable, and for which an appropriation shall have been authorized.

SEC. 72. To secure uniformity of method in the administration of public charity, and to prevent duplication of work, all the authorities, powers, and duties in relation to charitable institutions, which have been imposed upon or delegated to the department of state and government under or pursuant to the provisions of the Spanish royal decree of the 27th of April, 1875, as modified by the decree of the 27th of June, 1881, and made applicable to the island of Cuba by the decree of the 14th of January, 1887, commonly known as the "beneficencia law," and under the provisions of the civil order issued by the military governor on the 24th of February, 1899, are hereby transferred to and imposed upon the department of public charities created by this decree.

ARTICLE VII.—*Amendment of civil code.*

SEC. 73. The civil code is hereby amended to read as follows:

Article 156 of said code is amended by striking out the second paragraph of said article.

ARTICLE VIII.

SEC. 74. This decree shall take effect August 1, 1900.

[SEAL.]

J. B. HICKEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

APPENDIX K.

SCHEDULE OF MILITARY POSTS OTHER THAN THE COAST-DEFENSE FORTIFICATIONS.

Fort Apache, Ariz. (Department of the Colorado).	Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (Department of the Missouri).
Fort Assinniboine, Mont. (Department of Dakota).	Fort Keogh, Mont. (Department of Dakota).
Benicia Barracks, Cal. (Department of California).	Fort Leavenworth, Kans. (Department of the Missouri).
Fort Bliss, Tex. (Department of Texas).	Fort Logan, Colo. (Department of the Colorado).
Boise Barracks, Idaho (Department of the Colorado).	Fort Lincoln, N. Dak. (Department of Dakota).
Fort Brady, Mich. (Department of the Lakes).	Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark. (Department of the Missouri).
Fort Brown, Tex. (Department of Texas).	Madison Barracks, N. Y. (Department of the East).
Fort Clark, Tex. (Department of Texas).	Fort McIntosh, Tex. (Department of Texas).
Columbus Barracks, Ohio (Department of the Lakes).	Fort Mackenzie, Wyo. (Department of the Colorado).
Fort Crook, Nebr. (Department of the Missouri).	Fort McPherson, Ga. (Department of the East).
Fort Davis, Alaska (Alaska).	Fort Meade, S. Dak. (Department of Dakota).
Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (Department of the Colorado).	Fort Missoula, Mont. (Department of Dakota).
Fort Douglas, Utah (Department of the Colorado).	Fort Myer, Va. (Department of the East).
Fort Duchesne, Utah (Department of the Colorado).	Fort Niagara, N. Y. (Department of the East).
Camp Eagle Pass (subpost of Fort Clark, Tex.) (Department of Texas).	Fort Niobrara, Nebr. (Department of the Missouri).
Fort Egbert, Alaska (Department of Alaska).	Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y. (Department of the East).
Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. (Department of the East).	Fort Porter, N. Y. (Department of the East).
Fort Gibbon, Alaska (Department of Alaska).	Fort Lisicum, Alaska (Department of Alaska).
Fort Grant, Ariz. (Department of the Colorado).	Fort Reno, Okla. (Department of the Missouri).
Fort Harrison, Mont. (Department of Dakota).	Fort Riley, Kans. (Department of the Missouri).
Fort Huachuca, Ariz. (Department of the Colorado).	
Jackson Barracks, La. (Department of the East).	

Fort Ringgold, Tex. (Department of Texas).	Fort Walla Walla, Wash. (Department of the Colorado).
Fort Robinson, Nebr. (Department of the Missouri).	Fort Washakie, Wyo. (Department of the Colorado).
Fort Sam Houston, Tex. (Department of Texas).	Washington Barracks, D. C. (Department of the East).
Fort San Carlos, Tex. (subpost of Fort Grant, Department of Texas).	Fort Wayne, Mich. (Department of the Lakes).
Fort Sheridan, Ill. (Department of the Lakes).	Whipple Barracks, Ariz. (Department of the Colorado).
Fort Sill, Okla. (Department of the Missouri).	Fort Wingate, N. Mex. (Department of the Colorado).
Skagway, Alaska (Department of Alaska).	Fort Wrangle, Alaska (Department of Alaska).
Fort Snelling, Minn. (Department of Dakota).	Fort Wright, Wash. (Department of the Colorado).
Fort St. Michael, Alaska (Department of Alaska).	Fort Yates, N. Dak. (Department of Dakota).
Fort Thomas, Ky. (Department of the Lakes).	Fort Yellowstone, Wyo. (Department of Dakota).
Vancouver Barracks Wash. (Department of the Colorado).	

APPENDIX L.

Statement of appropriations under direction of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, showing the amount appropriated under each title of appropriation, the amount drawn by requisition upon the Treasury, and the balances subject to requisition July 1, 1900.

Title of appropriation.	Balances July 1, 1899.	Appropriated July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.	Repayments July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.	Aggregate available.	Payments July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.	Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1900.	Balance June 30, 1900.
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.							
SALARIES, CONTINGENCIES, AND CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.							
Salaries:							
Office of Secretary of War	\$13,020.59	\$100,850.00		\$113,870.59	\$94,155.58	\$1,180.59	\$16,584.47
Record and Pension Office	29,430.32	620,510.00		649,940.32	590,251.30	9,105.32	40,588.80
Office of Adjutant-General	6,996.24	161,090.00		168,076.24	159,728.50	1,876.24	6,971.50
Office of Inspector-General	322.76	13,160.00		13,482.76	13,160.00		322.76
Office of Judge-Advocate-General	874.80	15,460.00		16,334.80	14,774.27	59.80	1,600.73
Signal Office	2,178.79	6,700.00		7,878.79	5,599.25	108.79	2,170.75
Office of Quartermaster-General	6,422.24	162,340.00		167,762.24	149,248.07	742.24	7,171.98
Office of Commissary-General	7,730.23	42,760.00		43,490.23	41,882.98	160.28	1,447.07
Office of Surgeon-General	2,520.36	151,266.00		153,786.36	150,370.81	319.36	3,096.19
Office of Paymaster-General	873.75	84,560.00		85,433.75	84,453.37	3.75	976.63
Office of Chief of Ordnance	1,685.92	41,660.00		43,345.92	39,540.00	565.92	3,520.00
Office of Chief of Engineers	20.80	21,840.00		21,860.80	21,840.00	20.80	
Office of Publication of Records of the Rebellion	13.19			13.19		13.19	
Temporary employees, War Department	2,749.72	600,000.00		602,749.72	572,679.63		30,070.09
Stationery, War Department	10,141.76	32,500.00		42,641.76	29,849.60	1,237.62	11,554.54
Contingent expenses, War Department	18,481.58	98,006.88		71,487.41	57,070.60	960.90	13,455.91
Rent of buildings, War Department	6,106.00	13,500.00		18,605.00	13,465.50		6,139.50
Postage to Postal Union countries, War Department		1,000.00		1,000.00	1,000.00		
Employees, public buildings and grounds	188.94	51,620.00		51,808.94	51,849.98	13.94	296.07
Contingent expenses, public buildings and grounds	11.01	500.00		511.01	492.96	11.01	7.04
Total salaries, contingencies, etc.	\$6,717.50	2,118,211.88		2,213,929.38	2,082,612.15	15,899.25	165,417.98
Buildings and grounds in and around Washington, etc.							
Improvement and care of public grounds							
Repairs, fuel, etc., Executive Mansion	1,443.48	83,650.00		85,093.48	78,424.00	748.48	5,926.00
Lighting public grounds, District of Columbia	1,686.34	46,000.00		47,686.34	43,907.37	965.68	2,792.23
Lighting, etc., Executive Mansion		4,708.50		4,708.50	4,680.00		78.50
Repairs to water pipes and fire plugs	1,270.24	13,047.50		14,317.74	13,061.74	564.74	671.26
Telegraph to connect the Capitol with the Departments and Government Printing Office	1.52	2,500.00		2,501.52	2,494.96	1.52	5.02
Purchase and repair of building where Abraham Lincoln died	327.00	1,500.00	500.00	1,500.00	1,499.34		.66
Repair of building where Abraham Lincoln died		3,833.50		3,833.50	2,564.79		827.00
Care and maintenance of Washington Monument	19.92	11,620.00		11,589.92	11,501.21	19.92	1,268.71
Electric plant, Washington Monument		26,500.00		26,500.00	2,000.00		24,500.00

Prevention of deposits, harbor of New York	129.02	59,000.00	59,129.02	58,728.38	128.82	271.82
Steam tug, harbor of New York	35,725.00		35,725.00	35,486.24		238.76
Steam tug Nimrod, harbor of New York	6,480.50		6,480.50	6,480.00		50
Transportation of reports and maps to foreign countries	89.25	100.00		189.25	89.25	5.55
Bridges, District of Columbia	427.69		427.69			427.69
Increasing the water supply of Washington, D. C.	431,920.33	200,000.00	631,920.33	345,000.49		286,919.84
Repairs to Aqueduct Bridge, District of Columbia	54,999.10		54,999.10	1,801.08		53,198.02
Removal of remains of Gen. John A. Rawlins to Arlington Cemetery	234.55		234.55			234.55
Total buildings and grounds in and around Washington, etc.	534,752.94	452,359.50	987,612.44	607,674.07	2,553.41	377,384.96
<i>Erection of monuments, etc.</i>						
Foundation for monument of Samuel Hahnemann		4,000.00	4,000.00	2,000.00		2,000.00
Pedestal for statue of Gen. Philip H. Sheridan	50,000.00		50,000.00			50,000.00
Pedestal for statue of Gen. John A. Logan	16,499.21		16,499.21			16,499.21
Equestrian statue of Gen. William T. Sherman	59,500.00	17,555.05	77,055.05	29,555.05		47,500.00
Monument to Sergt. Charles Floyd, near Sioux City, Iowa	5,000.00		5,000.00	3,051.93		1,948.07
Lincoln tablet, Gettysburg National Park	4,334.60		4,334.60			4,334.60
Total, erection of monuments, etc.	135,933.81	21,555.05	157,488.86	34,606.98		122,881.88
Total salaries, contingencies, etc.	95,717.50	2,118,211.88	2,213,929.38	2,082,612.15	15,899.25	165,417.98
Total erection of monuments, etc.	135,933.81	21,555.05	157,488.86	34,606.98		122,881.88
Total buildings and grounds in and around Washington	534,752.94	452,359.50	987,612.44	607,674.07	2,553.41	377,384.96
Total salaries, contingencies, and civil appropriations	706,404.25	2,592,126.43	3,359,030.68	2,674,893.20	18,452.66	665,684.82
Repayments in excess of payments				500.00		500.00
Actual expenditures				2,674,393.20		
MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.						
Expenses of Commanding General's Office		1,750.00	1,750.00	1,750.00		
Contingencies, headquarters military departments		3,000.00	4,466.53	2,493.32	396.53	1,606.68
Contingencies, military information division, Adjutant-General's Office						
Contingencies, Inspector-General's Office		6,640.00	8,101.99	6,710.83	8.86	2,382.30
United States service schools		1,000.00	2,000.00	395.00		1,605.00
Signal service of the Army		200,071.04	462,620.55	37,465.86		425,154.69
Pay, etc., of the Army		8,500.00	8,532.00	6,387.84		2,101.36
Mileage to officers traveling without troops		231,000.00	231,014.86	225,582.92	42.80	6,419.54
Subsistence of the Army		37,604,350.74	683,751.56	366,643.25	12.40	10,848,920.21
Regular supplies, Quartermaster's Department		7,384,633.59	14,210,718.89	10,426,134.71	1,325.34	3,759,420.85
Incidental expenses, Quartermaster's Department		4,900,395.21	12,036,337.58	4,168,407.40	25,163.83	7,692,262.02
Baracks and quarters		2,901,675.82	4,429,214.21	2,039,450.15	38,783.54	2,390,990.52
Transportation of the Army and its supplies		4,000,160.00	5,195,499.15	2,527,382.10	10,851.04	2,657,236.01
Transportation of the Army and its supplies, Pacific railroads		27,000,720.96	46,845,317.61	30,927,445.07	4,712.60	15,913,156.94
Cavalry and artillery horses		531,173.58	831,173.58	501,173.58		329,170.88
Clothing and camp and garrison equipage		1,000,000.00	1,430,589.37	599,514.19	1,904.20	5,290,663.95
Construction and repair of hospitals		2,152,246.00	12,535,573.89	7,207,750.07	28,165.87	5,134,835.69
Quarters for hospital stewards		275,000.00	294,599.49	159,028.50	735.80	3,551.41
		20,000.00	20,204.51	16,653.10		

Statement of appropriations under direction of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, etc.—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Balances July 1, 1899.	Appropriated July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.	Repayments July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.	Aggregate available.	Payments July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.	Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1900.	Balance June 30, 1900.
MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT—Continued.							
Shooting galleries and ranges.....	\$4,720.34	\$10,000.00		\$14,720.34	\$6,564.10	\$2,680.44	\$5,526.80
Medical and hospital department.....	1,817,707.13	1,500,318.93		2,318,026.06	2,120,058.55	14.78	697,962.78
Army Medical Museum.....		5,000.75		5,000.75	2,998.05		2,002.70
Library, Surgeon-General's Office.....		10,000.00		10,000.00	10,000.00	1,142.03	13,942.24
Engineer depot at Willets Point, N. Y.....	13,144.81	10,000.00		23,144.81	8,060.04		58,619.64
Equipment of engineer troops.....	47,516.02	25,000.00		72,516.02	13,896.38		65,182.62
Civilian assistants to engineer officers.....	50,567.43	25,000.00		75,567.43	10,434.91		117,206.23
Ordnance service.....	245,690.14	135,000.00		380,690.14	283,015.79	463.12	798,597.98
Ordnance, ordnance stores and supplies.....	573,083.13	1,530,003.05		2,103,086.18	1,299,698.54	4,799.71	798,597.98
Manufacture of arms.....	76,346.69	1,000,000.00		1,076,346.69	927,212.85	159.23	147,974.61
Ammunition for morning and evening gun.....	10,035.00	25,012.35		35,047.35	9,955.69		25,111.66
Artillery targets.....	16.19	10,000.00		10,016.19	10,000.00	16.19	15,000.00
Torpedo howitzers.....	15,000.00			15,000.00			259,672.81
Expeditionary force to Cuba.....	273,903.23			273,903.23	14,230.42		
Professional publications, Ordnance Department.....		100.00		100.00	100.00		
Pay of Military Academy.....	52,961.30	349,097.07		402,058.37	331,076.23	8,197.30	62,786.34
Current and ordinary expenses, Military Academy.....	8,726.00	70,121.07		78,847.07	72,679.62	6,161.95	5.50
Miscellaneous items and incidental expenses, Military Academy.....	1,250.00	16,325.00		17,575.00	16,453.53	1,120.12	1.35
Emergency fund, War Department.....	2,960,000.00			2,960,000.00	1,040,383.70		1,919,616.30
Contingencies of the Army, Philippine expedition.....		450,550.00	\$0.46	450,550.46	60,000.00		390,550.00
Military telegraph and cable lines, Alaska.....		100,000.00		100,000.00			100,000.00
Military roads and bridges, Alaska.....							
Total military establishment.....	57,947,315.08	98,998,815.16	.46	151,941,180.70	96,494,226.52	583,912.34	54,922,991.84
Repayments in excess of payments.....					96,494,226.06		
Actual expenditures.....							
PUBLIC WORKS.							
<i>Harbors and rivers.</i>							
Breakwater, from Mount Desert to Porcupine Island, Me.....	20,000.00			20,000.00	20,000.00		
Improving—							
Moosehead Bar at Jonesport, Me.....	11,000.00			11,000.00	11,000.00		
Carvers Harbor at Vinalhaven, Me.....	15,000.00			15,000.00	15,000.00		
Improving harbor at—							
Belfast, Me.....	788.55			788.55			788.55
Camden, Me.....	313.05			313.05	233.84		59.21
Portland, Me.....	399,999.78			399,999.78	45,000.00		354,999.78
Rockland, Me.....	465,000.00			465,000.00	195,000.00		270,000.00
Sullivan Falls, Me.....	5,000.00			5,000.00	5,000.00		

Cape Porpoise, Me.	70,000.00	70,000.00	12,000.00	58,000.00
Harbor of refuge at Little Harbor, N. H.	12,000.00	12,000.00	7,000.00	5,000.00
Improving harbor at—				
Portsmouth, N. H.				4,432.39
Burlington, Vt.	16,000.00	16,000.00		15,000.00
Marblehead, Mass.	1,000.00	1,000.00	50.00	950.00
Duxbury, Mass.	11,850.00	11,850.00	11,850.00	
Harbor of refuge, Sandy Bay, Cape Ann, Mass.	250,000.00	250,000.00	40,000.00	210,000.00
Improving—				
Cannapisset Channel, Mass.		687.46	687.46	687.46
Woods Hole Channel, Mass.				
Improving harbor at—				
Boston, Mass.	19,500.00	19,500.00	19,500.00	
Chatham, Mass.				
Gloucester, Mass.	779,250.51	779,250.51	194,500.47	584,750.04
Hyannis, Mass.	9,805.69	9,805.69	6,573.90	3,232.79
Lynn, Mass.	40,000.00	40,000.00	25,000.00	15,000.00
Nantucket, Mass.	2,162.00	2,162.00	800.00	1,362.00
Newburyport, Mass.	7,000.00	7,000.00	500.00	6,500.00
New Bedford, Mass.	20,000.00	20,000.00	19,500.00	500.00
Plymouth, Mass.	28,000.00	28,000.00	23,000.00	5,000.00
Provincetown, Mass.	43,500.00	43,500.00	20,000.00	23,500.00
Scituate, Mass.	87,500.00	87,500.00	20,000.00	67,500.00
Vineyard Haven, Mass.	15,000.00	15,000.00	7,000.00	8,000.00
Manchester, Mass.	16,000.00	16,000.00	15,000.00	1,000.00
Fall River, Mass.	8,000.00	8,000.00	6,000.00	2,000.00
Great Salt Pond, Block Island, R. I.	6,000.00	6,000.00	19,500.00	30,000.00
Block Island, R. I.	50,000.00	50,000.00	20,000.00	30,000.00
Improving harbor at—	11,500.00	11,500.00	9,500.00	2,000.00
Newport, R. I.	9,447.38	9,451.62		9,451.62
Sakonnet Point, R. I.				
Breakwater at New Haven, Conn.	14,500.00	14,500.00	14,500.00	
Improving harbor at—	24,500.00	24,500.00	24,500.00	
Bridgeport, Conn.	999.53	999.53		999.53
Coscob and Miamus River, Conn.				
New Haven, Conn.	50,000.00	50,000.00	5,000.00	45,000.00
Norwalk, Conn.	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	
Stonington, Conn.	50,000.00	50,000.00	85,000.32	14,999.68
Stamford, Conn.	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	
Improving—	1,000.00	1,000.00	500.00	500.00
Canarsie Bay, N. Y.	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	
Wallabout Channel, N. Y.		425.82	425.82	425.82
Arthur Kill between Staten Island and New Jersey, N. Y. and N. J.	85,000.00	85,000.00	13,896.48	21,103.52
Flushing Bay, N. Y.	1,092.77	1,092.77	1,092.77	
Channel in Gowanus Bay, N. Y.		504.47		504.47
Channel between Staten Island and New Jersey, N. Y. and N. J.	185,000.00	185,000.00	86,000.00	99,000.00
Improving harbor at—	31,500.00	31,500.00	11,500.00	20,000.00
Buffalo, N. Y.				
Charlotte, N. Y.	1,098,490.08	1,098,490.08	450,000.25	648,489.83
Cape Vincent, N. Y.	6,500.00	6,500.00	6,500.00	
	49,899.68	49,899.68	10,500.00	38,899.68

Statement of appropriations under direction of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, etc.—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Balances July 1, 1899.	Appropriated July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.	Repayments July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.	Aggregate available.	Payments July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.	Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1900.	Balance June 30, 1900.
PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.							
<i>Harbors and rivers—Continued.</i>							
Improving harbor at—							
Dunkirk, N. Y.	\$1,008.50			\$1,008.50	\$0.25		\$1,008.25
Great Sodus Bay, N. Y.	9,250.00			9,250.00	2,999.00		6,251.00
Little Sodus Bay, N. Y.	2,249.86		\$1.00	7,250.86			2,250.86
Huntington, N. Y.	7,250.00			7,250.00	7,259.06		10.94
Larchmont, N. Y.	49,760.00			49,760.00	8,027.51		46,722.49
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	6,970.56			6,970.56	6,710.40		260.16
Mattituck, N. Y.	14,760.00			14,760.00	250.00		14,500.00
Improving New York Harbor, N. Y.	1,094,568.00			1,094,568.00	56,890.27		1,088,999.73
Improving harbor at—							
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	14,500.00			14,500.00	11,000.00		3,500.00
Oswego, N. Y.	62,400.00			62,400.00	81,000.82		21,999.68
Port Chester, N. Y.	24,760.00			24,760.00	12,900.86		11,799.15
Port Jefferson, N. Y.	8,600.00			8,600.00	8,000.00		
Peekskill, N. Y.	6,600.00			6,600.00	6,000.00		
Pultneyville, N. Y.	1,850.00			1,850.00	1,850.00		
Rondout, N. Y.	4,500.00			4,500.00	4,500.00		
Saugerties, N. Y.	2,500.00			2,500.00	600.00		2,000.00
Improving Tonawanda Harbor and Niagara River, N. Y.	48,028.03			48,028.03	35,000.00		8,028.03
Improving harbor at Wilson, N. Y.	2,421.99			2,421.99	2,400.50		21.49
Buffalo entrance to Erie Basin and Black Rock Harbor, N. Y.	45,000.00	\$191,701.25		236,701.25	98,000.00		141,701.25
Raritan Bay, N. J.	67,250.00			67,250.00	67,250.00		
Improving harbor at—							
Philadelphia, Pa., and Camden, N. J.			87.24	87.24			87.24
Keyport, N. J.	1,000.00			1,000.00	1,000.00		
Improving Shoal Harbor and Compton Creek, N. J.	8,600.00			8,600.00			
Ice harbor at Erie, Pa.	162,804.14			162,804.14	180,000.00		22,804.14
Ice harbor at Marcus Hook, Pa.	1,715.72			1,715.72			1,715.72
Improving harbor at Pittsburgh, Pa.	110,662.90			110,662.90	25,662.90		85,000.00
Ice harbor at Reedy Island, Del.	16,286.98			16,286.98			16,286.98
Constructing pier in Delaware Bay near Lewes, Del.	887.61			887.61	17.01		870.60
Improving harbor at Wilmington, Del.	195,017.91			195,017.91	114,000.00		81,017.91
Harbor of Refuge, Delaware Bay, Del.	748,888.54			748,888.54	481,152.84		267,180.70
Improving harbor at—							
Baltimore, Md.	6,000.00			6,000.00	.21		4,999.79
Rockwell, Md.			2.88	2.88			2.88
Queenstown, Md.			884.35	884.35			884.35
Milford Haven, Va.	12,800.00			12,800.00	8,500.00		8,800.00

Cape Charles City, Va.....	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	3,000.00
Norfolk, Va.....	3,500.00	3,500.00		
Improving—				
Edenton Bay, N. C.....	2,447.41	2,447.41	2,447.41	
Waterway between Newberne and Beaufort, N. C.....	6,785.61	6,785.61	85.61	6,700.00
Improving harbor at Beaufort, N. C.....	900.00	900.00		950.00
Harbor of refuge, Cape Lookout, N. C.....	2,002.32	2,002.32	1,000.00	1,002.32
Improving Winayaw Bay, S. C.....	1,702.28	1,702.28		1,702.28
Improving harbor at Charleston, S. C.....	523,500.00	523,500.00	235,000.00	228,500.00
Improving—				
Doboy Bar, Ga.....	85,000.00	85,000.00	85,000.00	
Outer Bar at Brunswick, Ga.....	68,400.00	68,400.00	10,000.00	58,400.00
Cumberland Sound, Ga. and Fla.....	130,315.62	130,315.62	99,056.62	31,259.00
Improving harbor at—	856,464.36	856,464.36	5,016.08	851,448.50
Brunswick, Ga.....	10,000.00	10,000.00		
Darien, Ga.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Savannah, Ga.....	647,970.96	647,970.96	145,000.00	502,970.96
Improving—				
Hillsboro Bay, Fla.....	123,000.00	123,000.00	46,000.00	77,000.00
Apalachicola Bay, Fla.....	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	
Tampa Bay, Fla.....	72,000.00	72,000.00	50,000.00	22,000.00
Channel in Charlotte Harbor and Peace Creek, Fla.....	22,800.00	22,800.00	22,800.00	
Carrabellia Bar and Harbor, Fla.....	9,500.00	9,500.00	9,500.00	
Improving harbor at—				
Key West, Fla.....	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	
Pensacola, Fla.....	149,980.00	149,980.00	80,007.49	69,972.51
St. Augustine, Fla.....	6,000.10	6,000.10		6,000.10
Improving Biscayne Bay, Fla.....	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,488.36	11.74
Improving harbor at Mobile, Ala.....	90,000.00	90,000.00	89,900.36	99.64
Improving Ship Island Pass, Miss.....	35,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00	
Vicksburg, Miss.....	35,000.00	35,217.54		
Natchez and Vidalia, Miss. and La.....	50,000.00	50,000.00	20,000.75	29,999.25
New Orleans, La.....	110,000.00	110,000.00	35.06	109,964.94
Improving—				
Channel in West Galveston Bay, Tex.....	48,485.13	48,485.13	13,680.00	34,805.13
Ship channel in Galveston Bay, Tex.....	57,476.00	57,476.00	3,000.00	54,476.00
Brazos Santiago, Tex.....	174,925.90	174,925.90	40,000.00	134,925.90
Improving Galveston Ship Channel and Buffalo Bayou, Tex.....	550,000.00	550,000.00		300,000.00
Improving harbor at—				
St. Louis, Mo.....	31,000.00	31,000.00		31,000.00
Ashtabula, Ohio.....	47,300.00	47,300.00	4,587.35	42,712.65
Black River, Ohio.....	49,500.00	49,500.00		49,500.00
Cleveland, Ohio.....	553,400.00	553,400.00	244,486.75	308,913.25
Conneaut, Ohio.....	98,000.00	98,000.00	4,027.25	93,972.75
Fairport, Ohio.....	124,000.00	124,000.00	8,090.34	115,909.66
Huron, Ohio.....	25,000.00	25,000.00		25,000.00
Port Clinton, Ohio.....	6,000.00	6,217.23		6,217.23

Statement of appropriations under direction of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, etc.—Continued.

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PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.							
Harbors and rivers—Continued.							
Improving harbor at—							
Sandusky City, Ohio.....	\$79,000.00			\$79,000.00	\$44,600.00		\$34,400.00
Toledo, Ohio.....	140,700.00			140,700.00	48,700.00		92,000.00
Improving Wellake, Ind.....	8,000.00			8,000.00			8,000.00
Improving harbor at—							
Michigan City, Ind.....	90,500.00			90,500.00	28,000.00		67,500.00
Calumet, Ill.....	162,500.00			162,500.00	47,600.00		115,000.00
Chicago, Ill.....	104,999.41			104,999.41	10,000.88		94,998.58
Waukegan, Ill.....	6,500.00			6,500.00	1,000.00		4,500.00
Harbor of refuge at—							
Grand Marais, Mich.....	24,072.89			24,072.89	12,817.89		11,754.80
Portage Lake, Mich.....	76,965.27			76,965.27	24,965.27		52,000.00
Marquette Bay, Mich.....	29,480.86			29,480.86	29,660.86		420.49
Sand Beach, Mich.....	150,107.06			150,107.06	6,781.61		144,325.44
Improving harbor at—							
Alpena, Mich.....	6,500.00			6,500.00	6,500.00		
Black Lake, Mich.....	29,000.00			29,000.00	27,000.00		2,000.00
Charlevoix, Mich.....	18,000.00			18,000.00	18,000.00		
Cheboygan, Mich.....	17,996.96			17,996.96	16,496.96		1,500.00
Frankfort, Mich.....	86,000.00			86,000.00	18,000.00		68,000.00
Grand Haven, Mich.....	23,000.00			23,000.00	6,000.00		17,000.00
Ludington, Mich.....	26,000.00			26,000.00	10,000.00		16,000.00
Manistee, Mich.....	26,000.00			26,000.00	6,000.00		20,000.00
Manistique, Mich.....	2,044.96			2,044.96			
Marquette, Mich.....	19,911.11			19,911.11	19,911.11		
Monroe, Mich.....	6,000.00			6,000.00	6,000.00		
Muskegon, Mich.....	62,500.00			62,500.00	13,500.00		49,000.00
Ontonagon, Mich.....	8,500.00			8,500.00	8,898.88	118.17	
Pewaukee, Mich.....	24,000.00			24,000.00	24,000.00		
Petoskey, Mich.....	20,000.00			20,000.00			20,000.00
St. Joseph, Mich.....	40,047.20			40,047.20	28,000.00		12,047.20
South Haven, Mich.....	46,000.00			46,000.00	80,000.00		16,000.00
Saugatuck, Mich.....	8,000.00			8,000.00	8,000.00		
White River, Mich.....				40,000.00	17,000.00		23,000.00
Harbor of Refuge:							
Milwaukee Bay, Wis.....	46,500.00			46,500.00	46,500.00		
Entrance of Sturgeon Bay Canal, Wis.....	2,000.00			2,000.00	1,864.38		146.62
Improving Harbor at—							
Ahmsee, Wis.....	8,500.00			8,500.00	7,500.00		1,000.00

Ashland, Wis.	\$36,490.72			\$18,731.21	\$22,759.51
Duluth, Minn., and Superior, Wis.	748,669.87			670,041.18	78,628.69
Green Bay, Wis.	28,800.00			22,000.00	6,800.00
Kenosha, Wis.	47,000.00			47,000.00	
Kewaunee, Wis.	6,000.00			4,794.48	2,000.00
Manitowoc, Wis.	6,794.48			3,500.00	2,000.00
Menominee, Wis.	5,500.00			5,500.00	7,500.00
Milwaukee, Wis.	12,500.00			5,500.00	
Two Rivers, Wis.	5,500.00			11,001.58	498.47
Oconto, Wis.	11,500.00			1,531.75	1,531.75
Port Washington, Wis.	1,531.75			87,500.00	13,500.00
Racine, Wis.	87,500.00			28,400.00	14,900.00
Shelbygan, Wis.	28,400.00			12,000.00	2,000.00
La Crosse, Wis.	12,000.00			4,508.99	4,508.99
Dubuque, Iowa.	4,508.99			13,000.00	10,000.00
Memphis, Tenn.	13,000.00			72,008.00	13,813.21
Agate Bay, Minn.	72,008.00			30,497.88	58,694.72
Grand Marais, Mich.	30,497.88			846,000.00	25,047.58
Oakland, Cal.	846,000.00			58,027.99	297,998.98
San Luis Obispo, Cal.	58,027.99			65,000.00	85,027.58
San Diego, Cal.	65,000.00			49,960.41	54,969.30
Wilmingon, Cal.	49,960.41			148,000.00	49,920.28
Improving Humboldt Harbor and Bay, Cal.	148,000.00				
Examining for deep-water harbor at San Pedro and Santa Monica bays, Cal.	13,967.89			13,967.89	
Improving harbor at—					
San Pedro, Cal.	570,000.00			16,001.48	553,998.52
Aliso, Cal.	47,000.00			10,000.00	37,000.00
San Francisco, Cal.	99,000.00			36,000.00	63,000.00
Improving—					
Entrance to Coos Bay and Harbor, Oreg.	157,383.48			72,884.09	84,499.39
Harbor at Port Orford, Oreg.	140,850.27			140,850.27	140,850.27
Nahalem Bay, Oreg.	9,314.32			9,314.32	9,314.32
Tillamook Bay and Bar, Oreg.	20,000.00			9,000.00	11,000.00
Yquina Bay, Oreg. Wash.	21,443.54			1,714.48	19,729.11
Harbor at Everett, Wash.	50,000.00			6,000.00	44,000.00
Grays Harbor and Chehalis River, Wash.	50,000.00			288.63	49,711.37
Harbor at Olympia, Wash.	464,866.19			179,985.71	284,880.48
Harbor at Olympia, Wash.	14,000.00			14,000.00	
Harbor at Olympia, Wash.	49.80			.78	49.02
Survey of Portland Channel, Alaska	100,000.00			100,000.00	100,000.00
Improving Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.	586,804.12			175,580.92	411,223.20
Ship channel connecting waters of the Great Lakes between Chicago, Duluth, and Buffalo.	20,000.00	\$20,000.00		40,000.00	
Surveys and examinations of waterways between the Great Lakes and Atlantic Ocean	3,661.66				3,661.66
Investigating obstructions to navigation by the water hyacinth. Improving—					
Linbec Channel, Me.	25,000.00				25,000.00
Bagaduce River, Me.	3,000.00			3,000.00	
Georges River, Me.	10,000.00			10,000.00	
Kennebec River, Me.	26,000.00				26,000.00
Narragansett River, Me.	6,000.00			5,000.00	

Statement of appropriations under direction of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, etc.—Continued.

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PUBLIC WORKS—Continued. <i>Harbors and rivers—Continued.</i>							
Improving—							
Penobscot River, Me.	\$36,516.00			\$36,516.00	\$8,000.00		\$28,516.00
Saco River, Me.	8,000.00			8,000.00	2,500.00		5,500.00
Susquehanna River, Me.	7,012.81			7,012.81			7,012.81
Union River, Me.	14,500.00			14,500.00	14,500.00		
Bellamy River, N. H.	357.02			357.02	7,000.00		357.02
Exeter River, N. H.	12,000.00			12,000.00	20,000.00		8,000.00
Cochecho River, N. H.	24,000.00			24,000.00	1,000.00		4,000.00
Otter Creek, Vt.	1,000.00			1,000.00	6,000.00		5,000.00
Narrows at Lake Champlain, Vt.	5,000.00			5,000.00	1,000.00		4,000.00
Essex River, Mass.	10,000.00			10,000.00	6,000.00		4,000.00
Merrimac River, Mass.	40,000.00			40,000.00	1,000.00		39,000.00
Mystic and Malden rivers, Mass.	5,000.00			5,000.00	1,000.00		4,000.00
Taunton River, Mass.	49,250.00			49,250.00	82,250.00		17,000.00
Town River, Mass.	7,000.00			7,000.00	7,000.00		
Weymouth River, Mass.	8,000.00			8,000.00	8,000.00		
Powow River, Mass.	10,000.00			10,000.00	10,000.00		
Providence River and Narragansett Bay, R. I.	12,000.00			12,000.00	12,000.00		
Pawcatuck River, R. I.	130,008.48			130,008.48	50,000.00		80,008.48
Pawtucket River, R. I.	15,899.99			15,899.99	15,000.00		999.99
Sakonnet River, R. I.	40,000.00			40,000.00	20,500.00		19,500.00
Connecticut River, between Hartford and Holyoke, Conn.	6,940.30			6,940.30	10,000.00		3,059.70
Connecticut River, Conn.	10,000.00			10,000.00	6,000.00		4,000.00
Housatonic River, Conn.	16,000.00			16,000.00	9,600.00		6,400.00
Mystic River, Conn.	9,600.00			9,600.00	20,000.00		10,400.00
Thames River, Conn.	20,000.00			20,000.00	18,000.00		2,000.00
Removing obstructions in East River and Hell Gate, N. Y.	243,000.00			243,000.00	13,753.90		229,246.10
Improving—							
Brown's Creek, N. Y.	3,000.00			3,000.00	2,627.02		372.98
East Chester Creek, N. Y.			\$68.68	98.68			98.68
Newtown Creek, N. Y.	11,000.00		4,685.61	15,685.61	19,218.27		15,685.61
Harlem River, N. Y.	100,000.00			100,000.00	90,000.00		10,000.00
Hudson River, N. Y.	140,000.00			140,000.00	9,500.00		130,500.00
Niagara River, N. Y.	9,500.00			9,500.00	9,500.00		
Pachogue River, N. Y.			706.86	706.86			706.86
St. Lawrence River, N. Y.	19,500.00			19,500.00	19,500.00		
Bronx River, N. Y.	19,500.00			19,500.00	7,001.19		12,498.81
Mantua Creek, N. J.	26,000.00			26,000.00			26,000.00

Alloway Creek, N. J.	3,000.00		3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	298.05
Dennis Creek, N. J.	298.85					8,824.85
Cooper Creek, N. J.	8,500.00	824.85				
Groatan Creek, N. J.	1,000.00					
Madison Creek, N. J.	1,000.00					
Pasado River, N. J.	14,500.00					7,000.00
Barlitan River, N. J.	19,500.00					
Raccoon River, N. J.	2,242.77					2,242.77
Kanocoas River, N. J.	2,299.70					399.70
Shrewsbury River, N. J.	4,500.00					
South River, N. J.	5,300.00					
Squaw River, N. J.	1,400.00					
Manaquan River, N. J.	5,000.00					5,000.00
Frankford Creek, N. J.	2,000.00					2,000.00
Dam at Herts Island, Allegheny River, near Pittsburgh, Pa.	505,000.00					889,000.00
Cost of condemnation—Property of Monongahela Navigation Co.	3,043.14					2,842.94
Improving—						
Allegheny River, Pa.	15,000.00					1,000.00
Delaware River, Pa. and N. J.	314,309.70					291,273.48
Schuylkill River, Pa.	11,099.71					11,099.71
Brandywine River, Pa.	1,000.00					2,000.00
Mispillion River, Del.	2,500.00					900.00
Appoquinimink River, Del.	5,000.00					
Murderkill River, Del.	5,000.00					
Smyrna River, Del.	5,000.00					
La Trappe River, Md.	5,000.00	36.13				36.13
Choptank River, Md.	8,000.00					
Chester River, Md.	6,158.54					2,983.54
Manokin River, Md.	4,500.00					1,413.29
Nanticoke River, Md. and Del.	3,000.00					2,800.00
Patauxent River, Md.	8,982.70					882.70
Patuxent River, Md.	227,852.70					175,000.00
Potomac River	169,059.95					27,500.00
Susquehanna River near Havre de Grace, Md.	9,707.21	26.84				141,559.95
Warwick River, Md.	2,000.00					9,734.05
Wicomico River, Md.		\$18.00				2.00
Pocomoke River, Md.	3,000.00					3,000.00
Protecting Jamestown Island, Va.	14,999.63					14,999.63
Improving—						
Waterway from Chincoteague Bay to Indian River Bay, Va., Md., and Del.	25,000.00	1,450.00				26,450.00
Aquia Creek, Va.	1,453.36					463.36
Lower Machodoc Creek, Va.	1,500.00					1,500.00
Nandua Creek, Va.	5,953.08					5,953.08
Ocoquan Creek, Va.	2,000.00					2,000.00
Nomini Creek, Va.	10,000.00					8,000.00
Urbana Creek, Va.	3,000.00					3,000.00
Appomattox River, Va.	6,500.00					6,500.00
Elizabeth River, Va.	150,000.00	453.55				453.55
James River, Va.	4,000.00					109,992.92
Mattaponi River, Va.	9,900.00					4,000.00
Nausemond River, Va.						9,806.63
						30.37

Statement of appropriations under direction of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, etc.—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Balances July 1, 1899.	Appropriated July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.	Repayments July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.	Aggregate available.	Payments July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.	Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1900.	Balance June 30, 1900.
PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.							
Harbors and rivers—Continued.							
Improving—							
New River, Va. and W. Va.	\$2,308.94			\$2,308.94			\$2,308.94
Pamunkey River, Va.	3,500.00			3,500.00			2,000.00
Rappahannock River, Va.	16,000.00			16,000.00			12,000.00
York River, Va.	10,000.00			10,000.00			10,000.00
Big Sandy River, W. Va. and Ky.	40,123.25			40,123.25			
Elk River, W. Va.	246.80			246.80			
Gauley River, W. Va.	3,597.03			3,597.03			
Guayandotte River, W. Va.							
Great Kanawha River, W. Va.	208,378.04			208,378.04	10,000.25		198,377.76
Little Kanawha River, W. Va.	745.54			745.54			
Monongahela River, W. Va.	780,000.00			780,000.00	65,000.00		715,000.00
Waterway from Norfolk, Va., to the sounds of N. C.	24,500.00			24,500.00	22,000.00		2,500.00
Waterway from Norfolk Harbor, Va., to Albemarle Sound, N. C.	8,000.00			8,000.00	1,500.00		6,500.00
Waterway between New River and Swanboro, N. C.	4,376.27			4,376.27			4,376.27
Ocracoke Inlet, N. C.	16,000.00			16,000.00			16,000.00
Contentula Creek, N. C.	1,000.00			1,000.00	1,000.00		
Fishing Creek, N. C.	7,750.00			7,750.00	7,749.50		40
Cape Fear River, N. C.	184,612.10			184,612.10	106,499.01		79,013.09
North East River, N. C.	1,500.00			1,500.00	1,500.00		
Pasquotank River, N. C.			\$4.57	4.57			4.57
Pamlico and Tar Rivers, N. C.	14,000.00			14,000.00	14,000.00		
New River, N. C.	3,800.00			3,800.00			3,800.00
Neuse River, N. C.	9,003.00			9,003.00	8,000.00		1,003.00
Roanoke River, N. C.	31,606.76			31,606.76	7,000.00		24,506.76
Trent River, N. C.	2,613.50			2,613.50	2,500.00		13.50
Wacamahaw River, N. C. and S. C.	2,000.00			2,000.00	1,000.00		1,000.00
Black River, N. C.	1,500.00			1,500.00	1,500.00		
Town Creek, N. C.	8,400.00			8,400.00	8,400.00		
Waptoo Cut, S. C.							
Congaree River, S. C.	46,000.00			46,000.00	8,000.00		42,000.00
Edisto River, S. C.	279.95			279.95			279.95
Great Pee Dee River, S. C.	6,000.00			6,000.00	4,000.00		2,000.00
Wataeree River, S. C.	1,500.00			1,500.00			1,500.00
Santee River, S. C.	17,000.00			17,000.00	12,000.00		5,000.00
Altamaha River, Ga.	6,000.00			6,000.00	6,000.00		
Chattahoochee River, Ga. and Ala.	68,000.00			68,000.00	28,501.88		29,498.12
Cosco River, Ga. and Ala.	51,473.50			51,473.50	19,458.97		32,014.53
Flint River, Ga.	6,000.00			6,000.00	6,000.00		

Ocmulgee River, Ga	18,200.00			18,200.00		18,200.00			
Oconee River, Ga	8,600.00			8,600.00		8,600.00			
Savannah River, Ga	23,500.00			23,500.00		23,500.00			
Removing the water hyacinth, Fla.	34,000.00	10.75		34,000.00	10.75	34,000.00			10.75
Surveys, Biscayne Bay and Palmbeach, Fla.									
Improving—									
La Grange Bayou, Fla.	4,389.20			4,389.20		4,389.20			2,039.00
Sarasota Bay, Fla.	5,000.00			5,000.00		5,000.00			2,000.00
Apopka River, Fla.	8,000.00			8,000.00		8,000.00			8,000.00
Citotawatchee River, Fla.	15,000.00			15,000.00		15,000.00			7,000.00
Caloosahatchee River, Fla. and Ala.	2,000.00			2,000.00		2,000.00			1,500.00
Escambia and Conecuh rivers, Fla. and Ala.	4,000.00			4,000.00		4,000.00			4,000.00
Indian River, Fla.	12,469.19			12,469.19		12,469.19			
Mauatee River, Fla.	9,800.00			9,800.00		9,800.00			9,800.00
Nautichee River, Fla.	86.35			86.35		86.35			48.35
Oklawaha River, Fla.	284,804.29			284,804.29		284,804.29			67,512.65
St. Johns River, Fla.	4,000.00			4,000.00		4,000.00			4,000.00
Upper Chipola River, Fla.	5,000.00			5,000.00		5,000.00			1,500.00
Suwannee River, Fla.	785.12			785.12		785.12			5,500.00
Withlacoochee River, Fla.	5,000.00			5,000.00		5,000.00			5,000.00
Anclote River, Fla.	4,000.00			4,000.00		4,000.00			4,000.00
Black Water River, Fla.	38,000.00			38,000.00		38,000.00			
Dredging for river and harbor improvements, Florida.									52,000.00
Improving—									
Alabama River, Ala.	45,000.00			45,000.00		45,000.00			9,503.29
Black Warrior River, Ala.	47,995.24			47,995.24		47,995.24			8,095.44
Warrior and Tombigbee rivers, Ala. and Miss.	297,995.53			297,995.53		297,995.53			92,455.52
Chickasaw River, Miss.	1,500.00			1,500.00		1,500.00			1,500.00
Big Sunflower River, Miss.	4,000.00			4,000.00		4,000.00			4,000.00
Leaf River, Miss.	1,500.00			1,500.00		1,500.00			1,500.00
Pascagoula River and Horn Island Harbor, Miss.	45,000.00			45,000.00		45,000.00			45,000.00
Pearl River, Miss.	19,699.80			19,699.80		19,699.80			19,103.29
Tallahatchee River, Miss.	5,000.00			5,000.00		5,000.00			8,000.00
Yazoo River, Miss.	508,320.99			508,320.99		508,320.99			42,315.95
Mississippi River	8,597,419.50			8,597,419.50		8,597,419.50			2,675,256.09
Mississippi River, from mouth of Ohio River to Minneapolis, Minn.	2,302,909.24			2,302,909.24		2,302,909.24			1,423,710.03
Ill. and Mo.									
Closing crevasse in Pass a Loure, Mississippi River	7,400.00			7,400.00		7,400.00			7,400.00
Operating snag and dredge boats on Upper Mississippi River, 1900.	19,705.66			19,705.66		19,705.66			22,008.50
Gauging the waters of Lower Mississippi and its tributaries, 1900.	\$25,000.00			\$25,000.00		\$25,000.00			25,000.00
Reservoirs at head waters of Mississippi River	6,000.00			6,000.00		6,000.00			6,000.00
Improving Homochitto River, Miss.	218,186.75			218,186.75		218,186.75			129,130.95
Removing obstructions in Mississippi River	16,000.00			16,000.00		16,000.00			11,825.00
Examining maps and surveys at South Pass, Mississippi River.	21,082.26			21,082.26		21,082.26			88,923.16
Improving Passes of the Mississippi River	949.89			949.89		949.89			9,878.45
Constructing jetties and other works at South Pass, Mississippi River.	215,000.00			215,000.00		215,000.00			11,000.00
Preventing break in Mississippi River at Beachridge, Ill.	125,000.00			125,000.00		125,000.00			2

Statement of appropriations under direction of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, etc.—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Balances July 1, 1899.	Appropriated July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.	Repayments July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.	Aggregate available.	Payments July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.	Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1900.	Balance June 30, 1900.
PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.							
<i>Harbors and rivers—Continued.</i>							
Improving—							
Bayou Courtableau, La.....	\$22,500.00			\$22,500.00	\$20,394.84		\$2,105.16
Johnsons Bayou, La.....	2,500.00			2,500.00	2,261.35		238.65
Bayou Lafourche, La.....	32,694.70			32,694.70	11,490.03		21,204.67
Bayou Plaquemine, La.....	702,007.77			702,007.77	187,862.13		514,145.64
Bayou Teche, La.....	10,000.00			10,000.00	10,000.00		
Connecting Bayou Teche with Grand Lake at Charenton, La	22,100.05			22,100.05			22,100.05
Improving—							
Bayou Vermillion, La.....	3,500.00			3,500.00	3,492.33		7.47
Anite River, La.....	5,002.50			5,002.50	5,000.00		2.50
Auchafalaya and Red rivers, La.....	55,000.00			55,000.00	10,053.50		44,946.50
Calcasieu River and Pass, La.....	36,864.00			36,864.00	36,864.00		
Mernettan River, La.....	6,116.25			6,116.25	4,506.42		1,608.83
Tensas River, La.....	4,000.00		\$137.56	4,137.56			4,137.56
Tchefuncte River, La.....	2,000.00			2,000.00	1,855.02		144.98
Red River, La, and Ark.....	160,005.00			160,005.00	99,007.30		60,997.70
Removing the water hyacinth, La.....	38,000.00			38,000.00	19,550.00		18,450.00
Improving—							
Sabine Pass, Tex.....	573,472.65			573,472.65	409,277.90		164,194.75
Aransas Pass and Bay, Tex.....	100,167.35			100,167.35	90,067.35		10,000.00
Pasco Cavallo, Tex.....	35,368.78			35,368.78			35,368.78
Buffalo Bayou, Tex.....	18,985.17			18,985.17	2,000.00		16,985.17
Cypress Bayou, Tex, and La.....	7,176.32			7,176.32	681.97		6,494.35
Examining of improvements, mouth of Brazos River, Tex.	1,294.77			1,294.77	20		1,294.57
Improving—							
Brazos River, Tex.....	67,500.00			67,500.00	2,000.00		65,500.00
Sabine River, Tex.....	8,900.00			8,900.00	8,900.00		
Trinity River, Tex.....	14,400.00			14,400.00	7,800.00		6,600.00
Sabine and Natchez rivers, Tex.....	9,500.00			9,500.00	9,425.29		74.71
Dredge boat for harbor at Sabine Pass, Tex., and operating same, 1898.....	115,397.08			115,397.08	10,378.01		105,019.02
Examining of improvements at Aransas Pass, Tex.....	1,621.56			1,621.56			1,621.56
Improving mouth of Brazos River, Tex.....	101,651.57			101,651.57	45,000.00		56,651.57
Removing obstructions in Arkansas River, Ark.....	19,986.08			19,986.08	9,048.02		10,947.06
Improving—							
Arkansas River, Ark.....	98,000.00			98,000.00	66,157.40		31,842.60
Black River, Ark, and Mo.....	6,000.00			6,000.00	4,514.42		1,485.58
Current River, Ark, and Mo.....	8,000.00			8,000.00	2,814.45		5,185.55
Ouachita River, Ark, and La.....	104,498.25			104,498.25	45,382.25		59,116.00

Red River above Fulton, Ark.....	1,600.00	1,600.00	644.45	1,055.55
St. Francis River, Ark.....	6,000.00	6,000.00	4,509.40	1,490.60
White River, Ark.....	18,315.00	18,315.00	6,512.61	11,802.39
Cache River, Ark.....	700.00	700.00	700.00	
Upper White River, Ark.....	157,000.00	157,000.00	82,198.98	124,801.11
Hawasssee River, Tenn.....	72.88	72.88		72.88
Clinch River, Tenn.....	8,500.00	8,500.00	5,000.00	3,500.00
Cumberland River above Nashville, Tenn.....	380,000.00	380,000.00	164,000.70	165,999.30
Cumberland River below Nashville, Tenn.....	85,000.00	85,000.00	68,000.00	22,000.00
Elk River, Tenn.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	
French Broad River, Tenn.....	6,000.00	6,000.00	8,000.00	
Forked Deer River, Tenn.....	8,000.00	8,000.00	1,500.00	2,000.00
Obion River, Tenn.....	4,000.00	4,000.00	1,500.00	2,500.00
Tennessee River above Chattanooga, Tenn.....	25,500.00	25,500.00	23,000.00	2,500.00
Tennessee River below Chattanooga, Tenn., Ala., and Ky.....	255,685.97	255,685.97	158,631.16	97,054.81
Falls of the Ohio River at Louisville, Ky.....	292,250.00	292,250.00	159,999.75	132,250.25
Green River, Ky.....	86,361.32	86,361.32	85,673.20	8,688.12
Kentucky River, Ky.....	460,464.99	460,464.99	174,464.58	286,000.46
Rough River, Ky.....	8,000.00	8,000.00		3,000.00
Trade River, Ky.....	8,431.52	8,431.52		431.52
Survey of Licking River, Ky.....	8,000.00	8,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Improving Ohio River below Pittsburg, Pa.....	1,459,000.00	1,459,000.00	436,000.35	1,022,999.65
Improving Ohio River.....	447,689.77	447,689.77	106,052.98	341,636.79
Operating snag boats on the Ohio River.....	28,747.98	28,747.98	34,889.85	27,110.15
Improving—				
Waterway from Keweenaw Bay to Lake Superior, Mich.....	676,480.18	676,480.18	313,789.74	262,690.44
Hay Lake Channel Sault Ste. Marie River, Mich.....	145,000.00	145,000.00	45,000.00	100,000.00
St. Clair Flats Canal, Mich.....	2,220.71	2,220.71		8,198.56
Belle River, Mich.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	
Black River, Mich.....	8,000.00	8,000.00		8,375.13
Clinton River, Mich.....	5,000.00	5,000.00		6,680.17
Detroit River, Mich.....	100,000.00	100,000.00	18,500.00	81,500.00
Grand River, Mich.....	75,000.00	75,000.00	25,000.00	50,000.00
Kalamazoo River, Mich.....	14,000.00	14,000.00		14,000.00
Menominee River, Mich. and Wis.....	15,920.00	15,920.00	15,920.00	
Rouge River, Mich.....	9,000.00	9,000.00	2,754.45	6,245.55
Saginaw River, Mich.....	77,000.00	77,000.00	47,000.00	30,000.00
Sebewaing River, Mich.....	87,000.00	87,000.00	10,000.00	27,000.00
St. Marys River, Mich.....	981,099.20	981,099.20	113,479.55	817,529.65
Pine River, Mich.....	5,560.00	5,560.00	5,560.00	
Thunder Bay, Mich.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	2,000.00	3,000.00
Turning Basin Rouge, Mich.....	5,000.00	5,000.00		
Improving—				
Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship Canal, Wis.....	22,607.15	22,607.15	19,500.00	3,107.15
Chippewa River, Wis.....	8,054.52	8,054.52	7,517.35	527.17
St. Croix River, Wis. and Minn.....	7,105.55	7,105.55	4,570.66	2,534.89
Fox River, Wis.....	29,973.44	29,973.44	24,988.68	5,004.76
Red River of the North, Minn. and Dak.....	28,245.87	28,245.87	18,157.14	10,108.73
Minnesota River, Minn.....	4,002.35	4,002.35	213.65	3,788.70
Warroad River, Minn.....	2,800.00	2,800.00	730.69	2,069.31
Illinois and Mississippi Canal.....	1,571,612.00	1,571,612.00	990,067.19	581,544.81
Chicago River, Ill.....	362,983.34	362,983.34	167,102.83	195,880.51

Statement of appropriations under direction of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, etc.—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Balances July 1, 1899.	Appropriated July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.	Repayments July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.	Aggregate available.	Payments July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.	Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1900.	Balance June 30, 1900.
PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.							
<i>Harbors and rivers—Continued.</i>							
Improving—							
Columbia River, Ill. and Ind.	\$65,567.59			\$65,567.59	\$65,512.74		\$62,283.85
Illinois River, Ill.	118,000.00			118,000.00	85,099.88		62,940.17
Wabash River, Ind. and Ill.	17,000.00			17,000.00	1,999.76		15,000.25
Gascade River, Mo.	10,000.00			10,000.00	8,000.00		7,000.00
Osage River, Mo. and Kans.	20,014.08			20,014.08	10,000.00		10,014.08
Missouri River	282,116.68		\$12.62	282,129.30			129.80
Missouri River from mouth to Sioux City, Iowa.	282,164.98	\$100,000.00		862,164.98	394,564.01		27,600.57
Missouri River from Stubbs Ferry, Mont., to Sioux City, Iowa.	250,660.48			250,660.48	178,412.83		76,178.16
Examination of Missouri River from Three Forks to Canyon Ferry, Mont.	754.01			754.01			754.01
Improving—							
Pathhead River, Mont.	1,288.47			1,288.47			1,288.47
Yellowstone River, Mont. and Dak.	11,720.41			11,720.41			11,720.41
Yellowstone River, Mont.	11.96			11.96			11.96
Sacramento River, Cal.	28,000.00			28,000.00	10,000.00		18,000.00
Sage River, Cal.	3,900.00			3,900.00			
Sacramento and Feather Rivers, Cal.	281,601.76			281,601.76	30,027.08		261,474.72
San Joaquin River, Cal.	69,209.21			69,209.21	30,026.12		29,184.09
Petaluma Creek, Cal.	4,000.00			4,000.00			
Mouth of Columbia River, Ore. and Wash.	117,145.74			117,145.74	4,800.00		112,645.74
Columbia River at Cascades, Ore.	76,000.00			76,000.00	40,000.00		36,000.00
Columbia and Lower Willamette rivers below Portland, Ore.	169,872.10			169,872.10	50,887.76		109,084.35
Columbia River at Three Mile Rapids, Ore. and Wash.	221,768.06			221,768.06	1,600.00		220,168.06
Gauging the waters of Columbia River, Ore.	1,000.00			1,000.00			600.00
Improving—							
Alsea River, Ore.	1,044.16			1,044.16			1,044.16
Coos River, Ore.	800.00			800.00	300.00		22,600.00
Coquille River, Ore.	46,000.00			46,000.00	28,500.00		27,500.00
Nestucca River, Ore.	257.12			257.12			257.12
Stuslaw River, Ore.	30,738.66			30,738.66	11,604.96		19,233.69
Upper Columbia and Snake rivers, Ore. and Wash.	7,624.96			7,624.96	7,106.20		418.76
Umpqua River, Ore.	259.18			259.18			259.18
Willamette and Yamhill rivers, Ore.	45,794.74			45,794.74	31,027.01		14,767.73
Willamette River above Portland, Ore.	84.87			84.87			84.87
Clatskanie River, Ore.	13,000.00			13,000.00	2,000.00		11,000.00
Lewis River, Wash.	10,000.00			10,000.00			
Waterway connecting Puget Sound with Lakes Union and Washington	169,990.00			169,990.00			169,990.00
Pend Oreille River, Wash.	9,000.00			9,000.00	8,000.00		1,000.00

Puget Sound, Wash.	44,000.00				44,000.00	12,000.00			32,000.00
Swinomish Slough, Wash.	20,000.00				20,000.00	18,000.00			2,000.00
Columbia River, Wash.	14,800.00				14,800.00	8,900.00			5,900.00
Cowlitz River, Wash.	3,000.00				3,000.00	3,000.00			
Willapa River and Harbor, Wash.	6,500.00				6,500.00	1,650.00			5,000.00
Chehalis River, Wash.	3,000.00				3,000.00	1,098.40			1,991.60
Okanagon River, Wash.	14,000.00				14,000.00	12,000.00			2,000.00
Clearwater River, Idaho.	12,742.47				12,742.47	80			12,741.67
Kootenai River, Idaho.	700.00				700.00				700.00
Upper Snake River, Idaho.	4,500.00				4,500.00				4,500.00
Operating and care of canals and other works of navigation, inland.		851,629.84			851,629.84				
Removing sunken vessels or craft obstructing or endangering navigation, indefinite.		37,845.39			37,845.39				
Examinations, surveys, and contingencies of rivers and harbors.	197,587.59				197,587.59	110,463.68			87,073.91
Total rivers and harbors.	41,729,822.72	1,516,694.48	17,524.88		43,264,042.08	18,736,399.70	\$273,780.15		24,253,872.25
Repayments in excess of payments						17,524.88			
Actual expenditures.						18,718,864.82			
Buildings and grounds, Military Academy.									
Buildings and grounds, Military Academy	7,698.46	147,688.50			155,386.96	110,769.51	8,907.57		35,709.88
Total buildings and grounds, Military Academy.	7,698.46	147,688.50			155,386.96	110,769.51	8,907.57		35,709.88
Arsenals.									
Rock Island Armory		350,000.00			350,000.00	79,886.00			270,115.00
Rock Island Bridge, Rock Island, Ill.		12,500.00			12,500.00	12,500.00			
Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.		76,350.00			76,350.00	76,350.00			
Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Cal.	926.00	1,500.00			2,426.00				2,426.00
Springfield Arsenal, Springfield, Mass.	1,554.72	10,000.00			11,554.72	9,988.25	407.80		1,148.67
Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.	56,987.77	21,000.00			76,987.77	56,588.00			21,449.77
Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.	1,128.25	4,200.00			5,328.25	4,200.00	1,128.25		
Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y.	86,708.00	18,800.00			105,508.00	13,200.00			42,308.00
Powder Depot, St. Louis, Mo.			396.50		396.50	396.50			396.50
Repairs of arsenals	57.17	60,000.00			60,057.17	59,955.04	57.17		44.96
Powder depot, Dover, N. J.	16,799.92	64,600.00			129,680.11	62,407.50			16,799.92
Proving ground, Sandy Hook, N. J.	66,060.11	10,000.00			129,680.11	10,000.00			67,272.61
Testing machine									
Total arsenals	178,235.94	627,950.00	396.50		806,582.44	882,833.79	1,568.22		422,155.43
Fortifications.									
Howell counterpoise carriage	2,333.60				2,333.60				2,333.60
Board of Ordnance and Fortification.	876,928.99	100,000.00			476,928.99	94,641.59			382,287.40
Preservation and repair of fortifications	141,215.37	100,000.00			241,215.37	154,874.43			106,340.94
Plans for fortifications	5,750.00	6,000.00			10,750.00	4,251.03			6,498.97
Sites for fortifications and seacoast defenses	687,002.65	200,000.00			887,002.65	308,027.88			578,974.77

Statement of appropriations under direction of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, etc.—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Balances July 1, 1899.	Appropriated July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.	Repayments July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.	Aggregate available.	Payments July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.	Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1900.	Balance June 30, 1900.
PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.							
Fortifications—Continued.							
Gathmann gun and ammunition.....	\$75,000.00			\$75,000.00	\$92,000.00		\$23,000.00
Sims-Doddy dynamite guns and projectiles.....	5,500.00			5,500.00	5,500.00		23,800.00
Supplies for seacoast defenses.....		\$25,000.00		25,000.00	1,200.00		3,305,011.37
Gun and mortar batteries.....	8,921,058.64	2,380,000.00		6,251,058.64	2,946,047.27		108,846.88
Torpedoes for harbor defense.....	113,579.97	50,000.00		163,579.97	55,238.14		149,500.00
Sea wall, Fort Caswell, N. C.....		150,000.00		150,000.00	19,400.53		50,099.14
Sea walls and embankments.....	19,499.67	50,000.00		69,499.67	54.79		37,400.00
Contingencies of fortifications.....		54.79		54.79			9,188,880.72
Construction of a counterpoise battery.....	37,400.00			37,400.00	4,367,412.75		28,470.77
Armament of fortifications.....	9,843,065.47	4,157,728.00		13,500,793.47			150,000.00
Board on fortifications or other defenses.....	28,470.77			28,470.77			229,206.00
Torpedo defense of Manila Harbor, P. I.....	150,000.00			150,000.00			12,802.80
Board on Pacific Coast gun factory.....	2,500.00			2,500.00	932.80		10,000.00
Pneumatic dynamite guns.....	280,158.80			280,158.80			1,822.47
Ten-inch pneumatic disappearing gun carriage.....	12,802.80			12,802.80			14,841,776.68
Emergency loading apparatus.....	10,000.00			10,000.00			
Powder and projectiles (proceeds of sales).....	1,818.47	4.00		1,822.47	1,269,546.58		
National Defense (war).....		1,269,546.58		1,269,546.58			
Total fortifications.....	15,164,065.10	8,437,833.37		23,601,418.47	9,259,642.79		
Military posts, etc.							
Military telegraph and cable lines.....							1,179.39
Military road, Fort Washakie, Wyo.....							15.75
Military posts.....			\$1,179.39	1,179.39		\$4,972.50	456,880.15
Military post, Sheridan, Wyo.....	566,277.38	700,048.00		1,266,325.38	804,972.73		100,000.00
Military post, Bismarck, N. Dak.....		100,000.00		100,000.00			243.80
Military post, Fort Meade, S. Dak.....	40,000.00			40,000.00	39,756.20		4,822.50
Military post, Spokane, Wash.....	29,500.00			29,500.00	24,677.50		31,145.38
Military post, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.....	88,854.02			88,854.02	7,708.69		772.00
Construction of military posts on Yellowstone and Musselshell rivers.....	30,000.00			30,000.00	29,228.00		
Garrison quarters, Sullivan Island, S. C.....		25.23		25.23	25.23		136,000.00
Sewerage system, Fortress Monroe, Va.....		136,000.00		136,000.00			14,061.90
Battle lines and sites for tablets at Antietam.....	16,768.77	6,864.00		23,632.77	6,176.99	3,393.88	
Antietam battlefield preservation.....		1,000.00		1,000.00			
Gettysburg National Park.....		1,000.00		1,000.00			
		60,922.50		60,922.50	60,922.50		

Shiloh National Military Park.....	40,028.02	55,000.00		95,028.02	62,068.58		82,957.44
Improvement of Yellowstone National Park.....	55.88	40,169.57		40,224.96	35,198.00		5,028.95
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park.....	55,000.00	60,000.00		75,000.00	55,800.41		4,639.59
Vicksburg National Military Park.....		20,000.00			75,000.00		
Total military posts, etc.....	816,481.57	1,179,029.50	1,195.14	1,996,706.21	1,202,095.03	8,866.88	786,244.80
Total harbors and rivers.....	41,729,822.72	1,516,694.48	17,624.88	48,264,042.08	18,795,896.70	278,780.13	24,258,872.25
Total buildings and grounds, Military Academy.....	7,698.46	147,698.50		155,396.96	110,769.51	8,907.57	35,709.88
Total arsenals.....	178,235.94	627,960.00	396.50	806,592.44	882,833.79	1,593.22	422,156.43
Total fortifications.....	15,164,065.10	8,437,333.37		23,601,418.47	9,259,642.79		14,841,775.68
Total military posts.....	816,481.57	1,179,029.50	1,195.14	1,996,706.21	1,202,095.03	8,866.88	786,244.80
Total public works.....	57,896,323.79	11,908,686.85	19,116.52	69,824,186.16	29,691,730.82	292,647.30	39,839,768.04
Repayments in excess of payments.....					19,116.52		
Actual expenditures.....					29,672,614.30		
MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS.							
National cemeteries.							
National cemeteries.....	9,794.31	100,000.00		109,794.31	97,911.73	2,418.02	9,464.56
Pay of superintendents of national cemeteries.....	184.08	61,880.00		62,064.08	60,145.50	70.02	1,848.51
National cemetery, Fort Smith, Ark.....							
Headstones for graves of soldiers.....	22,111.94	25,257.05	1.64	47,368.99	10,218.78	3,550.01	38,600.20
Repairs to Guilford battle ground.....						1.64	
Burial of indigent soldiers.....	1,700.00	3,000.00		4,700.00	1,614.80	128.00	2,957.20
Repairing roads to national cemeteries.....	2,479.11	10,000.00		12,479.11	9,949.62	2,219.78	309.76
Road to the national cemetery, Presidio of San Francisco.....	64.64	5,000.00		5,064.64	5,000.00	64.64	6,000.00
Road from Newbern to the national cemetery, North Carolina.....		6,000.00		6,000.00			
Road to national cemetery, Springfield, Mo.....	469.40			469.40		469.40	
Road to national cemetery, Natchez, Miss.....	4,000.00			4,000.00	3,501.70		498.30
Total national cemeteries.....	40,808.36	211,137.05	1.64	251,942.05	188,942.13	8,866.82	54,748.10
Miscellaneous.							
Refunding customs revenue collected from Porto Rico for the relief of its government and people.....		2,095,455.88		2,095,455.88	545,000.00		1,550,455.88
Survey of Northern and Northwestern lakes.....	16,390.60	28,000.00		44,390.60	36,800.41	91.85	7,498.34
Artificial limbs.....	12,519.04	547,275.00		559,794.04	520,338.87	17,280.17	22,175.00
Trusses for disabled soldiers.....		8,314.69		8,314.69	8,314.69		
Apparatus for disabled soldiers.....	500.00	2,000.00		2,500.00	202.33	875.56	1,422.11
Expenses California Debris Commission.....	6,791.95	15,000.00		20,791.95	15,085.67	3,041.43	3,041.43
Ordinance material (proceeds of sales).....	90,746.72	129,550.18		220,296.90	64,917.26	2,714.85	155,379.64
Support of Soldiers' Home.....		247,926.62		247,926.62	247,926.62		
Soldiers' Home, interest account.....		96,970.21		96,970.21	77,377.62		18,992.59
Soldiers' Home, permanent fund.....		286,444.04			317,000.00		2,575,943.43
State or Territorial homes for disabled soldiers and sailors.....	2,628,499.39	1,018,709.13		2,892,943.43	868,700.00		150,000.00
National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.....	141,246.19	2,844,088.94		1,018,709.13	2,424,621.39	146,766.94	411,896.80

Statement of appropriations under direction of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, etc.—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Balances July 1, 1899.	Appropriated July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.	Repayments July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.	Aggregate available.	Payments July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.	Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1900.	Balance June 30, 1900.
MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS—Continued.							
<i>Miscellaneous—Continued.</i>							
Establishing Branch National Home for Disabled Volunteer Sol-							
diers, Danville, Ill.	\$425,917.58	\$5,000.00		\$425,917.58	\$425,910.00		\$907.58
Estimate for memorial bridge across the Potomac River.	319,886.98	400,000.00		719,886.98	867,084.80		352,802.68
Arming and equipping the militia.	758.82			758.82			758.82
Seacoast batteries for instruction of militia.	29,242.19			29,242.19	21,178.29		8,068.90
Publication of Official Records of War of the Rebellion							
Total miscellaneous	3,669,449.41	7,704,684.69		11,374,134.10	5,945,061.58	\$169,729.87	5,259,843.15
War claims and relief acts.							
Bounty to volunteers, their widows and legal heirs	113,821.71	421.67	\$15,612.00	129,855.38		39,081.85	90,823.58
Bounty under act of July 28, 1866.	8,560.35	200.00	8,871.07	12,661.42		4,655.23	8,006.19
Bounty under act of July 11, 1862.		100.00		100.00	100.00		
Pay of two and three year volunteers.	242,813.09	381.51	941.63	244,139.23		96,219.91	147,919.32
Arrears of pay, bounty, etc.		450,000.00		450,000.00	260,968.02		189,046.98
Service and supplies of Montana volunteers in the Nez Percé In-	657.00			657.00			657.00
dian war.							
Pay, transportation, services, and supplies of Oregon and Washing-		135.66		135.66	135.66		
ton volunteers, 1855-1856.	5,483.53	150.00		5,643.53	150.00		5,483.53
Horses and other property lost in the military service.							
Commutation of rations to prisoners of war in rebel states and to	3,287.60		811.31	4,088.91		798.62	3,279.29
soldiers on furlough.			309.77	309.77			309.77
Traveling expenses of California and Nevada volunteers.							
Examination of claims of States and Territories under act of June							
27, 1892.	5,689.76						5,689.76
Claims of officers and men of the Army for destruction of private							
property.							
Reimbursing State and citizens of California for expenses in sup-			151.29	151.29			151.29
pressing Modoc Indian hostilities.	224.25			224.25			224.25
Claims of loyal citizens for supplies furnished during the rebellion.	278.00			278.00			278.00
Claims for quartermaster stores and commissary supplies, act of							
July 4, 1864.	1,791.34			1,791.34	736.60		1,054.74
Awards for quartermaster stores and commissary supplies taken by							
army in Tennessee.	130.00			130.00			130.00
Reimbursement to States and Territories for expenses of raising							
troops for war with Spain.	91,483.78	1,151,851.04		1,223,364.82	1,223,364.82		1,033.88
Capture of Jefferson Davis.	1,503.88			1,503.88			1,503.88
Relief of John Flinn.	543.11			543.11			543.11

Relief of sufferers from overflow of Mississippi River and its tributaries, and Red River of the North.....	123,963.73			123,963.73		1.67		123,963.06
Relief of Hiram Johnson and others.....		22,301.34		22,301.34		12,960.62		9,340.72
Relief of people in mining region of Alaska.....	5,049.84			5,049.84		2,882.48		4,117.36
Investigating claims of bankrupt Kansas Infantry.....		2,000.00		2,000.00		2,000.00		
Bringing home the remains of officers and soldiers who die abroad.....	91,584.40			100,000.00		110,180.08		81,404.32
Repayment to C. B. Cardale, chaplain, U. S. Volunteers.....		100,000.00		147.01				147.01
Miscellaneous advertising, War Department.....		319.15		319.15				319.15
Bringing home remains of civil employees of the Army who die abroad.....		100,000.00				500.00		99,500.00
Pay of volunteers.....		141.56		141.56		141.56		
Relief acts.....		23,384.33		23,384.33		23,384.33		
Suppressing hostilities of the Piute Indians in Nevada.....	9,545.00			4,000.00		7,044.00		2,501.00
Reimbursement to contract nurses.....		10,000.00		10,000.00				10,000.00
Maps, War Department.....		1,031.85		1,031.85		1,031.85		
Reimbursement for bringing home remains of officers and others, Army.....	1.75			1.75		1.75		1.00
Miscellaneous advertisements, war with Spain.....		915,624.82		915,624.82		915,624.82		
Extra pay to volunteers, war with Spain.....		24,696.55		24,696.55		24,696.55		
Extra pay to Regular Army, war with Spain.....		37,673.00		37,673.00		37,673.00		
Transportation of volunteers, war with Spain.....		137.56		137.56		137.56		
Bounty to Fifteenth and Sixteenth Missouri Cavalry volunteers.....		60.00		60.00		60.00		
Twenty per cent additional compensation.....								
Total war claims and relief acts.....	701,416.61	2,824,807.05	26,700.07	3,552,923.73		2,621,829.37	140,696.61	790,897.75
Total national cemeteries.....	40,803.36	211,137.05	1.64	251,942.05		188,342.13	8,856.82	54,743.10
Total miscellaneous.....	8,669,449.41	7,704,684.69		11,374,134.10		5,946,061.98	109,729.37	5,259,343.15
Total war claims and relief acts.....	701,416.61	2,824,807.05	26,700.07	3,552,923.73		2,621,829.37	140,696.61	790,897.75
Total miscellaneous objects.....	4,411,669.38	10,740,628.79	27,701.71	15,178,999.88		8,765,233.08	319,282.80	6,104,484.00
Repayments in excess of payments.....						26,701.71		
Actual expenditures.....						8,728,581.37		

RECAPITULATION.

Civil establishment.....	768,404.25	2,592,126.43	500.00	3,359,030.66		2,674,888.20	18,452.66	665,684.82
Support of the Army (military establishment and Military Academy).....	57,947,815.06	98,983,815.16	.46	151,941,180.70		96,454,226.52	588,912.34	54,922,991.84
Public works (including harbors and rivers).....	57,696,823.79	11,508,686.86	19,116.52	69,824,136.16		29,691,730.82	282,647.80	39,689,786.04
Miscellaneous objects.....	4,411,669.38	10,740,628.79	26,701.71	15,178,999.88		8,765,233.08	319,282.80	6,104,484.00
Total.....	121,021,712.50	119,286,266.23	46,318.69	240,868,297.42		137,606,068.62	1,164,295.10	101,682,918.70
Repayments in excess of payments.....						46,318.69		
Actual expenditures.....						137,559,764.93		

**REPORT OF THE BOARD OF ORDNANCE
AND FORTIFICATION.**

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REPORT OF THE BOARD OF ORDNANCE AND FORTIFICATION.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., October 31, 1900.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of the act approved February 24, 1891, the Board of Ordnance and Fortification has the honor to submit, for transmission to Congress, its annual report for the year ended October 31, 1900.

CHANGES IN THE PERSONNEL.

The personnel of the Board has been almost completely changed during the year. Its present members are: Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the Army, president; Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers; Brig. Gen. A. R. Buffington, Chief of Ordnance; Col. John I. Rodgers, Fifth Artillery, and Hon. Thomas J. Henderson, civilian member.

LEGISLATION.

The only legislation affecting the Board was that contained in the fortification act approved May 25, 1900, making appropriation for the work of the Board during the year ending June 30, 1901, as follows:

Board of Ordnance and Fortification.—To enable the Board to make all needful and proper purchases, experiments, and tests to ascertain, with a view to their utilization by the Government, the most effective guns, small arms, cartridges, projectiles, fuses, explosives, torpedoes, armor plates, and other implements and engines of war, and to purchase or cause to be manufactured, under authority of the Secretary of War, such guns, carriages, armor plates, and other war material as may, in the judgment of the Board, be necessary in the proper discharge of the duty devolved upon it by the act approved September twenty-second, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight; to pay the salary of the civilian member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification provided by the act of February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, and for the necessary traveling expenses of said member when traveling on duty as contemplated in said act; for the payment of the necessary expenses of the Board, including a per diem allowance to each officer detailed to serve thereon, when employed on duty away from his permanent station, of two dollars and fifty cents a day, and for the test of experimental guns, carriages, and other devices procured in accordance with the recommendation of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, one hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That before any money shall be expended in the construction or test of any gun, gun carriage, ammunition, or implements under the supervision of the said Board, the Board shall be satisfied, after due inquiry, that the Government of the United States has a lawful right to use the inventions involved in the construction of such gun, gun carriage, ammunition, or implements, or that the construction or test is made at the request of a person either having such lawful right or authorized to convey the same to the Government.

That all material purchased under the foregoing provisions of this act shall be of American manufacture, except in cases when, in the judgment of the Secretary of War, it is to the manifest interest of the United States to make purchases in limited quantities abroad, which material shall be admitted free of duty.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

In compliance with the act of February 24, 1891, which requires "a detailed statement of all contracts, allotments, and expenditures made by the Board," an exhibit, marked Appendix A, accompanies this report, giving this detailed statement for the period from October 31, 1899, the date of the last annual report, to October 31, 1900.

No contracts are entered into by the Board, since under the terms of the original act creating the Board these must be made, under the direction of the Secretary of War, by the several bureaus of the War Department having jurisdiction of the same under existing law.

The following table gives a summary of the balances of appropriations at the date of the last report, the appropriations and allotments made during the year, and the balances remaining on hand October 31, 1900:

Summary.

Act.	Balance on hand and appropriated during the year.	Net allotments during the year.	Balance on hand available for allotment.
Sept. 22, 1888	\$4,360.87	\$4,360.87	.....
Mar. 2, 1889	14,775.00	14,775.00	.....
Aug. 2, 1890	5,492.66	5,492.66	.....
July 25, 1892; Feb. 18, 1893; Aug. 1, 1894; Mar. 2, 1895; June 6, 1896; Mar. 3, 1897; May 7, 1898, and Mar. 3, 1899	215,980.66 100,000.00	106,998.97	\$208,981.69
May 25, 1900			
Total	\$40,609.19	131,627.50	208,981.69

GENERAL OPERATIONS OF THE BOARD.

The usual number and variety of subjects have been considered during the year, and in the accompanying appendix, marked B, will be found a complete list of these subjects, together with a brief statement of the action taken. It is believed that no meritorious invention has failed to receive due encouragement and recognition, although in the great majority of cases the devices submitted by inventors have not been deemed of sufficient military value to warrant an allotment from the funds of the Board for their development and test.

The experiments undertaken by Mr. S. P. Langley, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, under allotments made by the Board on November 9, 1898, and December 18, 1899, to determine the practical value of the aerodrome in aerial navigation, are still in progress, and have become of additional interest to the service in view of the recent successes achieved abroad in the construction of dirigible balloons.

The increased importance for coast defense of rapid-fire guns of 4-, 5-, and 6-inch calibers has been fully recognized. The Board has recommended the adoption of the pedestal type of barbette mount for all such guns. The question of supplying our field artillery with the latest and very best modern material has received careful consideration. In order to obtain a type field equipment for the service at the earliest possible date, the Board has prepared and recommended a programme covering a series of competitive tests to take place early in the coming year. It is believed that as a result of these tests the United States will secure for the use of its troops the most efficient material of its kind yet produced.

With the introduction of smokeless powder and the great developments taking place in rapid-firing guns, the character of our national armament will be correspondingly improved.

THE HUNDRED-GUN CONTRACT.

Under the contract of November 7, 1891, between the Bethlehem Iron Company and the Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, the company named agreed to deliver twenty-five 8-inch, fifty 10-inch, and twenty-five 12-inch guns. The present condition of this contract is shown by the following extract from a report of the company dated September 13, 1900:

* * * * *

This contract is dated November 7, 1891, and calls for the completion of 100 guns. The twenty-five 8-inch guns have all been shipped some time since, as already reported. Of the fifty 10-inch guns, 35 are shipped and 2 are now being prepared for shipping, having been completed and tested; 1 more is completed and will be ready for shipment within two weeks. The parts of the balance of the 10-inch guns are forged, and these guns, if desired by the War Department, could be delivered very rapidly indeed; but we are ordered to have only a very limited number of them completed in the fiscal year following the 30th of June, and have laid out the work accordingly. Of the twenty-five 12-inch guns, 7 are shipped, 1 will be shipped next month, and 2 more before the 1st of next January. As in the case of the 10-inch guns, the parts of all these guns are forged, and many of the pieces are in an advanced stage in the shops; but the number that we are permitted to deliver during the fiscal year beginning on the 30th of next June is very limited, and we have of course laid out the work in accordance with these directions.

* * * * *

EXPERIMENTAL GUNS.

The 10-inch Brown segmental-tube wire-wound gun.—The action of the Board of September 15, 1896, recommending an allotment for the purchase of this gun, was as follows:

It is recommended that there be allotted from the appropriation "Board of Ordnance and Fortification" the sum of \$33,000 to enable the Chief of Ordnance to procure a 10-inch Brown segmental-tube wire-wound breech-loading rifle, according to the plans submitted by the trustees of the Brown segmental wire gun.

The gun shall be 45 calibers in length, designed to fit on a service barbette carriage, and to use the service projectile. The physical qualities of the metals used and the details of construction shall be as given in the letter of the engineer for the trustees dated September 13, 1896. The gun shall be subject to inspection by the Ordnance Department at all stages of its manufacture.

Payments for the gun shall be made as follows:

(1) Eight thousand dollars to be paid when the rolling mill and winding machine are completed.

(2) Forgings to be paid for upon delivery on cars after inspection and acceptance at the place of manufacture, in accordance with bills approved by the inspector of ordnance.

(3) The balance of the allotment to be divided into four equal parts, the first to be paid to the trustees when the gun is certified by the inspector of ordnance in charge of the work to be one-fourth finished, the second payment when it is one-half finished, the third when it is three-fourths finished, and the last when the gun is delivered at Sandy Hook.

The cost of transportation from Reading, Pa., to the Sandy Hook proving ground will be paid by the United States.

The Secretary of War approved the recommendation of the Board, and the gun was contracted for.

On December 22, 1899, the trustees having reported the completion of the gun, the Board made a visit to the shops of the Reading Iron Company at Reading, Pa., for the purpose of inspecting the gun and the machinery used in its manufacture. The gun was shipped to the proving ground at Sandy Hook, New Jersey, on January 9, 1900, but a programme for its test has not yet been completed, owing to delay on the part of the trustees in designating a suitable powder. Recent correspondence, however, with the trustees indicates that a suitable powder will be determined upon at an early date.

GUN CARRIAGES.

The Emery 12-inch elevating carriage.—This carriage was originally contracted for under a special act of Congress, approved February 18, 1893, appropriating \$130,000 for the purpose. An additional appropriation was made on June 6, 1896, of \$10,000 to cover the cost of the loading apparatus, and the act making appropriations for fortifications approved May 25, 1900, contains an additional appropriation of \$40,000 to complete the carriage. The present condition of the work of construction is shown by the following extract from a report from Mr. Emery, dated Stamford, Conn., September 28, 1900:

* * * * *

My report to you of September 29, 1899, showed from the shop as finished during the time covered by that report 1,563 pieces, of an aggregate weight of a little over 62,500 pounds. Since then there have been reported as finished 3,438 pieces, of an aggregate weight of 78,000 pounds. This includes the 384 pieces mentioned in my letter of October 2, 1899.

The work of finishing this carriage came largely to a standstill by reason of insufficient funds to complete it, by which the work was delayed directly, and indirectly by my having to spend several months in efforts to obtain them, which was finally accomplished by appealing to Congress.

It is impossible to say definitely when the work will be done, but my hope now is to have the carriage completed, erected, and tested during the year 1901. * * *

The 10-inch pneumatic carriage.—This carriage was constructed under a special act of Congress, approved August 1, 1894, appropriating \$50,000 for the purpose, and it is now mounted at the proving ground at Sandy Hook, New Jersey.

In a letter to the president of the Board, dated October 10, 1900, the contracting company reports as follows:

Referring to the condition of the work on the 10-inch pneumatic disappearing carriage now at Sandy Hook, I have to state that the latest advices from our engineer are that the carriage will be ready for test between the 1st and 15th of November. All the new parts of the carriage replacing the portions that were demolished in the accidental fall of the gun when the carriage was ready for test in December, 1898, are now in place, and as soon as certain portions of the carriage which have been exposed to the weather are cleaned and put into proper condition the tests can begin.

The 10-inch Howell disappearing carriage (counterpoise).—This carriage was constructed under a special act of Congress, approved June 6, 1896, appropriating \$50,000 for the purpose, and it has been tested, accepted, and paid for. On April 25, 1899, the Board recommended the adoption of this carriage as an additional type for the service. The Secretary of War in withholding his approval of the recommendation again referred the matter to the Board for further consideration and report. At its meeting on July 12, 1899, the following action was taken:

The Board, having fully and carefully considered the subject, desires to state that in taking its action of April 25, 1899, recommending the adoption of the Howell disappearing gun carriage as an additional type carriage, it was not the intention of the Board to supplant the present service carriage. It was, and is, the opinion of the Board that the Howell carriage possesses certain mechanical and economical advantages, and may be used in such numbers and at such places as may be determined by the best interests of the Government. The Board therefore adheres to its original recommendation that the Howell disappearing gun carriage be adopted as an additional type service carriage for use in our coast defenses.

Before approving this recommendation the Secretary of War desired further and more complete firing tests. These tests have not yet been

made, but Mr. G. Y. At Lee, licensee of the patents of Admiral Howell, reports, under date of October 10, 1900, as follows:

Referring to the Howell counterpoise disappearing carriage, now undergoing certain alterations and improvements under allotment from your Board (contract dated July 20, 1900), I have to state that the parts of the carriage required to be removed during the work have been shipped to the Bethlehem Steel Company's works, and the work is now in progress. We expect the work to be completed within sixty days from date.

RAPID-FIRE GUNS AND MOUNTS.

The Driggs-Seabury 4.724-inch rapid-fire gun.—This gun was originally purchased under an allotment from this Board, and was first submitted for test on May 3, 1895, since which date several changes in the breech mechanism have been made. Since July 3, 1898, the date of the completion of the present mechanism, the gun has been fired 48 rounds. At the conclusion of the firing test at Sandy Hook, New Jersey, under date of March 23, 1900, the Ordnance Board reports as follows:

The gun body is of the usual type of rapid-fire guns of this caliber, and its construction offers no unusual features. The breech mechanism now fitted to the gun is similar in general construction to that of the 3-inch 15-pounder coast-defense guns now being procured from the Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition Company. The mechanism is simple, and in the limited tests to which it has so far been subjected has performed in a satisfactory manner.

The Vickers-Maxim 75 mm. mountain gun.—This gun was adopted as a type for the service to the extent of supplying the immediate necessities of troops in the field, and two complete 6-gun batteries with pack equipment and ammunition were purchased and sent to the Philippines for service test. Reports received from the artillery officers in charge of these guns having been favorable, two additional batteries were recently purchased from the manufacturers.

The Hotchkiss 1-pounder balloon gun.—On February 15, 1898, the Board made an allotment to enable the Chief of Ordnance to test this gun with mount. The Chief of Ordnance reports that—

The gun was purchased in accordance with the action of the Board and sent to the Rock Island Arsenal by the Chief of Ordnance, with instructions to make a wagon for it, and detailed report after its construction. There being no drawings or other data on hand, a wagon had to be devised.

Considerable time was required to prepare drawings and procure material for the construction, which was completed last April and tested by a practice march.

This test developed defects of construction which had to be remedied, involving loss of more time.

The wagon is now at Rock Island Arsenal completed and ready for issue.

The 6-inch rapid-fire gun on Buffington-Crozier mount (disappearing).—The tests of this gun and carriage have been completed during the year at the proving ground at Sandy Hook, New Jersey. As the result of these tests the Board, at its meeting on October 5, 1900, took the following action:

While the mechanical operation of the carriage is satisfactory, it is the opinion of the Board that, in the interests of economy in the construction of carriage and emplacements and of the general efficiency of the service, this carriage should not be adopted as a type, and it is recommended that no additional carriages of this type shall hereafter be procured for rapid-fire guns.

The 5-inch gun, pillar mount (carriage No. 2).—This carriage, known as pillar mount No. 2, was constructed to embody certain improvements which were decided to be necessary in order to overcome mechanical defects in the original carriage manufactured at Watertown Arsenal. It was delivered at the proving ground at Sandy Hook,

New Jersey, on May 16, 1898, and was under tests from that date until May 12, 1899. In all 29 rounds have been fired from this carriage. The final firing test of this type of carriage took place in the presence of the Board on October 1, 1900. As the result of the tests conducted the Board, at its meeting on October 5, 1900, made the following recommendation:

While no serious defects in the mechanism developed during the inspection and test of this mount, the Board does not consider it, in its present form, a suitable type for the service, and it is recommended that hereafter all emplacements for rapid-fire guns should be made to provide for pedestal mounts until the success of a satisfactory balanced pillar mount for these guns is definitely assured.

RAPID FIRING FIELD GUNS AND CARRIAGES.

The Darmancier-Dalzon field gun, 3-inch, 15-pounder.—This gun was purchased under an allotment made by this Board on November 17, 1897, and up to February 1, 1900, 232 rounds had been fired in testing the gun and carriage. At this time it was noticed that the tube of the gun had moved forward slightly, and in the further firings the movement continued until it was deemed dangerous to make further tests. The manufacturers, Messrs. Vicker's Sons and Maxim, have been requested to replace the gun by another, and they have agreed to do so. During all of the tests made 394 rounds were fired.

The Driggs-Seabury 3-inch minimum recoil field carriage.—This carriage was contracted for on March 2, 1898, under an allotment from this Board. It was delivered at the proving ground at Sandy Hook, New Jersey, in April, 1900, and a Driggs-Seabury 3-inch gun was mounted upon it. Up to July 31, 1900, 28 rounds had been fired, when at the request of the manufacturers, the Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition Company, the carriage was temporarily withdrawn, but was returned at a later date for further test.

PROPOSED COMPETITIVE TESTS OF FIELD-GUN CARRIAGES.

In order that a definite plan might be adopted for the tests of the various field guns submitted, the Board, at its meeting on August 23, 1900, appointed a committee to prepare a programme covering the proposed tests. A programme was accordingly prepared and adopted by the Board at its meeting on October 5, 1900, and, if approved by the Secretary of War, will be carried into effect at the earliest practicable date. Manufacturers desiring to submit guns and carriages for test are to be given four months' time from the date of notice in which to do so, and it is hoped that this test will be completed early in the coming year.

HIGH EXPLOSIVES.

Since the date of the last annual report no further progress has been made by the Board in the development of high explosives for service use, or in the method of throwing high explosives with safety from service guns.

POWER APPARATUS FOR COAST GUNS.

Experiments with electrical power apparatus for manipulating the guns and carriages of the coast armament have been continued during the year at the type fire command, Fort Wadsworth, New York Harbor. Both the General Electric equipment and Sprague Electric equipment have given satisfactory results under the usual conditions of drill and practice, and it is believed that they are now sufficiently well

developed to warrant their application to a number of the service carriages at different artillery posts for further comparative tests. The essential difference between the two equipments lies in the methods of control employed. The application of the electrical apparatus does not interfere with the hand manipulation of the guns.

TARGET PRACTICE—SUB-CALIBER TUBES.

The Board at its meeting on May 4, 1900, after considering the results obtained in the competitive firing tests of various sub-caliber tubes, recommended that the 4-pounder sub-caliber tube, designed by the Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition Company, be adopted as a type for the service, and that steps be immediately taken to procure a sufficient number of these tubes to supply our present artillery requirements.

On June 8, 1900, the Board made further allotments to cover the cost of one 4-pounder and one 1-pounder sub-caliber tubes, designed and submitted by the American Ordnance Company, which tubes have not yet been received from the manufacturers.

In this connection the Board desires to call especial attention to the urgent need of a large increase in the appropriations made for the purchase of ammunition and material for use in target practice for the seacoast artillery. This is believed to be absolutely necessary if we are to have a well-trained personnel in charge of the guns.

ESTIMATES FOR THE COMING YEAR.

In order to carry on the work of the Board for the coming year an estimate of \$100,000 was submitted at the meeting of the Board on October 9, 1900.

It is recommended that the appropriation be made as heretofore in a single amount, to enable the Board to make all needful and proper purchases, experiments, and tests, to ascertain, with a view to their utilization by the Government, the most effective guns, small arms, cartridges, projectiles, fuses, explosives, torpedoes, armor plates, and other implements and engines of war, and to purchase or cause to be manufactured, under authority of the Secretary of War, such guns, carriages, armor plates, and other war material as may, in the judgment of the Board, be necessary in the proper discharge of the duty devolved upon it by the act approved September 22, 1898; to pay the salary of the civilian member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, provided by the act of February 24, 1891, and for the necessary traveling expenses of said member when traveling on duty as contemplated in said act; for the payment of the necessary expenses of the Board, including a per diem allowance to each officer detailed to serve thereon when employed on duty away from his permanent station, of \$2.50 a day; and for the test of experimental guns, carriages, and other devices procured in accordance with the recommendations of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, the expenditure of which shall be made by the several bureaus of the War Department heretofore having jurisdiction of the same, *or by the Board itself*, as may be approved by the Secretary of War.

The Board desires to call especial attention to the change recommended above in regard to expenditures.

The experience of the Board has shown it to be desirable and for the best interests of the service that it should have such additional authority over the expenditure of its funds, subject always to the

approval of the Secretary of War. In regard to this recommendation General Buffington, the ordnance member, and Hon. Thomas J. Henderson, the civilian member of the Board, desire that the fact of their disapproval of the proposed change be made a matter of record.

CONCLUSION.

The work of equipping our coast fortifications is progressing rapidly, and a large portion of the new armament is already installed. There is imperative need for an adequate force of trained artillerists to care for and man the guns now mounted. The Board, therefore, deems it within its province to invite the attention of Congress to the necessity for reorganization and material increase of the artillery arm of the service.

In this connection, also, the Board recommends that steps be taken at an early date to provide the coast artillery personnel with suitable ranges and other facilities for carrying out each year a system of practical drill and target practice with heavy guns under conditions approximating those of actual service.

As the primary object of the defenses is to protect the harbors and waterways along our coasts, the guns are as a rule so placed that target firing with full service charges and at the longer and more important ranges can seldom take place without endangering the lives and damaging the property of private citizens. This is particularly true in the case of fortifications defending the larger harbors, where there is shipping constantly within range and where private houses are in such close proximity to the guns as to be seriously affected by shock.

At least three such practice ranges should be provided—one for the North Atlantic, one for the South Atlantic and Gulf, and one for the Pacific coast.

NELSON A. MILES,

Lieutenant-General Commanding the Army, President of the Board.

JOHN M. WILSON,

Brigadier-General, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

A. R. BUFFINGTON,

Brigadier-General, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

JNO. I. RODGERS,

Colonel Fifth Artillery, United States Army.

THOS. J. HENDERSON,

Civilian Member Board of Ordnance and Fortification.

I. N. LEWIS,

Captain, Sixth Artillery, Recorder of the Board.

APPENDIX A.

TABLE SHOWING ALLOTMENTS AND EXPENDITURES MADE BY THE BOARD OF ORDNANCE AND FORTIFICATION FROM OCTOBER 31, 1899, TO OCTOBER 31, 1900, INCLUDING STATEMENT OF UNEXPENDED BALANCES UNDER THE SEVERAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Act of September 22, 1888.

Balance on hand October 31, 1899	\$4, 360. 87	
Revocation of allotment under this act:		
1900.		
May 4. From allotment of February 20, 1894, for house for and installation of Zalinski range finder	15. 75	
		\$4, 376. 62
Allotments during the year:		
1899.		
Dec. 18. Thorite for use in developing fuse	1, 000. 00	
18. Cerberite for test	150. 00	
1900.		
Jan. 26. Experimental material, fuses, etc., at proving ground	2, 000. 00	
June 8. Alterations in Howell carriage	1, 210. 87	
8. Reimbursement of Navy Department for 1-pounder rifle barrel furnished S. N. McClean	15. 75	
		4, 376. 62
Balance available for allotment		

Act of March 2, 1889.

Balance on hand October 31, 1899	\$14, 775. 00	
1900.		
May 4. Covered into Treasury to credit of war surplus fund	14, 775. 00	
Balance available for allotment		

Act of August 18, 1890.

Balance on hand October 31, 1899	\$5, 492. 66	
Allotments during the year:		
1900.		
Apr. 4. Vickers-Maxim 37 mm. machine gun, carriage, ammunition, etc	\$79. 38	
May 4. Covered into Treasury to credit of war surplus fund	5, 413. 28	
		5, 492. 66
Balance available for allotment		

Acts of July 25, 1892, February 18, 1893, August 1, 1894, March 2, 1895, June 6, 1896, March 3, 1897, May 7, 1898, March 3, 1899, and May 25, 1900.

Balance on hand October 31, 1899.....	\$215,980.66	
Act of May 25, 1900.....	100,000.00	
		<u>\$315,980.66</u>

Revocations of allotments under these acts:
1900.

Feb. 1. Refunded by Col. C. J. Allen on account of experimental parapet	2.05	
Refunded by Lieut. I. N. Lewis on account sleeping-car request after July 1, 1898	1.25	
Mar. 1. Revocation of unexpended balances of allotments for construction and test of experimental parapet.....	783.06	
May 4. Allotment of September 24, 1895, for breech mechanism for 12-inch steel mortar.....	2,653.30	
Allotment, September 24, 1895, for limited-recoil field carriage	2,000.00	
Allotment of June 1, 1896, for Parkhurst telescopic sight	122.27	
Allotment of July 2, 1896, for Hobbs breech sight	90.00	
Allotment of December 16, 1896, for experiments with search light.....	638.53	
Allotment of January 19, 1898, for Gaillard micrometer range finder	250.00	
Allotment of March 2, 1898, for test of Wilder machine gun	83.37	
Allotment of March 21, 1899, for change in electrical equipment of 10-inch gun.....	100.00	
		<u>6,723.83</u>
		322,704.49

Allotments during the year:

1899.		
Jan. 11. Telegraph messages on account experimental parapet	\$2.05	
Feb. 20. Transportation paid by Quartermaster's Department.....	14.40	
July 21. Transportation paid by Quartermaster's Department.....	.42	
Dec. 18. Continuation of experiments in air navigation.....	25,000.00	
20. Rice combination blanket roll	600.00	
20. Dodge equipment carrier	600.00	
1900.		
Jan. 2. Transportation paid by Quartermaster's Department.....	6.00	
26. Vickers-Maxim 6-inch gun and mount	18,500.00	
30. Test of McClean recoil checking device.....	1,000.00	
Mar. 1. Expenses incurred in construction and test of Squier-Crehore range finder, additional....	2,899.45	
Enameled steel canteens	1,000.00	
2. Alterations in saddles to test Doebler twin-buckle cincha	500.00	
15. Stationery and miscellaneous supplies.....	149.84	
Apr. 4. Vickers-Maxim 37 mm. machine gun, carriage, ammunition, etc	8,220.62	
One hundred rounds 3-inch fixed ammunition	625.00	
May 4. Ammunition for test of McClean 1-pounder automatic gun.....	3,000.00	
Bethlehem Steel Company 5-inch combined rapid-fire and disappearing gun and carriage	14,000.00	
June 8. Reimbursement of Navy Department for 1-pounder rifle barrel furnished S. N. McClean	109.95	
Manufacture of 2,000 combination knife-bayonet intrenching tools	5,300.00	

Allotments during the year—Continued.

1900.		
June 8.	Hotchkiss 1-pounder gas-operated gun.....	\$4,052.50
	American Ordnance Company, 4-pounder sub-caliber tube and 100 rounds ammunition...	850.00
	American Ordnance Company, 1-pounder sub-caliber tube and 100 rounds ammunition...	725.00
	Parker canteen filter.....	200.00
9.	Alterations in Howell carriage	4,394.23
July 6.	Davis horizontal base-range finder, preliminary test	200.00
Aug. 2.	Non-corrosive metal bits.....	2,500.00
23.	Vickers-Maxim 75 mm. field gun, carriage, ammunition, etc	9,000.00
Oct. 31.	Expenses of Board for year.....	10,273.34

Total allotments..... \$113,722.80

Balance available for allotment 208,981.69

RECAPITULATION.

Act.	Balance on hand and appropriated during the year.	Allotments during the year.	Allotments revoked.	Balance on hand available for allotment.
Sept. 22, 1888.....	\$4,360.87	\$4,376.62	\$15.75	.....
Mar. 2, 1899.....	14,775.00	14,775.00	.....	.....
Aug. 18, 1890.....	5,492.66	5,492.66	.....	.....
July 25, 1892; Feb. 18, 1893; Aug. 1, 1894; Mar. 2, 1895; June 6, 1896; Mar. 3, 1897; May 7, 1898; and Mar. 3, 1899.....	215,980.66 100,000.00	113,722.80	6,723.83	\$208,981.69
May 25, 1900.....				
Total.....	340,609.19	138,367.06	6,739.58	208,981.69

APPENDIX B.

Subjects considered during the year.

Subject.	Presented by—	Action.
Magazine rifle, improvements in	Francis E. Fairman	Sale of carbine to him recommended.
Olympite powder	Olympite Manufacturing Co.	Tested and not recommended.
Shell construction	Geo. Blackman	Filed.
Gun cotton, preparation of	E. J. Fischer	Not in province of Board.
Air ships	Philo T. Rood	Not recommended.
High explosive, redite	A. H. Martin	Do.
Shell	Wm. H. Woods	Do.
Military bicycle, indorsement of	Geo. F. Cole	Declined.
Breastworks, roller	John F. Schultz	Not recommended.
Rifles, improvement in	Edmond Redmond	Do.
Gun construction	Zach T. Hoskins	Do.
Range finding	C. J. Beauvais	Do.
Aerodrome, continuation of work	S. P. Langley	Allotment.
Thorite, test	H. P. Tuttle	Do.
Cerberite, explosive, test	S. D. Smolianinoff	Do.
Metal cups, seamless	Seamless Metal Ware Co.	Test recommended.
Rapid-fire gun	Frederick W. Brooks	Not recommended.
Fuse	J. A. Walsh	Tested and not recommended.
Gun construction, reconsideration	Geo. T. Glover	Not recommended.
Gun, 3-pounder	G. H. Laxton	Do.
Shell for smoothbore gun	Thos. C. Harris	Filed.
High explosives, throwing	T. R. R. Ashton	Not recommended.
Gun sighting by searchlight	John G. Roberts	Do.
Shell loaded with snuff	J. A. Shires	Do.
Do	B. Klazkin	Do.
Shell, nitroglycerin	Wm. O. Bramblett	Do.
Iron turret and foundations, reconsideration	G. Blanchard	Do.
Self-registering target	Adolph Poppe	Do.
Mechanical mines	Thurman Lindsay	Do.
Air ship	N. P. Hulett	Do.
Do	Jno. H. Gerrer	Do.
Do	Geo. F. Wittum	Do.
Do	Frank Barto	Do.
Magazine clip	— Parkhurst	Allotment for test.
Intrenching tools	Board of Ordnance and Fortification	Do.
Clothing and equipment carrier	Col. Edmund Rice	Do.
Do	Capt. C. E. Dodge	Do.
Experimental material, fuses, etc., for proving ground	Chief of Ordnance	Allotment.
6-inch rapid-fire gun	Vickers, Sons & Maxim	Do.
5-inch rapid-fire gun and combination carriage	Bethlehem Steel Co.	Do.
1-pounder automatic gun	S. N. McClean	Do.
Recoil-controlling device	do	Do.
Thorite, offer to sell withdrawn	H. P. Tuttle	Noted.
Ammunition wristlet	Thos. C. Orndorff	Undergoing test.
High-explosive shell	W. S. Isham	Further test postponed
Horizontal base range finder, additional sum to cover cost of construction	Capt. Geo. O. Squier and A. C. Crehore	Allotment.
Breech-loading small arm	John J. Greenough	Not recommended.
Magazine small arm	C. C. Chillingworth and L. L. Corbett	Do.
Do	Bethel Burton	Do.
Multicharge cartridge	Geo. T. Glover	Do.
Mirror for inspecting small-arm rifle barrels	Capt. Frindolin Kaule	Similar device in use.
Air ship	Cererac Paul	Not recommended.

Subjects considered during the year—Continued.

Subject.	Presented by—	Action.
Glass shells	W. S. Franklin	Not recommended.
Canvas tunnel	John B. Mead	Do.
Shells loaded with ether	John G. Krouse	Do.
Canister shell	G. G. Young	Do.
Front ignition of powder charge	Richard Parsons	Do.
Enameled steel canteen	Dubuque Enameling Co.	Allotment.
Repeating rifle	Somalyay Kalman	Not recommended.
Fusible lining for shells	Hudson Maxim	Do.
Cast-iron turrets	Gruson Iron Co.	Postponed.
Twin-buckle cincha	Hugo Doebler	Allotment.
Ballistic board	Capt. Sedgwick Pratt	Undergoing test.
Intrenching tool, offer to sell rights	J. D. Rhodes	Not accepted.
Breech-block for small arms	W. E. Loomis	Not recommended.
Shell to contain sleep-producing drugs	O. W. Peterson	Do.
Pneumatic field gun	O. W. Johnson	Do.
Sight for small arms	B. Kerr	Do.
Magnetic bullet deflector	M. W. Jensen	Do.
Defense, system of	Geo. Edwards	Do.
Portable shield	John B. Lewis	Do.
Throwing high explosives	G. Jared	Do.
Pneumatic gun	John B. Mead	Do.
Electric bomb	L. L. Pratt	Do.
Armored car	L. G. Ristow	Do.
Liquid explosives, throwing	Carl Stroeve	Do.
Portable shield	E. Brown	Do.
Repeating pistol	Carl von Pecker	Board willing to test.
Explosives	I. de Macar	Plan of test suggested.
Dispatch bomb	H. B. Littlepage	Not recommended.
Horizontal base-range finder	Capt. H. C. Davis	Allotment for preliminary test.
Magazine small arm	Isaac H. Wing and Gunc- rius Schou.	Tested and not recom- mended.
37-mm. machine gun	Vickers Sons & Maxim	Allotment.
Electrical power equipment for heavy guns	Sprague Electric Co.	Undergoing test.
Accelerating shell	Wm. W. Wheeler	Not recommended.
Equipment carrier	Gen. H. C. Merriam	Test recommended.
Shoulder straps for cartridge belts	Capt. J. R. M. Taylor	Do.
Cartridge belt attachment	Lieut. Edward T. Gibson	Not recommended.
Sub-caliber tube, 4-pounder	Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition Co.	Recommended as type.
Sub-caliber tube, converted 3.2-inch gun	Ordnance Department	Not recommended.
Minimum recoil carriage	Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition Co.	Undergoing test.
Do	American Ordnance Co.	Tested.
Do	Vickers Sons & Maxim	Do.
Do	Ordnance Department	Do.
Lüger automatic pistol	Deutsche Waffen und Mu- nitions Fabriken.	To be tested.
Telescopic sight	American Ordnance Co.	Board will test when pre- sented.
Recoil-checking device	Admiral Borreson	Similar to device under test.
7.5-inch rapid-fire gun	Vickers Sons & Maxim	Not recommended.
Device to interfere with enemy's aim	J. M. Davies	Do.
Explosive shell	W. A. Gilmer	Do.
Means for checking recoil	A. S. Weaver	Do.
Shot and shell, combined	Alex. Donald	Do.
Aerial torpedoes	Edgar A. Montfort	Do.
Gun carriage and wire cutter	B. A. Parkes	Do.
Steel turret	S. K. de Young	Do.
Hotchkiss 1-pounder automatic gun	American Ordnance Co.	Allotment.
4-pounder sub-caliber tube	do	Do.
1-pounder sub-caliber tube	do	Do.
Canteen filter	Mrs. C. S. Parker	Do.
Penta prism field range finder	Keuffel & Esser Co.	Tested and not recom- mended.
Portable steel shield	W. W. Browne and H. D. Garretson.	Not recommended.
Harbor defense	James M. Morgan	Do.
Cloth shield	Edmond Redmond	Do.
Accelerating projectile	Walter Forward	Do.
Ball-bearing projectile	James Weir Graydon	Do.
Indirect sighting	F. F. Arnold	Do.
Shell, gas	Paul Lavarino	Do.
Liquid-fire projectile	Wm. C. Moulding	Do.
Howell carriage, alterations in	G. Y. At Lee, licensee	Allotment.
Shelter tent and cape	L. Fisher	Referred to Quartermaster- General.
English type field gun	Chief of Ordnance	Purchase authorized.
Armor-piercing shell	James A. Sprinkel	Not recommended.
Shell	E. M. Corner	Do.
Gas-operated small arm	Siderurgica Glisenti & Co. ..	Board will test if presented.

Subjects considered during the year—Continued.

Subject.	Presented by—	Action.
Armored car.....	James M. Barber.....	Not recommended.
Explosive shell.....	Arthur M. Stiles.....	Do.
Composite shell and shrapnel.....	Herbert Salmon.....	Do.
Portable steel shield.....	A. P. Bryant.....	Do.
Shell point to prevent ricocheting.....	N. C. Jessup.....	Do.
Horse equipments of non-corrosive metal.....	Board of Ordnance and Fortification.	Allotment.
Establishment of type field gun and carriage.....	.....do.....	Under consideration.
75 mm. field gun and carriage.....	Vickers, Sons & Maxim.....	Allotment.
Cartridge for field guns.....	J. F. Melgs.....	Under consideration.
Blanket-roll strap.....	John H. Tabler.....	Do.
Canteen.....	Lanz, Owen & Co.....	Not recommended.
5-inch rapid-fire gun, pillar mount.....	Chief of Ordnance.....	Undergoing test.
6-inch rapid-fire gun, disappearing carriage.....	.....do.....	Do.
Wire-cutting device.....	J. H. White.....	Not recommended.
Shell loaded with sulphuric acid.....	Thos. McCusker.....	Do.
Shell for field guns.....	D. M. Clinton.....	Do.
Portable shield.....	J. F. Gillett.....	Do.
Air-ship.....	Carl Browne.....	Do.
Multicharge projectile.....	Pietro Figuccia.....	Do.
Vickers-Maxim smokeless powder.....	Chief of Ordnance.....	Allotment.
Bore sight.....	Capt. H. L. Harris.....	Not suitable in present form.
Combination horizontal and depression range finder.....	Board on Regulation of Sea-Coast Artillery Fire.	Work discontinued and balance of allotment revoked.
75 mm. field carriage.....	Chief of Ordnance.....	Allotment revoked.
Ammunition for test of Hotchkiss 1-pounder automatic gun.....	American Ordnance Co.....	Allotment.
Visual target indicator.....	Capt. Arthur Murray.....	Not adapted to artillery service.
Relocator.....	Capt. W. C. Rafferty.....	Under test.
Breech mechanism.....	American Ordnance Co.....	Board not prepared to consider.
Dirigible torpedo, construction of second. Means for locating an enemy, not described.....	Lieut. N. J. Halpine.....	Under consideration.
Intrenching tool.....	Geo. H. Benjamin, attorney.	No action.
3-inch field gun and carriage, request for allotment.....	J. D. Rhodes.....	Papers filed.
Explosive compound.....	Bethlehem Steel Co.....	Not recommended.
Cartridge without metallic case.....	J. A. Stransky.....	Do.
Device to assist cavalymen in clinging to saddle.....	T. W. Ford.....	Do.
Flanking projectile.....	Edmond Redmond.....	Do.
Shell extractor.....	George W. Tingle.....	Do.
Multicharge projectile.....	Wm. C. Spickernagle.....	Do.
Canteen.....	T. P. Owen.....	Do.
Air-ship.....	Wm. H. Baettcher.....	Do.
Brown wire-wound gun, ammunition for test.....	John H. Crozier.....	Do.
6-inch rapid-fire gun on disappearing carriage.....	Brown & Munsell.....	Allotment.
5-inch rapid-fire gun on pillar mount.....	.....do.....	Board recommends that no more be procured.
Programme for test of field guns and carriages.....	Board of Ordnance and Fortification.	Do.
Expenses incident to test of field guns.....	Chief of Ordnance.....	Adopted.
Use of disappearing gun carriages for coast-defense guns.....	Commanding General.....	Allotment.
Expenses of inspection of 5-inch combination rapid-fire and disappearing carriage.....	.....do.....	Board recommends that no more be located on high and medium sites and limits number for low sites.
Night sight for rifles.....	Chief of Ordnance.....	Allotment.
Hinged bayonet.....	Martin Jensen.....	Not recommended.
Moving target.....	J. D. Binford.....	Do.
Inquiry as to purchase of power equipment.....	Charles Rock.....	Do.
Graphic method of locating points in a harbor.....	Sprague Electric Co.....	Board has no knowledge of purchase.
Dial telegraph, additional allotment.....	Lieut. E. W. Hubbard.....	Filed for future consideration.
Breech sights for heavy artillery.....	Prentiss Clock Improvement Co.....	Under consideration.
Report on mountain-artillery material of England, France, and Holland.....	Elihu C. Church.....	Do.
	Lieut. M. C. Buckey.....	Filed.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA
NATIONAL MILITARY PARK COMMISSION
TO THE
SECRETARY OF WAR.
—
1900.

REPORT

OF THE

CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK COMMISSION.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA
NATIONAL PARK COMMISSION,
Washington, October 25, 1900.

SIR: This Commission has the honor to submit its annual report.

The work of establishing the park and its maintenance has continued uninterruptedly during the year ending September 30, 1900, and has been carried on strictly in accordance with the plan for dividing the funds appropriated by Congress submitted to you by the Commission and approved.

It appears from the engineer's report that we now have 67 miles of improved roads, which cost an average of \$2,902.92 per mile, about 4½ miles of which was constructed during the past year; that \$15,120.53 has been expended in that time in road construction and betterments, which include the laying of 10,504 lineal feet of paved guttering, the building of 120 standard head walls for pipe drains, 173 cubic yards of masonry for bridges, culverts, and open drains, and 12,814 square feet of stone revetment. During the year 14,033 feet of wire fencing has been erected, which completes the inclosure of the detached tracts belonging to the park on Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, and 5 miles of Page woven wire fencing has been delivered for beginning the inclosure of the Chickamauga Park proper, all at a total cost of \$5,541.34. Upon the delivery of the cedar posts, already contracted for, the fencing at the park proper will be erected.

The following expenditures have been made for maintenance:

Buildings.....	\$202.44
Roads.....	1,818.61
Monuments, tablets, and towers	852.03
Telephone line.....	37.20
Water supply	12.84

It will be noted that the average cost per mile for maintenance of 61 miles of road during the past year was \$29.81.

There are now erected on the Chickamauga field 107 field guns, mounted on iron carriages to imitate the patterns in use during the civil war, marking 43 Union battery positions, and 94 field guns, similarly mounted, marking 39 Confederate battery positions. On the

Chattanooga field 45 guns, mounted as above, mark 10 Union and 10 Confederate battery positions there.

Historical tablets erected during the year, 169; foundations for State monuments—constructed, 1; excavated, 1; guns mounted, 12.

The balance on hand October 1, 1899, was \$46,583.28. The appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, including a specific appropriation of \$10,000 for completing the Lafayette road extension, were \$70,000. These, with two other small items, aggregating \$2.53, made the total receipts for the year ending September 30, 1900, \$116,585.81. The total expenditures to and including that date have been \$53,268.33, leaving a balance October 1, 1900, of \$63,317.48. The details of work done and money expended are fully shown in the annual report of the engineer of the park and the annual financial statement, both of which are attached to this report. This balance for October 1 does not, however, include the expenditures for September, 1900, which amounted to \$9,397.09, and which includes an expenditure of \$3,220.47 from the special appropriation for the Lafayette road extension, and which have since been paid, leaving the actual balance at the date of this report \$53,920.39, less the liabilities accruing since October 1. Of this \$53,920.39 the sum of \$2,958.40 belongs to the appropriation for the extension of the Lafayette road, leaving \$50,961.99 for the ordinary work of establishing the park during the remaining nine months of the current fiscal year.

The heaviest field work of the year has been the construction, betterment, and maintenance of roads. The Lafayette road extension has been very nearly completed to the corporation limits of Lafayette, a distance of 4.4 miles, making the entire extension 13.4 miles. It is built on a right of way of 50 feet owned in fee simple by the United States. The metaled surface is 18 feet, and the road, with culverts, head walls, and drainage complete, so far has cost \$2,175 per mile. It is believed that this piece of road construction in all of its factors will compare favorably with any governmental road construction.

The completion of 700 feet of the Ringgold road from the crossing of the West Chickamauga to the corporation limits of the town of Ringgold, which involved considerable heavy work of stone revetment and earth filling to protect this section of road against the flood encroachments of that stream, has also been accomplished.

The work of betterments to the whole road system of the park, including remaining restoration after occupation by troops, widening some of the more important thoroughfares, and paving the gutters, has received much attention. Clearing the forest of timber injured or killed during the time of the encampment has been in progress and is nearly completed. The forest has been in large part kept clear of underbrush, and the ground around monuments and tablets of weeds. The tablets, towers, gun carriages, and all park buildings have been freshly painted. The Chattanooga or Tennessee division of the park, including Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and Orchard Knob, has been maintained in excellent condition.

The permanent force of the park remains as given in detail in the last annual report, except that the pay of a rodman was, with your approval, raised from \$50 to \$80 per month while he was temporarily performing the duties of assistant engineer on the Lafayette road extension.

Gen. A. P. Stewart continues in Chattanooga as the resident commissioner and has general supervision of the work in progress. This work is executed by Mr. E. E. Betts, the engineer of the park. Mr. J. P. Smartt, the assistant in Confederate work, also resides in Chattanooga and gives constant attention to collecting information upon unsettled points from the veterans who visit the fields.

Three State commissions have been active on the field. The governor, staff, State commission, and a large number of veterans from the State of Illinois visited Chattanooga November 23 and 24, 1899, and formally dedicated two State monuments. Members of the commission have also attended to and completed some unfinished work.

The New York commission, through Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, its chairman, has submitted designs, specifications, and inscriptions for the State monument which New York is proposing to erect on the summit of Lookout Mountain. These plans have been approved by you, and work is in progress on the foundation for the monument, which, as shown by the designs and contracts, is to be the most imposing military monument yet erected by any of the State commissions.

The monument commission of South Carolina has under contract a State monument which will stand at one of the most prominent points of the park, being the first crest carried by Kershaw's troops in their advance upon Snodgrass Hill.

Movements by State commissions looking to erecting State monuments are in progress in Pennsylvania, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Virginia.

The commission was highly favored during the past season by visits from Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, and Hon. William R. Smith, superintendent of the United States Botanic Garden.

The former during his visit gave special attention to the subject of grasses for the park, and after viewing all sections of it furnished his views as to what could be accomplished. He further sent the commission a generous supply of those seeds which he deemed best fitted for the soil and climate of the park.

Later in the season Mr. Smith made a full examination of the trees and shrubs of the park with a view to assisting in restoring forests upon the 150 acres of the park which have been cleared since the battle. He will furnish a very large supply of young trees, and, acting with the Secretary of Agriculture, will collect and furnish an assortment of seeds of forest trees which will soon cover the cleared fields with an embryo forest growth.

Several small areas which were in cultivation when the title to the park lands was acquired have been so continued near park headquarters and by one of the guardians, and these now will at once furnish the needed nurseries to carry into effect the plan which the commission has had from the first, to restore woods wherever they have been cut away since the battle.

With your concurrence, steps were taken early in the year to secure an inspection, by the veterans of the several armies interested, of all historical work thus far completed on the park, with a view to the correction of such errors as may have been made in inscriptions upon tablets or monuments and locations of battle lines.

As a first move, the following circular was issued:

[Circular.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA
NATIONAL MILITARY PARK COMMISSION,
Washington, January 18, 1900.

The Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park Commission, in order to secure the greatest possible accuracy in its work, embracing historical text on tablets and monuments, landmarks designating lines of battle and important localities upon the seven battlefields included in the park project, has selected Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, October 9, 10, and 11, 1900, for a general inspection of the work of the commission.

As the substantial memorials erected on these fields will endure for centuries, all veterans, and the States which sent them forth, are interested in handing down a correct history of the deeds of valor which were there performed. As the history of every regiment and battery is briefly set forth either upon monuments erected by the Government or the States, or the tablets prepared by the Government, it will be seen that every soldier in the contending armies has a personal interest in correcting possible errors, to the end that only truth may be perpetuated in granite and bronze.

For these reasons the commission desires to secure the attendance of the various parties in interest, namely: the Congress, which will be asked to appoint a committee of examination; the governors of all States which had soldiers engaged in the battles, through such officials as they may select; the State monument commissions which have cooperated with the national commission in the establishment of the park; the veterans of the regimental and battery organizations engaged on either side, and the general and staff officers of the various armies engaged.

It is believed that the attendance of enough of each of the classes named can be relied upon to render certain the detection of any errors of moment in the monumental inscriptions or locations, or the general historical tablets, and in the designations of the lines of battle. While the ranks of the veterans of these fields have sorrowfully diminished, enough remain to inspect and intelligently correct all errors, and thus assist, before it becomes impossible to secure such general and united effort, in insuring historical accuracy in the restoration of the notable fields of Chickamauga, Wauhatchie, Browns Ferry, Orchard Knob, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and Ringgold Gap, all of which are embraced in the park project and upon each of which the lines of battle have been established and monuments and markers erected.

At the time named there will be between 1,300 and 1,400 tablets on these fields for inspection, over half of which are the large historical plates and 228 of which are the historical plates on monuments. There will be 511 locality tablets for verification, 350 regimental markers of fighting positions besides those occupied by the regimental monuments, and 178 battery tablets, making, with 50 to be erected during the coming season, over 2,000 tablets for examination, besides several hundred battle positions of brigade lines.

While no group of visitors can make a full inspection of the great number of tablets, monuments, and other historical markers, it is hoped that each brigade and division will have enough representatives present to insure the correction of any errors in which they may be directly interested, and by combined effort accomplish what, in the aggregate, will be a comprehensive inspection of all the work thus far accomplished in the establishment of the park.

The Army of the Cumberland and the society of that army, embracing many of its most prominent officers, will hold a joint reunion at Chattanooga upon the dates named, and all the regimental and battery associations of that army are requested either to appoint their next reunions at the same time and place or to send committees, in order that the assistance of the veterans of that army, which has thus far been most enthusiastically rendered during the establishment of the park, may be secured for the proposed inspection, which will at the same time probably be the last general reunion on these fields of those who fought there.

This invitation, coupled with an urgent request to attend, is extended to the individual members of all army societies and posts interested in these battles, both Union and Confederate, and to the individuals of each of the armies engaged. There is, however, no appropriation from which expenses of visitors can be paid.

Efforts will be made by the park commission to secure low fares from all points, and the unbroken record of Chattanooga in accommodating large crowds makes it

certain that there will be no increase in hotel, boarding house, or restaurant rates, and no exorbitant charges of any kind. The dates fixed upon are generally those of delightful weather for Chattanooga and vicinity.

For the commission:

H. V. BOYNTON, *Chairman.*

Upon receiving this, Col. Albert D. Shaw, commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, issued the following paragraph in orders sent to all posts of that organization:

GENERAL ORDERS, }	HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
No. 5. }	INDEPENDENCE HALL,
	Philadelphia, March 1, 1900.

IV. The Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park Commission have fixed October 9 to 11, 1900, inclusive, as the dates on which a general inspection of the work of the commission is desired. Enduring and elaborate monuments have been erected on these fields that will carry forward to other days and other men the story of the valor there displayed. The monuments and memorials contain historical facts and statistics. These should, if possible, be correct; and in order to correct errors, if any, and to secure the fullest information, the surviving officers and men of both armies are earnestly urged by the commission to visit these historic fields on dates named. The Army of the Cumberland and the society of that army will hold a joint reunion at Chattanooga at the same time, and organization associations, regimental and others, are urged to fix their reunions if possible at the same time and place, and thus secure a general reunion of the men who made these fields memorable. Over 2,000 tablets will be placed by October next. The park commission will secure reduced rates of transportation, which will be announced in future orders. Special information, if desired, can be had by addressing Gen. H. V. Boynton, chairman National Park Commission, Washington, D. C.

By command of Albert D. Shaw, commander in chief:

THOS. J. STEWART, *Adjutant-General.*

Gen. John B. Gordon, commanding United Confederate Veterans, through his adjutant-general and chief of staff, General Moorman, issued the following to all the posts of that organization, and took active measures to circulate it also through the press:

[Circular letter No. 113.]

HEADQUARTERS UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
New Orleans, La., February 9, 1900.

With the greatest pleasure and deepest gratification the general commanding directs the earnest attention of those veterans of the South who participated in the great battles at and around Lookout Mountain, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, and Ringgold Gap; and of all the members of the United Confederate Veteran Association; and of all the soldiers who fought upon the Southern side in the great war between the States; and of the Southern people, to the accompanying very interesting and highly important circular, dated January 18, 1900, issued by Gen. H. V. Boynton, chairman of the "Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park Commission," of which commission Lieut. Gen. A. P. Stewart, who is so beloved all over the South, is a member, as is also Col. Frank G. Smith, of the United States Army; and he strongly urges compliance with the suggestions and requests contained therein.

Briefly stated, the circular is a cordial invitation from General Boynton for the commission, of which he is chairman, coupled with an urgent request to attend, extended to the individual members, both Union and Confederate, of all army societies, camps, and posts interested in the battlefields of Chickamauga, Wauhatchie, Browns Ferry, Orchard Knob, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and Ringgold Gap, and to the individuals of each of the armies engaged, in order that the soldiers of the North and of the South may meet upon those historic battlefields, on October 9, 10, and 11, next, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, respectively, which are the dates fixed for the joint reunion of the Army of the Cumberland and

the society of that army, for a general inspection of the work of the commission, to the end that any errors which may have crept into the work of the commission can be detected and corrected, so that historical accuracy will be assured and only truth perpetuated by the more than 2,000 imperishable monuments, tablets, inscriptions, and markers which have been erected to commemorate the story of the glory of the heroes of the North and of the South, whose deathless valor upon those notable fields is now the joint heritage of the nation.

The general commanding commends the perusal of General Boynton's admirable circular to every Southern veteran and to all the people of the South, so that they can see the impartiality and fairness which has actuated this splendid commission and the praiseworthy and strenuous efforts now made by this patriotic Union soldier and his associates to render full and exact justice to both sides.

In General Boynton's letter of January 17 to the commanding general he also makes the following patriotic and eloquent statement on behalf of the soldiers of the South:

"We want to gather as many Confederate veterans as possible to act with the Union veterans we expect to induce to visit the field in inspecting our work, with a view of detecting such errors as may have crept into it. This we feel to be a matter which should not be delayed, since the ranks of the soldiers who fought in the great war are rapidly fading away."

"Will you not please call attention to this matter in some official letter to your posts? We have tried in our tablets to be thoroughly impartial. We want to have our efforts tested by the soldiers who made the history. Your request will summon the Confederates."

With the profound conviction that he is performing an imperative duty which he owes to his comrades and to his countrymen of both sections of our now reunited country, and that compliance will confer a lasting and far-reaching benefit upon the history of our country, and upon the actors in the great battles which occurred at and around the site of this beautiful national park, and in the interest of true history, the general commanding appeals to the survivors of those battlefields named, some of which rank amongst the greatest in the annals of the world to make a supreme effort to be present at the dates named by General Boynton, and see for themselves that the more than 2,000 tablets, markers, monuments, inscriptions, and battle positions of brigade lines are absolutely and historically correct.

The rapidly vanishing ranks of the brave men who there won immortal renown admonish that there should be no more delay, and that ere "the silver cord be loosed or the golden bowl be broken" that the remnant of those heroic survivors should once again encamp upon those consecrated fields of battle and once again align themselves along the somber banks of the Chickamauga, upon the cloud-capped summit of Lookout Mountain, upon the battle-scarred slopes of Missionary Ridge, and around the rocky face of Ringgold Gap, this time not in battle array, nor in anger, for

"No more shall the war cry sever,
Or the winding rivers be red;
They banish our anger forever
When they laurel the graves of our dead."

but in amity, sheltered by the white tents of peace, and facing each other in fraternity and brotherhood, vying in generous rivalry and earnest desire to locate the exact spots where American valor met American valor in deadly conflict, which are to be commemorated for all time in bronze and marble, so that the present and future generations can visit these battlefields made memorable by the joint heroism of the soldiers of both sections, and there gather inspiration for renewed devotion to and love for our common country.

By order of

J. B. GORDON,
General Commanding.

GEO. MOORMAN,
Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

The Society of the Army of the Cumberland also appointed a meeting at the same time to participate in this inspection. More than a hundred of its most prominent survivors attended, points as far distant as California, Colorado, and St. John, New Brunswick, being represented in the gathering.

Colonel Cadle, the recording secretary of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, reprinted the commission's circular in the annual vol-

ume which he compiles of the proceedings of that society, and a number of its members attended the inspection.

The following was addressed to the governors of States whose troops were engaged in the vicinity of Chattanooga:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL PARK COMMISSION,
Washington, March 16, 1900.

The Governor of the State of ———.

SIR: With the concurrence of the Secretary of War a general invitation has been issued to the veterans of all the armies engaged in the battles about Chattanooga to attend a general inspection of the historical tablets, the inscriptions upon monuments, the locations of batteries, and the marking of brigade lines of battle, upon the seven fields embraced in the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park. This gathering has been fixed for October 9, 10, and 11 next. The object, as shown by the inclosed circular, is to detect, through the assistance of the actors on each side, any errors in the work of our commission.

Your State has heretofore manifested its interest in our project by honoring us with the appointment of a cooperating commission. We will feel under further and great obligations if you will, either by the presence of yourself and your staff or by your State commission, or in any other method which may be the most satisfactory and convenient, provide for a representation of your State at this inspection. We are sorry to say that our commission has no appropriation from which it can pay the expenses of visiting delegations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. V. BOYNTON,
Chairman of Commission.

The following promptly responded and either arranged for members of the existing State monument commissions to attend or appointed special commissioners to perform this service: Alabama, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia.

A subsequent circular dated the 14th of September notified all concerned of the half-fare railroad rates.

As a result a very large attendance of veterans from all sections assembled at Chattanooga on the dates designated and spent three days in inspecting the work thus far done by the commission.

The method of inspection was to furnish each veteran with a blank with the following heading:

TO VETERANS.

The commissioners of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park respectfully and urgently request all veterans who participated in the battles in and about the national park to carefully read the inscriptions upon monuments or historical tablets, and observe the positions of locality tablets, and the locations of lines of battle as marked, and note on this sheet everything believed to be erroneous. It is respectfully desired that criticism shall be specific, free, and full, and that the reasons for believing that errors exist may be also given at length.

Please be careful to fully identify the tablet or monument inscription which may be criticised by filling the blanks as to number and heading, giving the letter indicating whether the tablet or monument is Confederate or Union and the date and time, whenever these are expressed. When completed please mail or deliver to the office of the National Park, Custom-House Building, Chattanooga.

If tablet, give heading, with number and letter designation ———.

Date and time of day given on tablet ———.

If monument, give State and organization ———.

Location [whether Chickamauga, Lookout, Missionary Ridge, or Orchard Knob].

Remarks ———.

The results of this inspection have been of the most satisfactory character.

Of the 228 monuments only 2 were claimed to be wrongly placed, and those who preferred the claim as to one of these were not aware that after most exhaustive study of the claim the then Secretary of War had sustained the present location.

Of the 341 State markers only 2 were claimed to be out of position. Of these one had been placed by the commission with the knowledge that it was only approximately correct, awaiting the very information now secured to correct its position.

Of the 680 historical tablets erected at the time of the inspection the accuracy of only 6 was called in question, the errors claimed being chiefly as to the exact hour of the movements to which the text relates.

Of the inscriptions on the 228 monuments, a few errors of wrong initials and inaccurate designations of commands were pointed out, and also in a few instances claims were made that the hours of movements were not stated with exactness.

All of these claims to error will be carefully investigated and corrections made in every case where such further inquiry shows that errors really exist.

Hereafter inspection blanks will be furnished to the hotels, railroad and electric-car stations on the park, park headquarters, and at the livery stables, in order that all visitors to the park may make full and free reports upon everything that may appear to be erroneous.

In view of the sensational reports current during the occupation of the park by the troops of the Spanish-American war that the park was an unhealthy region, the commission calls special attention to the report of the engineer, showing in connection with the last annual report that the entire absence of fever or any general sickness in the park force has continued from the time it began to clear up the park after the troops left to the present time.

In presenting in detail the figures showing the cost of construction in progress and of maintenance, the commission, while disclaiming any intention of criticising or minimizing the excellent work performed at the other national military parks, deems it proper to call attention to the fact that the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park, in acreage and in miles of improved roads, exceeds all the other battlefield parks combined, whether actual or authorized areas be taken as the basis of comparison. The relative cost of their development and maintenance can only be fully understood by knowing this fact.

The first serious depredation committed on the park occurred in July last, several small bronze mountain howitzers being stolen from a stack of guns near park headquarters. Chief F. W. Hill, of the Chattanooga police force, took hold of the case at once and within a few days had arrested the leader of the gang and two accomplices, all negroes. At the October term of the United States district court at Chattanooga the leader was convicted and sentenced to four years in the penitentiary at hard labor and his accomplices to one year each. Warrants are out for the firm of junk dealers which is believed to have purchased the stolen bronze.

The storehouses erected in the park by the Quartermaster's Department at the time of its occupation by the troops of the Spanish-American war have been used continuously since as a field-supply station. Everything about these buildings has been kept with scrupulous attention to cleanliness and perfect sanitary conditions by Capt.

M. G. Zalinski, assistant quartermaster, U. S. A., in charge of depot. The use of the park for these purposes gives it a practical value to the Government which the commission appreciates and takes pleasure in recognizing. Such occupancy does not in any degree interfere with the historical features of the park project. It is believed that the present buildings, the extensive water plant, and the numerous excellent roads through every portion of the reservation, together with its undoubted healthfulness, eminently fit it for a great maneuvering ground of exceptional advantage.

During the past season a first-class trolley line has been put in operation between Chattanooga and the north line of the Chickamauga field, cars being run every half hour and carriages being kept at the park terminus which convey visitors over the park at reasonable rates. The Chattanooga, Rome and Southern Railroad continues to run frequent trains to a station on the center of the west line of the park, where carriages also meet visitors.

The accompanying sketch map shows the various tracts which are embraced in the park project and the roads which form the approaches and connect them, all of which lands and roads are owned by the United States.

The receipts and expenditures for the year ending September 30, 1900, were as follows, vouchers for each item of expenditure being on file in the office of the disbursing clerk of the War Department:

On hand September 30, 1899, per last report:

Balance of appropriation, fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, for the establishment of the park	\$46,583.28
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Received since:

Appropriation for the establishment of the park for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901 (sundry civil act)	60,000.00
Appropriation for the improvement of the Lafayette road extension, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1901 (sundry civil act)	10,000.00
Refund of amount disallowed by the Auditor, March 14, 1900 .....	.42
Credit allowed appropriation in Treasury settlement, June 9, 1900	2.11

Total	<u>116,585.81</u>
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Expenditures to September 30, 1900:

Salaries of commissioners	\$9,900.00
Salaries, clerk and messenger	2,334.67
Salaries, employees at park	13,302.67
Mileage, etc.	1,360.04
Miscellaneous:	
Carriage hire	\$8.00
Engineer instruments	202.23
Forage	728.12
Expressage and telegrams	42.21
Harness, carriage and wagon	181.25
Office supplies	9.12
Telephone service	50.25
Incidentals	512.07
	<u>1,733.25</u>
Stationery and printing	213.86
Surveys, except salaries	360.00
Land (2.7 acres at north end Missionary Ridge)	1,575.00
Legal expenses	32.35
Labor	11,694.50
Machinery, etc.	85.98
Materials for construction	550.15
Tablets	2,805.21
Gun carriages	1,117.50
Bridges	2.25

Expenditures to September 30, 1900—Continued.

Fencing	\$2, 368. 61
Water supply	9. 50
Lafayette road extension.....	3, 822. 79
Total	53, 268. 33
Receipts.....	116, 585. 81
Expenditures	53, 268. 33
Balance	63, 317. 48

Respectfully submitted.

H. V. BOYNTON,
Chairman of Commission.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

REPORT OF EDWARD E. BETTS, ENGINEER OF THE CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA
NATIONAL PARK COMMISSION,
Chattanooga, Tenn., October 10, 1900.

GENTLEMEN: The following is submitted as the report of the progress and condition of the work of establishing the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park, done under the direction of your engineer during the year ending September 30, 1900.

MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS, EXHIBIT A.

The work performed under this head during the year cost for labor and material, \$202.44. The Dyer, De Long, and Moon houses were painted, together with their outbuildings. In the Thompson cottage some alterations were made to provide more room, at a cost of \$18.75.

Miscellaneous buildings.—At park headquarters, the stable, implement shelter, Loveman office building, storehouse and toolhouse were all whitewashed.

MAINTENANCE OF ROADS, MONUMENTS, TABLETS, AND TOWERS, EXHIBITS B AND C.

Roads.—Considerable maintenance work, which consisted of hauling and spreading gravel, cleaning out gutters, ditches, and catch-basins, was performed, with the result that the park roads are in a very fair condition. The amount of \$1,818.16 was charged to this account, and it covered the maintenance charges on twenty-three roads, with an aggregate mileage of 61 miles. By reference to Exhibit C, you will please note the annual maintenance on each road per mile per annum. This statement clearly indicates that an increased expenditure on this account is advisable to keep the roads up to the standard of repair and for betterments.

Monuments, tablets, and towers.—The maintenance charged to this account equals \$852.03. This covered the painting of gun carriages, shell monuments, shell markers, and tablets, historical and distance

and locality, together with all the material necessary for the care of the State and United States monuments and State markers. One painter, with a helper a part of the time, was employed. A new flag-staff, complete, was made for Reed's bridge tower, to replace one destroyed by lightning. The gilded sphere was repaired.

Water supply.—The charge of \$12.84 was entered on this account, for labor and some extra parts for pump repairs.

Telephone line.—Our park telephone line is erected on the Postal Telegraph Company's poles, and their repair force overhauled their line, and new 6-foot cross arms, which carry our line and one wire of their own, were provided where necessary, together with screw bolts and insulators. These were furnished to us at cost, no charge being made for labor in erecting. Slight trouble on the line is cleared up by park force. The bipolar receiver at the Dyer House became polarized and was returned to the factory for repairs. The maintenance charge on this account equals \$37.20.

CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS, EXHIBITS C, D, AND F.

Exhibit D shows the amount spent on each road, Exhibit C indicating the total construction cost, and the construction per mile, and the character of the road, and Exhibit F, entitled "Betterments," is a statement showing the amount of paved guttering, head walls, bridges, and culverts built and gravel spread.

Ringgold road.—The portion of this road, about 700 feet in length, between the Ringgold Bridge and the corporation line, has been completed. The embankment was raised about $3\frac{1}{4}$ feet, and to preserve the road from freshets, which cover it, the lower or northern slope was revetted with stone, carefully laid in, and two wing dams to act as current breakers were built, with willow brush introduced to avoid the great expense for building revetment on the slope next to the creek. Willows will be planted this fall along the slope to act as current breakers. Considerable standard guttering has been built at points where most needed, and the 16-foot open drain on masonry bench walls at "Robinsons" has been completed. Forty-five cubic yards of masonry and 1,500 feet B. M. of white-oak flooring was used. The joists and sills were taken from the old "Reed's" Bridge. All the head walls to pipe drains, 66 in number, have been built in accordance with our standard plans; 1,898 linear feet of paved gutter has been built at points most needed, and 6,504 square feet of stone revetment, with an average thickness of 18 inches, have been built at East Chickamauga Creek, and 1,771 yards of gravel were hauled and spread for top dressing.

Glenn-Kelly road.—To complete the drainage 1,222 linear feet of standard paved gutters and 6 standard head walls have been built; 2 culverts and 265 square feet of revetment has been laid. These head walls were on the "West Fork" and were built so that the road can be widened to 16 feet, all waste dirt being used for that purpose.

Mullis road.—To complete the drainage 20 standard head walls were built. All waste dirt was used to widen the road, being deposited on slopes.

Mullis road extended.—This road from the Mullis road to the station of the rapid transit, 600 feet, was graded and graveled a uniform width of 20 feet, 2 pipe drains with 4 accompanying head walls, curved ones being used at the junction of the Mullis road, were built,

and chert gravel for this road was delivered free of cost by the Rapid Transit Company. The road was thoroughly rolled.

Alexander Bridge road.—Near the glade east of the Kelly field 318 feet of standard paved gutter was built.

Sawmill Fork.—The box culvert near the Lafayette road was entirely rebuilt, as the foundations had failed. The culvert was provided with coping and was lengthened at each end to allow for the widening of the road. Five hundred and fifty-nine feet of rock-paved gutter was built.

Glenn-Viniard.—The double box culvert at the Lafayette road proved inadequate to carry water, as every year extensive washouts occurred at this point, and an additional 4 by 4 foot opening was provided and the wall of the culvert, being founded on clay, was rebuilt on solid rock, which was 12 inches below, and 12 inches of paving was substituted. Culvert was lengthened 2 feet and 6 inches on the north end, and 47 yards of masonry were built, together with 76 linear feet of hammer-dressed coping 10 inches thick by 2 feet wide was cut and set, and 40 square feet of stone revetment was built.

Brotherton road.—The paving in 2 culverts east of the Lafayette road was laid. When culverts were built no paving was provided, and the water was undermining the walls, which were on clay foundation. Aprons were also provided for culvert at the ridge east of the Lafayette road. Seventy linear feet of paved guttering was built.

Jay's Mill road.—The roadway was widened between the Alexander Bridge road and the Brotherton road and 714 yards of gravel were hauled, spread, and thoroughly rolled; 3,200 square feet of stone revetment was built south of the Brotherton road junction.

Viniard-Alexander.—The material for 4 head walls has been quarried and cut for 2 culverts near the Alexander house that have never had head walls, and 1,017 linear feet of paved gutters have been built on the west end of the road.

Reed's Bridge road.—One 18-inch pipe culvert was taken up and relaid and 8 standard head walls were built at culverts that had not been provided with them.

Crest road.—The road around the east side of Bragg Reservation for the distance of 1,000 feet has been graded and built 20 feet wide and partially graveled; the south approach to Bragg viaduct has been widened and the guard rail moved out and reset, 4,303 linear feet of paved gutters have been laid; 925 square feet of stone revetment has been built at the Trueblood reservation, at the old abandoned entrances, and one at end of Crest road, and two at Bragg Hill cut-off, total five, have been built; 874 yards of gravel have been spread. Two carriage entrances have been graded into the Trueblood reservation and graveled, and Durand street along the eastern side of the Hathaway place has been graded along the property line and sloped so that the fence could be placed on a regular grade and on the property line. All excess dirt was used to widen Durand street and Campbell street, approaches to the Crest road.

Vittetoe-Chickamauga.—The bridge near Crawfish Spring has been repaired, and 417 linear feet of paved gutter was built near the Glenn house.

Lafayette road extension.—The construction of this road under the present appropriation was begun at Station 462, at William Ball's, north line of land lot 205. To September 30 the roadway was graded for a

distance of 20,600 feet, or 4 miles. Seventeen pipe drains have been built and 20 head walls have been constructed. Three 12-foot open drains have been provided. These open drains have dry rubble masonry bench walls, pointed in Louisville cement mortar, with a sunk wall at each end of opening, and are without paving. Eighty-one cubic yards of masonry was built and 4,800 feet of first quality white-oak lumber was used in the superstructure. The gravel for top dressing is of fairly good quality, but is not uniform in character, and in consequence a thicker coating is used in some places than in others. This coating is put on 6 to 7½ inches thick and thoroughly rolled. Two hundred and seventy-five linear feet of standard rock-paved gutter has been built.

By the 1st of November it is expected that this road will be completed as to roadway and drainage. This has been done at a cost of \$2,175 per mile, including complete permanent drainage. The roadway required 58 drains and waterways of all classes—five box culverts, 3 by 3 feet to 3½ by 3½ feet; three 12-foot open drains on masonry bench walls, twenty-four 12-inch pipe drains, twenty-three 18-inch pipe drains, and three 24-inch pipe drains, in several instances double and triple. The drain tile alone for this entire road cost, approximately, \$700. The tile for the 4.6 miles now under construction cost \$200.50 f. o. b. Warren's switch. The stone for open drains was hauled from Pigeon Mountain, 2¼ to 2½-mile haul. For head walls, stone is cut at Weather's quarry in the park and shipped by rail. This can be done at less expense than hauling from Pigeon Mountain.

Dyer road.—At the intersection of the Glenn-Kelly road 65 linear feet of paved gutter has been built, and gravel has been spread to conform to this improvement.

INCLOSURES AND FENCING—CONSTRUCTION, EXHIBIT E.

Sherman Reservation.—This entire reservation, which embraces the Hathaway, Trueblood, Moon, and Crow properties, was entirely inclosed. For the portion along the Crest road the Hartman metallic type of fence was adopted, as a mean in cost between all-wire and steel fence construction, and 2,323 linear feet of fence, together with two 4-foot walk gates and two 14-foot carriage gates, both ornamental scroll pattern, were built; and as the fencing was erected mostly in curved lines, iron braces were fabricated out of old 1-inch pipe and anchored to slopes to keep the fence in line. For the portion along the Crest road extension, Durand street, and the other boundaries of the property, the Page 20-bar 58-inch woven-wire fence was adopted and built. This was erected on red mountain all-heart cedar posts and braced in a thoroughly substantial manner. All wooden posts wherever mentioned hereafter were peeled and dressed with a drawknife and sawed to a sloping line and saw cut was painted after erection; 4,367 linear feet of Page fence and four 4-foot gates were used, being spaced at proper intervals.

Bragg Hill.—At this reservation 1,372 linear feet of Hartman metallic fence with two 14-foot scroll pattern carriage gates and one 4-foot scroll pattern Hartman walk gate were built. This was properly braced with fabricated braces, and all top rails and posts were painted one coat after erection. All of the fences herein mentioned were erected by our regular park force; no extra mechanics were employed.

Special tools to erect the Hartman fence were loaned to us by the Hartman Company and returned to them.

Eleventh Corps, Lookout Valley.—At this reservation 196 feet of Hartman metallic fence and one Hartman scroll pattern 4-foot walk gate were built, all properly braced and painted. The inclosure was graded, also the lane approach.

Lookout Mountain, Cravens Reservation.—At this point 5,775 feet of Page 20-bar 58-inch fence, with four 14-foot Page drive gates and three 4-foot Page walk gates and one 14-foot Hartman scroll pattern gate at the Cravens Road entrance were built. The whole was erected on red, all-heart, mountain cedar posts and braces.

Chickamauga Park.—For the beginning of the fencing of the reservation 5 miles of 20-bar 58-inch Page fence was contracted for and has been delivered. Sufficient all-heart red mountain cedar posts to erect same have been contracted for and they will be delivered before November 1, 1900. By referring to Exhibit E, which shows types of fence used and all cost for material and labor, you will note that there has been considerable work on slopes to prepare for the erection of the fence, charged to this account, which under other circumstances would have been properly charged to road work. At the Sherman Reservation it was necessary to do considerable grading on Crest road extension and along Durand street, also at Bragg Hill, along Sherwood avenue, on the east boundary, and at the Cravens Reservation, Lookout Mountain, along the railroad. At the latter place an extensive landslide was removed in order to put the fence on the proper boundary line.

The Sherman Reservation fencing cost \$160 in excess of my estimate, Bragg Hill cost \$5 in excess of estimate; and the Cravens Place cost \$330 in excess of the engineer's estimate. This is explained by the fact that all charges for preparing the ground for the fencing was charged to fence account, there being no opportunity to charge any of the grading to any abutting road. The surveys necessary for determining the lines were very carefully made, as there were several conflicts in the deeds pertaining to the Crow and McMillin places. These conflicts were reconciled and corrected, and new deeds perfecting the titles to the above-named properties were drawn and executed by the parties interested.

De Long Place.—The bark was removed from the fence posts at this place, and all were whitewashed. The posts at this place were made from cedar grown in Chickamauga Park, and are of inferior quality and size.

Park headquarters.—All the fencing at the park headquarters was whitewashed; this includes the horse paddock and the fencing around the Dyer house.

TREES AND SHRUBBERY.

During the year the edges and slopes of all the roads in the park and its approaches were mowed to dispose of the weeds, briars, and the Canada thistle, which were burned before their seeds were ripe. Seven hundred and forty-eight dead trees along roads and approaches, which were dangerous, were cut out and removed, together with 88 windfalls in the forest. The Trueblood Reservation, containing 49 acres, was mowed and a part of the woodland was cleaned out, and the excess

brush and weeds were deposited in gullies to stop washing. The balance was left where cut to protect the surface from wash. The De Long Place and Bragg Reservation were also mowed, and the Cravens Place, along roads and paths and around monuments, was also mowed. In Chickamauga Park three mowing machines were working and mowed the McDonald, Kelly, Poe, Viniard, Dyer, and Brotherton fields. This included rank vegetation, weeds, sprouts, and grass. One hundred and five dollars was charged to this account.

The weeds and brush around all monuments, markers, tablets, and gun carriages were mowed with brush scythes; also along all the battle lines and the woodland on the west side of the Lafayette road, between the north line of the park and the Sawmill Fork road to the line of the cleared fields, was also bushed. All of the mowing was performed by hand with brush scythes, and including the work performed in the Tennessee division, cost \$478.13. The trees in the woodland lying between the Lafayette and Glenn-Kelly roads and Snodgrass and Mullis roads were trimmed of all limbs within 12 feet of the ground. This was done at a cost of \$17.50, greatly improving the appearance of the forest, and will enable the trees to develop. This work was performed at this particular place so the effect could be noted, for the reason that it was the ground occupied by the artillery brigade in Camp Thomas, and all the timber was more or less damaged by the stock, and there was considerable dead and partially dead timber that should be removed, so that the remaining trees could properly develop. It is noticed that where troops trimmed branches from trees in their camps, as was done, there is a marked improvement. The 40 bushels of grass seed sent by the Agricultural Department will be sowed on barren places with manure.

Summary of expenses of mowing, bushing, and removing dead timber.

Machine mowing in fields.....	\$105. 00
Removing trees and windfalls.....	220. 44
Brush scythe work, general mowing.....	478. 13
Trimming and removing dead branches.....	17. 50
Total.....	821. 07

MONUMENTS, TABLETS, AND TOWERS.

There have been received during the year 169 historical tablets, erected as follows:

	Paid for.	Not paid for.
Point Park.....	13	.....
Chickamauga Park.....	97	.....
Chattanooga.....	1	.....
Orchard Knob.....	2	.....
Crest road, Mission Ridge, and reservations.....	20	1 86
Total.....	133	86

¹ Five recast.

Eight of the ones erected in Point Park required a special standard.

Twenty distance and locality tablets have been received to replace broken ones. Our records show that there are now erected 638 his-

torical tablets, 18 shell monument plates, and 360 distance and locality tablets of all kinds throughout the park.

Ninety-sixth Illinois monument.—The monument of the Ninety-sixth Illinois was removed from Snodgrass Hill and erected on a foundation on the extreme right of the Union line, near the ravine that extends down to the Vittetoe house.

South Carolina memorial.—The foundation of this monument has been built on the spur of Snodgrass Hill, and the monument and 10 markers have been contracted for. The foundations for four South Carolina brigade markers have been built. Since these locations were made, the South Carolina commissioners determined to erect regimental markers also, and the foundations for these six will be built as soon as locations are determined.

Twenty-fourth Wisconsin monument.—The die of this monument, which was broken by the expansion of the bronze plate, has been recut and erected in good order at the expense of the contractor who furnished same, the work being done satisfactorily under the direction of your engineer.

Seventy-ninth and Forty-fourth Illinois markers.—The Seventy-ninth Illinois marker in Bragg Reservation was taken up and removed north on the Crest road near the viaduct. The Forty-fourth Illinois marker at Bragg hill was reset to the east, as it was on the fence line.

Eleventh Michigan marker.—The Eleventh Michigan marker on the Crest road was removed one-third of a mile farther north, to a point near Bragg hill, and reset.

Fourth Michigan marker.—The Fourth Michigan marker at the Lafayette and McAfee Church roads was reset.

Second Ohio bronze historical tablet.—A bronze historical tablet for the Second Ohio was received by express and erected at Lookout Mountain, on the Cravens place, near the Shingle road, on a special cast-iron standard in cement concrete.

New York central memorial monument.—The foundation for this monument was excavated and 6 yards of cut stone for the foundation was cut in the Cave Spring quarry. Work has been suspended pending a settlement of the transportation question, further complicated by the removal of the tracks of the Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain Railway.

Batteries erected.—The following batteries were erected: Two Napoleons from Battery G, First Missouri, were removed and erected for Battery I, Second Illinois, near Jay's mill. Two 20-pounder Parrott rifles were erected as siege battery in Confederate redoubt, Point Park. Two Napoleons, Howell's battery in Point Park. Two Napoleons, Battery Erwin, McCallie avenue, Chattanooga. Third Wisconsin Battery, Chattanooga, two Napoleons. On works of Fort Wood, two 3-inch W. I. rifles. Two gun carriages for Fort Wood (Richmond's) on hand but not located.

The smaller gun-carriage parts which were taken by visiting vandals have been replaced at stated intervals, but they still disappear. There are now erected in Chickamauga Park 107 gun carriages marking 43 Union batteries, and 94 gun carriages marking 39 Confederate batteries. In Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and Orchard Knob there are 20 gun carriages marking 10 Union batteries and 25 gun carriages marking 10 Confederate batteries, with 2 mountain howitzers at park headquarters, making a total of 248 guns

mounted. One hundred and twenty-four cannon of various types remain on hand unmounted, as follows:

3-inch W. I. rifles.....	17
3½-inch steel rifle, foreign (Whitworth).....	1
3½-inch rifle, Blakesley, rebel trophy.....	1
6-pounder bronze James rifles.....	43
6-pounder smoothbores, bronze.....	33
20-pounder Parrott rifle.....	1
12-pounder howitzers, bronze.....	31
12-pounder mountain howitzers, bronze.....	3
12-pounder Napoleons.....	8
24-pounder howitzers, bronze.....	4
10-pounder Parrott rifle, bad order, one trunnion broken (but repairable).....	1
Total.....	143

DRAINAGE, EXHIBIT F.

Much attention has been paid to the matter of permanent improvement of drainage. There remain about 10 head walls in the park to build; these are on the Jay's Mill and Viniard-Alexander roads. In the course of time some of the culverts will require renewal and some poor and objectionable masonry on the Lafayette road will require rebuilding. Four culverts on the Viniard-Alexander road require coping as a precautionary measure, as the culverts are short, and they are not outlined on the surface enough to prevent vehicles from driving into them. Two miles of standard-rock paved gutters have been built. These gutters are always built with the rock found in the vicinity, either limestone spalls of chert boulders. The cross section is made uniform whenever practicable and increased where the needs of the service require a larger waterway.

On roads not built under the direction of your engineer 34 head walls have been built in accordance with the standard plan. Where head walls are not provided the opening is soon destroyed. Where the walls are built properly the culvert is preserved and is never again a cause for the expenditure of money. To omit these is a wasteful policy. The open drains, one on the Ringgold road and three on the Lafayette road extension, have been built with a view to permanency. The masonry was carefully founded on solid rock when practicable and protected from scour by sunk walls. The superstructure is all of selected white oak. In neither place was it practicable to build arch culverts of sufficient area for waterways within the limits of the funds available. Stone revetments have been built where the conditions would justify the expense, and at most of the places where used it is hardly possible to maintain the road without it.

MAINTENANCE, PAINTING.

This work was performed by the park painter, with occasionally a helper. He kept in order 638 historical tablets; 360 distance and locality tablets; 48 pumps, water troughs, and connections; and has painted the Moon, De Long, and Dyer houses and outbuildings complete, 3 coats (the first two had not been painted for ten years); 248 gun carriages, the shelter house at Orchard Knob, Reeds bridge, Bragg viaduct, and Bird's Mill bridge on the Crest road. The five

observation towers have been painted by contract at a cost of \$50 each for Bragg and De Long, and \$53 each for Snodgrass, Reed's bridge, and Hall's towers. The work was well done and strictly in accordance with the specifications, with good results.

Painting.—The park equipment, consisting of carts, wagons, rollers, road grader, derricks, and all articles requiring it were kept painted.

WATER SUPPLY.

No change has been made on this account this year, but light repairs to pumps have been made by the park force to keep them in repair. Eight pumps were inspected and condemned and 8 horizontal pumps removed from Camp Thomas springs were overhauled and painted and stored in the storehouse. All pumps, water troughs, and connections have been kept painted.

A wire trolley water line has been put in at the Moon place at the expense of the occupant. A 1½-inch pipe has been laid from water main to the stable and park office at Dyer house for fire protection and sprinkling. The pumps in the drilled wells, 36 in number, are generally very much worn, as they were in service in Camp Thomas. These will require new standards soon; the valves, pipe, and rods can be used longer.

DEDICATION CEREMONIES.

Illinois.—On November 23 and 24, 1899, the dedication exercises of the Illinois monument were held at Orchard Knob, where a platform seating 200 people was built and 400 seats were provided for the audience. The weather was ideal and a company of distinguished people was present.

PARK EQUIPMENT.

All tools and implements are purchased by contract and have been kept in a serviceable condition, the park force, when possible, making all repairs. The stone-crusher plant was dismantled on account of decay of woodwork and crusher was stored. Three derricks complete were made to replace existing ones that were unsafe; the old irons and blocks were used. A portable derrick was made by mounting a small derrick on the wheels of the stone crusher. This is used to build head walls and culverts, particularly on the outlying approaches. A new park surrey and paint wagon were purchased by contract to replace the old ones worn out, condemned, and sold.

GENERAL REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

The thieves who stole 11 mountain howitzers from the park were tried in the United States court at Chattanooga, and sent to the penitentiary for four years at hard labor and fined \$250, the maximum sentence. Proceedings having in view the arrest and conviction of the junk dealers who purchased the bronze have been instituted.

The licensee of the photograph booth at Point Park is carrying on his business in accordance with the terms of his license. The pile of manure in the Vittetoe field should be hauled and spread on park lands to promote the growth of grass, which will tend to prevent the washing of the fields on slopes into gullies. The good results from paving

in gutters are so apparent that it is recommended that at least 10 men be constantly employed on this work until the worst places are paved, as it is our opinion that there is no other branch of our park work of more importance or where the good results are sooner manifested.

The results of park maintenance have been generally good, considering the amount of money spent on that account, but it will be good policy to increase this amount and make the expenditure for betterments, which accomplish the two-fold purpose of reducing, in the long run, maintenance charges and add much to the appearance of the roads and park, and in the case of guttering keeps the roads to their maximum width. When a road is worn out by traffic and the elements and requires rebuilding—that is, reconstruction, not maintenance—that is a retrograde policy. In the matter of forest restoration, some fields are showing fine growths of scrub oaks, in others there is no progress made, and it is recommended that seeds of native nut-bearing hardwood trees be planted and some trees of thrifty growth, like the sycamore and oaks and elms, be also planted at the same time. An area at Jay's mill now being cultivated by one of the guardians is under fence, which will protect the seeds and young trees until they are large enough to care for themselves. It was forest land, as evidenced by the stumps. Other fields not under fence can also be planted, as it is our opinion that only seeds will be disturbed and those by hogs, but as hog-killing time approaches they are being collected.

In the matter of keeping the underbrush removed, it is my opinion that this can be best accomplished by mowing with scythes, the work to be performed in the months of August, September, and October. These are the best months in this latitude for the removal of this brush. The administrative force of the park at this point has been during the past year the smallest in its history. It has been generally efficient, and as it must be an expansive force it behooves us to keep constantly employed a small, well-organized body of laborers and mechanics, both skilled and unskilled, to form the nucleus of the large force necessary when works of greater magnitude are projected. As this work in its details requires for its proper execution a higher order of intelligence than that possessed by the ordinary laborers picked up at random here, none but sober and industrious workmen are employed or retained.

The result is that we have been able to accomplish works that compare favorably with the works in other branches of the Government service and also in public and private works, as an analysis of the exhibits pertaining to this report will prove. There has been no fever or sickness in the park force the past year.

Exhibits accompanying the report are as follows:

- A.—Maintenance—buildings.
- B.—Maintenance—roads, monuments, tablets, and towers.
- C.—Comparative statement of road construction.
- D.—Construction—roads.
- E.—Inclosures and fencing; types of fence material and cost.
- F.—Betterments, paving, graveling, head walls, bridges, open drains, and revetments.

Respectfully submitted.

E. E. BETTS,
Engineer of the Park.

THE COMMISSIONERS HAVING IN CHARGE THE
CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK.
WAR 1900—VOL 1, PT I—13

Exhibit A.—Maintenance—Buildings.

Name of building.	To Sept. 30, 1899.	1900.						Total to Sept. 30.
		May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Total for year.	
S. B. Dyer	\$367.98				\$40.00	\$20.00	\$60.00	\$427.98
Lee Dyer	99.32							99.32
Viniard	767.88							767.88
J. W. Osborn	66.06							66.06
Snodgrass	45.52							45.52
Kelly	57.30							57.30
Blacksmith shop (old, 1863)	70.81							70.81
Cooper	33.60							33.60
Blue print	85.45							85.45
Powder magazine	47.42							47.42
J. A. Gross	21.45							21.45
Mullis	45.57							45.57
Corbley	9.55							9.55
Brotherton	13.18							13.18
Dyer-Thomas	8.38							8.38
Geo. W. Kelly	117.06							117.06
Vittetoe	4.27							4.27
Reed	47.85							47.85
Peters (Brannon)	325.59							325.59
Smith-Park	14.38							14.38
Gordon	12.55							12.55
Hall-Thedford	14.47							14.47
Tool	263.88							263.88
Blacksmith shop (quarry)	19.63							19.63
Storehouse (quarry)	40.40							40.40
Thompson	290.17		\$18.75				18.75	308.92
Jas. Dyer (Ireland)	26.00							26.00
Norwood	83.97							83.97
Paint house	22.75							22.75
Mark Thrash	117.66							117.66
De Long	231.64		29.92	\$28.60			58.52	290.16
Cravens	702.92							702.92
McMillin	1.25							1.25
Moon		\$25.30	39.87				65.17	65.17
Total.....	4,075.91	25.30	88.54	28.60	40.00	20.00	202.44	4,278.35

EXHIBIT B.—Maintenance roads, monuments, tablets, and towers.

Name of road.	Length. <i>Miles.</i>	Cost to Sept. 30, 1899.	1900.												Total for year.	Total to Sept. 30.
			Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.		
Ringgold.....	7.200	\$1,772.09	\$20.60		\$2.25	\$21.00	\$20.68	\$39.50	\$38.00	\$39.87	\$38.00	\$97.50			\$477.40	\$2,249.49
Snodgrass.....	.492	119.77				4.00				18.82					22.82	142.59
Lafayette.....	8.120	6,961.89	24.75		11.85	5.00		21.00	9.75	1.75		6.00		\$1.00	80.10	7,061.99
Vittetoe.....	2.247	1,104.51	37.50		5.70	1.50	1.00							1.00	46.70	1,151.21
Glenn-Kelly.....	2.991	1,289.35				4.00			2.00			21.25	\$1.75		27.00	1,316.35
Mullis.....	1.657	1,254.00									11.00	21.25		10.50	44.75	1,298.75
Sawmill Fork.....	.451	365.31										1.75		1.00	2.75	368.06
Alexanders Bridge.....	2.867	1,241.23	3.50									1.75			5.25	1,246.48
Glenn-Vinland.....	1.609	998.63	13.00	\$84.13	25.81	25.38	6.50		1.75			2.50			100.07	1,098.70
Brotherton-Reed.....	2.039	2,458.16	12.38									2.00			14.38	2,472.54
Jays Mill.....	1.075	932.01										2.50			2.50	934.51
Vinland-Alexander.....	1.854	663.10	7.75		14.00		1.50	9.75	23.94	28.75	12.68	17.75	65.50		16.25	279.79
Reeds Bridge.....	1.852	91.88	5.00	9.00			17.07								23.07	679.35
Lee and Gordons.....	7.670	3,615.66	71.59	33.00	31.10	8.75	5.25				25			34.25	223.70	1,293.99
Crest.....	4.261	505.29	2.75	19.50	4.50							7.25	1.75	28.00	42.00	1,105.88
Vittetoe-Chickamauga.....	4.261	747.69	15.75						2.00			2.00	5.25		144.94	8,789.80
Dyer.....	.840	39.38													35.75	759.29
Halls Ford.....	.942	73.50		3.50			2.00			8.00	8.25	2.00	5.25		9.25	759.89
Baird.....	.687	11.00													15.75	111.00
Lafayette extension.....	12.000	636.03						20.50	33.50	49.50	47.50	50.00	39.50	3.50	240.50	876.53
Orchard Knob.....	.900	108.90					6.00			47.00					53.00	161.90
Water supply.....		853.67						2.00	4.70		2.54			3.50	12.84	866.51
Monuments, tablets and towers.....		1,751.03	50.06	51.98	151.00	51.84	43.02	58.51	43.30	37.20	28.12	25.00		337.00	852.03	2,603.06
Cavens roads and walks.....	1.139	487.50	25.00	24.00	17.50	23.50	8.25	3.00	6.00					17.75	177.00	664.50
Telephone line.....	10.600														37.20	37.20
Total.....		27,642.87	289.63	175.11	263.71	139.97	110.27	154.26	216.69	280.89	245.55	255.00	140.75	448.85	2,720.68	30,363.55

SUMMARY.

Roads.....	\$1,818.61
Monuments, tablets, and towers.....	852.03
Telephone line.....	\$7.20
Water supply.....	12.84
Total.....	2,720.68

EXHIBIT C.—Comparative statement showing construction and maintenance cost of Chickamauga Park roads per mile per annum, September 30, 1900.

Name of road.	Width.	Length.	Construction cost.	Construction cost per mile.	Annual maintenance.	Annual maintenance per mile.	Remarks.
	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>					
Dyer.....	24	0.841	\$4,701.60	\$5,570.00	\$9.25	\$10.95	Macadam, gravel surface.
Lafayette.....	24	8.129	36,740.18	4,525.00	80.10	9.86	Do.
Vittetoe.....	24	2.247	7,901.63	3,516.00	46.70	20.78	Gravel, drainage complete, paving.
Glenn-Kelly.....	18	2.991	8,311.27	2,778.00	27.00	9.02	Gravel, part widened, paving.
Sawmill Fork.....	18	1.451	1,570.71	3,482.00	2.75	6.10	Gravel, widened, paving, drainage not complete.
Mullis.....	18	1.657	3,195.21	1,928.00	44.75	27.00	Gravel, drainage complete, not all widened.
Alexander.....	18	2.807	14,671.25	5,117.00	3.50	1.22	Macadam, gravel, paving, drainage not complete.
Glenn-Vinard.....	18	1.609	2,151.19	1,337.00	100.07	62.13	Gravel, part widened, drainage complete.
Brookerton.....	18	2.039	7,737.96	3,735.00	21.63	10.60	Gravel, paving, drainage complete.
Jays Mill.....	18	1.075	3,312.53	3,081.00	8.50	7.90	Gravel, part widened, drainage incomplete.
Vinard Trace.....	12	1.810	251.25	129.00			No top dressing, in bad order.
Vinard-Alexander.....	18	1.854	8,391.48	4,526.00	16.25	8.76	Gravel, widened, paving, drainage not complete.
Reeds Bridge.....	18	1.931	4,793.97	2,479.00	253.70	115.68	Gravel, drainage complete, no paving.
Lee and Gordons.....	24	1.931	1,671.94	1,966.00	42.00	49.29	Gravel, no paving, drainage complete.
Gap and Crest.....	24	1.512	1,945.31	3,797.00	144.94	17.71	Do.
Vittetoe-Chickamauga.....	24	7.670	34,312.17	4,478.00			{Gravel, much paving, bridge cut off drainage bad order.
Baird.....	24	4.261	16,286.24	3,815.00	35.75	8.40	Gravel, no paving, drainage complete.
Halls Ford.....	18	1.681	1,121.59	1,647.00	3.50	5.14	Gravel, paving, part widened.
Scribner.....	16	1.340	1,973.00	2,862.00	15.75	4.63	Gravel, no paving, drainage complete.
Battlefield.....	12	1.800	221.02	121.00			Not gravelled, in bad order.
Orchard Knob.....	24	1.100	316.25	3,162.00			Gravel, heavy construction, arch culvert.
Shodgrass Hill.....	50	.492	22,141.20	981.00	53.00	46.38	Road, sidewalks, curb, paving, wall, gates, etc.
Ringgold.....	16	.492	20,361.34	2,828.00	22.82	46.38	Part gravel, paving, not graded.
Daltons Ford.....	18	7.200	26,611.28	2,828.00	477.40	66.30	Gravel, 4 bridges complete, paving and revetment.
Lafayette extension.....	18	942	1,217.17	1,288.00	21.75	23.09	Gravel, culverts complete.
Cravens.....	18	12.000	26,074.55	2,173.00	240.50	20.04	Gravel, culverts, bridges, and paving.
Mullis extension.....	4 to 12	1.139	1,323.02	1,166.83	177.00	155.89	Gravel, roads and paths, and park.
	20	.120	491.59	4,092.00			Chert gravel, drainage complete.

1 Alexander Bridge, \$1,411.54.

2 4 bridges cost \$6,249.94, complete.

EXHIBIT D.—Construction, roads.

Name of road.	Length.	Cost to Sept. 30, 1899.	1900.												Total for year.	Total to Sept. 30.
			Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.		
<i>Miles.</i>																
Dyer.....	0.844	\$4,692.60								\$9.00					\$9.00	\$4,701.60
Lafayette.....	8.120	86,740.18														86,740.18
Vittetoe.....	2.247	7,901.63														7,901.63
Glenn-Kelly.....	2.991	7,806.15												\$61.75	506.12	8,311.27
Sawmill Fork.....	1.451	1,321.26	\$88.00		\$5.70					43.01	37.63	7.75	\$83.25	77.15	249.45	1,570.71
Mullis.....	1.657	2,797.54										67.07			397.67	3,195.21
Alexanders Bridge.....	2.867	14,004.18									1.41			11.00	180.89	14,071.25
Glenn-Vinard.....	1.609	1,970.80	55.50	\$111.13	12.35					35.25	5.95				52.20	2,151.19
Brotherton.....	2.039	7,685.76									628.27	29.00		4.00	7,737.96	7,737.96
Jays Mill.....	1.075	2,651.26													661.27	3,312.53
Smith-Vinard.....	1.810	234.25													234.25	234.25
Vinard-Alexander.....	1.554	8,109.08			1.90						52.25	12.50	164.25	51.50	882.40	8,391.48
Reeds Bridge.....	1.934	4,556.82		83.57	145.58									8.00	237.15	4,793.97
Lee and Gordons.....	.852	1,674.94														1,674.94
Gap and Crest.....	.512	1,945.31														1,945.31
Crest.....	7.670	32,642.54		74.13	62.13	\$299.08	\$108.86	\$143.72	\$154.95	126.25	181.75	146.75	227.50	179.51	1,699.63	34,342.17
Vittetoe-Chickamauga.....	4.261	16,205.99									46.75	3.50		82.25	50.25	16,256.24
Baird.....	.681	1,039.34													82.25	1,121.59
Halls Ford.....	.340	973.00														973.00
Scribner.....		221.02														221.02
Battlefield station.....		316.25														316.25
Orchard Knob.....		22,137.00						4.20							4.20	22,141.20
Snodgrass Hill.....	.492	482.62														482.62
Ringgold.....	7.200	23,690.62			50.50	255.50	173.68	282.50	265.01	207.01	191.31	372.00	689.77	366.93	2,920.66	26,611.28
Dutton Ford.....	.942	1,212.92		4.25											4.25	1,217.17
Lafayette extension.....	12.000	18,848.57											3,840.29	3,385.69	7,225.98	26,074.55
Cravens roads and walks.....	1.139	1,329.02														1,329.02
Mullis road extension.....	.120									123.44	313.38	48.12		6.65	491.59	491.59
Total.....	65.707	223,793.65	226.95	273.08	278.16	554.38	277.54	480.42	419.96	543.96	1,846.07	1,050.32	4,985.06	4,234.43	15,120.63	238,914.18

EXHIBIT E.—Inclosures and fencing—types of fencing, materials, and cost.

Materials used.	Name of reservation.				
	Sherman (True- blood).	Bragg Hill.	Lookout Moun- tain (Cravens).	Eleventh Corps (New York troops).	Chicka- mauga Park.
Fence, "Page," 20-bar 58-inch woven wire, linear feet.....	4,367		5,775		26,500
Gates, "Page," 16-foot 58-inch double, drive.....					6
Gates, "Page," 14-foot 58-inch double, drive.....			4		6
Gates, "Page," 10-foot 58-inch single, drive.....					10
Gates, "Page," 4-foot 58-inch, walk.....	4		3		10
Wire, No. 6, galvanized, steel..... pounds.....	300				
Staples, wire fence, 1 1/2-inch, galvanized..... do.....	100		200		
Posts, cedar, fence, 7 feet 6 inches by 5 inches.....	268		360		1,750
Posts, cedar, fence, 8 feet by 6 inches.....	30		26		
Posts, cedar, fence, 8 feet 6 inches by 6 inches.....					125
Braces, cedar, fence, 9 feet by 5 inches.....	60		40		250
Fence, 60-inch "Hartman" steel picket..... feet.....	2,323	1,372		196	
Toprail, 1-inch O metallic "Hartman"..... do.....	2,323	1,372		196	
Posts, "Hartman," Y section metallic.....	217	144		16	
Posts, "Hartman," O section complete.....	61	23		9	
Gates, "Hartman," 14-foot scroll pattern.....	2	2	1		
Gates, "Hartman," 4-foot scroll pattern.....	2	1		1	
Braces, metallic, 1-inch O Hartman model.....	42	10		4	
Cost:					
Materials.....	\$1,239.70	\$514.89	\$499.45	\$96.95	\$2,334.00
Labor.....	340.57	58.65	444.38	17.75	
Total.....	1,580.27	568.54	1,943.83	114.70	
Estimated cost, by engineer.....	1,420.03	563.13	611.95	116.95	

¹ All work of grading of slopes and boundaries charged to fencing, there being no other account open.

The material for the Chickamauga Park is contracted for, and is all delivered excepting the posts. At Trueblood the slopes of Durand street were graded to place fence at the bottom of the slope, and at Bragg Hill the same thing was done along the road along the east side. At Lookout Mountain an extensive slide was removed so as to put fence on the property line. At the Eleventh Corps tract Cummings lane was graded, together with the lot.

—

EXHIBIT F.—*Betterments, consisting of paved gutters, gravel, head walls and bridges, and open drains and revetments.*

Name of road.	Gravel spread.	Paved gutter.	Standard head walls to pipe drains built. ¹	Culverts, bridges, and open drains.		Stone revetment.	Remarks.
				Masonry.	Super-structure.		
Ringgold	<i>Cu. yds.</i> 1,771	<i>Ltn. ft.</i> 1,898	66	<i>Cu. yds.</i> 45.0	<i>Ft. B. M.</i> 1,500	<i>Sq. ft.</i> 6,504	16-foot open-drain revetments at East and West Chickamauga.
Snodgrass	128					310	
Lafayette	168						
Vittetoe	10						Vittetoe arch culvert rebuilt.
Glenn-Kelly	98	1,222	6			265	
Mullis	136		20				Widened in part.
Sawmill Fork	82	559					Culvert, 3 by 3 feet, rebuilt, standard plan.
Alexanders Bridge	24	318					
Glenn-Viniard	329			*47.0		40	New culvert at Lafayette road.
Brotherton-Reed	9	70					Culvert rebuilt and paved.
Jays Mill	714					3,200	
Viniard-Alexander	1	1,017					4 culvert head walls cut.
Reeds Bridge	687		8				1 culvert, 18-inch pipe, re-laid.
Lee and Gordons	81						
Crest	874	4,303				925	5 pipe drains laid.
Vittetoe-Chickamauga	120	417					Bridge repaired.
Dyer	59	65					
Halls Ford	60						
Daltons Ford	72						
Baird	10	360					
Lafayette extension	166	275	20	*81.0	*4,800	1,570	
Orchard Knob	7						Carriage drive to summit built.
Total	4,566	10,504	120	173.0	6,300	12,814	

¹ All complete, with hammer-dressed coping and sunk walls.² Glenn-Viniard, one 4 by 4 foot box culvert added, with coping complete.³ Lafayette extension, three 10-foot open drains, on masonry bench walls.⁴ Lafayette extension, three open drains, 12-foot joist, 3-inch floor, all white oak.

NOTE.—Temporary maintenance and ditching is not included.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
GETTYSBURG
NATIONAL MILITARY PARK COMMISSION
TO THE
SECRETARY OF WAR.
—
1900.

201

REPORT
OF THE
GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK
COMMISSION.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
GETTYSBURG NATIONAL PARK COMMISSION,
Gettysburg, Pa., October 2, 1900.

SIR: The commissioners of the Gettysburg National Military Park respectfully submit the following report concerning their work, its condition and progress, with some suggestions as to what is needed for its further prosecution:

MILITARY AVENUES.

The total length of the avenues now on the battlefield, which are all constructed on the Telford system, is nearly 15 miles. An avenue, known at present as East Confederate avenue, is just completed from the eastern border of the town across the intervening fields to Culp's Hill, and around the base of that hill to Spangler's Spring. It is 20 feet wide and nearly a mile and a half long, and follows substantially the battle line of Ewell's Confederate Corps. At its southeastern terminus it joins Slocum avenue, which marks the line of the Twelfth Corps along the summit of Culp's Hill.

The land along the summit of Seminary Ridge having recently been acquired by the conclusion of the long pending condemnation cases, a contract has been made for the construction of an avenue 20 feet wide and two miles in length along that ridge, and work thereon has begun. This avenue follows the Confederate line of battle, and when completed the entire line of Longstreet's and Hill's corps on the second and third days of the battle, including the part from which the charge of the third day was made, will be indicated and rendered easily accessible by a Telford avenue.

A number of other avenues should be constructed on the Telford system, among them Buford avenue on the first day's field; another along the line of the Twentieth Maine on Vincent's Spur and thence to Plum Run Valley and Devil's Den; another along the line of Wright's Division from between the Round Tops southeastwardly across the Taneytown road, Pleasonton avenue and others connecting the cavalry fields and positions, both east and south of Gettysburg, with the infantry battlefield.

The Taneytown road from the borough line to a point beyond General Meade's headquarters should be converted into a Telford

avenue, and so should the Mummasburg road from the end of Howard avenue to Buford avenue; also the Fairfield road from the south end of Reynolds avenue to Confederate avenue; the Wheatfield road across the entire battlefield from east to west, and the road leading from Crawford avenue to United States avenue.

POSITIONS OF TROOPS AND BATTERIES ESTABLISHED AND MARKED.

Gun carriages with mounted guns have been erected on the field since the last report.

The section of Calef's battery on Reynolds avenue has been marked by two 3-inch rifles mounted on iron gun carriages and by a monumental tablet with an appropriate inscription.

The section of Smith's New York Battery on Crawford avenue in Plum Run Valley has been marked by two 10-pounder Parrotts mounted on iron gun carriages and by a monumental tablet with an appropriate inscription.

Two additional gun carriages mounted with Napoleons have been placed with Wilkinson's battery on Barlow's Knoll.

Two additional gun carriages mounted with 3-inch rifles have been placed with Wheeler's battery on Howard avenue.

Two additional gun carriages mounted with Napoleons have been placed with Dilger's battery on Howard avenue.

Two additional gun carriages mounted with 3-inch rifles have been placed with Reynolds's battery on Reynolds avenue.

Two additional gun carriages mounted with 10-pounder Parrotts have been placed with Smith's New York battery on Sickles avenue near Devil's Den.

Two gun carriages mounted with light 12-pounders have been placed on Hancock avenue to mark the position of Ames's battery, heretofore marked by a small stone monument only.

One additional gun carriage mounted with a Napoleon has been placed with Heckman's battery at the junction of Carlisle and Lincoln streets in Gettysburg.

There are now 225 mounted guns on the battlefield, all of which have been placed by this commission.

Mounted guns had been placed on the field before the Government took charge of it, but the carriages were poorly constructed and the guns not of the same kind as those used in the battle. Now gun carriages constructed entirely of iron, closely resembling the wooden carriages, have been substituted for the old, imperfect ones, and are also used for the many additional batteries set up by the commission; and the guns mounted on every battery of the field are of the same class and caliber as were used in the battle by each battery, respectively.

TABLETS.

Since the last report the following tablets have been set up, viz:

Monumental tablets of iron with appropriate inscriptions have been erected on the knoll west of Plum Run Valley and near The Wheatfield, to mark the positions of the Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth, and Seventeenth regiments, United States Infantry, of Burbank's and Day's brigades, Lyres's division.

The positions of the following Confederate brigades of Ewell's Corps have been marked by monumental tablets of iron erected along East Confederate avenue, with appropriate inscriptions describing the part each took in the battle, with its numbers and losses, viz:

Jones's Virginia brigade, Nicholls's Louisiana brigade, Stuart's Virginia, North Carolina, and Maryland brigades, Walker's Virginia brigade of Johnson's division.

Hoke's North Carolina brigade, Hays's Louisiana brigade, Smith's Virginia brigade, Gordon's Georgia brigade of Early's division.

Daniel's North Carolina brigade, O'Neal's Alabama brigade of Rodes's division.

Avenue tablets as follows: Four on Howard avenue, 4 on Reynolds avenue, 2 on Doubleday avenue, 1 on Robinson avenue, 1 on Wadsworth avenue, 1 on Neill avenue, 2 on Geary avenue, 1 on Coster avenue, 2 on Crawford avenue.

Caution tablets as follows: Five on Howard avenue, 2 on Doubleday avenue, 1 on Robinson avenue, 1 on Wadsworth avenue, 2 on Reynolds avenue, 2 on Geary avenue.

Direction and distance tablets have been placed, 1 on each of the 5 observation towers, giving the true direction and distance of each and all of the most important features and positions on the field as seen from each tower, respectively.

Tablets have been erected marking important historic places on the battlefield, viz: Spangler's Spring, Culp's Hill, Stevens Knoll, East Cemetery Hill, Ziegler's Grove, Bryan House, The Angle, George Weikert House, Trostle House, Excelsior Field, The Loop, Devil's Den, Little Round Top, The Wheatfield (2), Barlow's Knoll, Oak Ridge, Reynolds Woods.

There have also been erected on all the roads radiating from Gettysburg, 12 in all, handsome tablets of iron giving the distances to neighboring towns and villages more or less connected with the story of the battle, viz:

On the Chambersburg pike from Gettysburg to Cashtown; from Gettysburg to Chambersburg.

On the Hagerstown road from Gettysburg to Fairfield; from Gettysburg to Monterey; from Gettysburg to Waynesboro; from Gettysburg to Hagerstown.

On the Emmitsburg road from Gettysburg to Emmitsburg.

On the Taneytown road from Gettysburg to Taneytown.

On the Baltimore pike from Gettysburg to Two Taverns; from Gettysburg to Littlestown; from Gettysburg to Westminster; from Gettysburg to Baltimore.

On Hanover road from Gettysburg to Cavalry Field; from Gettysburg to Bonneauville; from Gettysburg to Hanover.

On York pike from Gettysburg to New Oxford; from Gettysburg to York.

On Hunterstown road from Gettysburg to Hunterstown.

On Harrisburg road from Gettysburg to Heidlersburg; from Gettysburg to York Springs; from Gettysburg to Harrisburg.

On Carlisle road from Gettysburg to Carlisle.

On Newville road from Gettysburg to Newville.

On Mummasburg road from Gettysburg to Mummasburg; from Gettysburg to Arendtsville.

The number of tablets erected since last report is 86, and total now on the field 310.

WORK OF ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Engineer, Lieut. Col. E. B. Cope, and his assistants, have continued their surveys within the limits of the battlefield, and maps of the area surveyed have been drawn, traced, and blue printed. They have also in progress a map drawn upon a scale of 600 feet to the inch, embracing the principal operations of both armies on this field. This map will be 45 inches long and 29 inches wide, embracing 17 square miles, with every detail of topography accurately represented.

It is the purpose of the commission to have the positions of every battery, battalion, regiment, brigade, and division at each hour of the battle accurately placed upon the necessary number of copies of this map, viz:

Nine copies showing positions of troops at each hour from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. of the first day's battle.

Twelve copies showing positions of troops at each hour from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. of the second day's battle.

Fourteen copies showing positions of troops at each hour from 4 a. m. to 5 p. m. of the third day's battle.

The whole area embraced in this map has been surveyed and the map itself will be completed in the early part of the coming winter, so that the positions of the troops can be placed upon it.

PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE FIELD.

Much work has been and is being done to restore and preserve the features of the battlefield as they existed at the time of the battle. This includes the repairing and rebuilding of the stone fences and walls which served as important military defenses, the restoring and preservation of buildings, also the renewal of forests where they have been cut away since the battle. Thousands of young trees have been planted for this purpose and are growing finely. Much care is also taken to preserve and keep in good condition the forests which existed at the time of the battle on lands since acquired and now owned by the Government. Particular care is also taken to avoid cutting away and changing the natural surface of the ground when constructing the avenues. Fortunately the lines of both armies mainly occupied ridges, slopes, and valleys of such character that avenues can be constructed so as to follow those lines closely without seriously disfiguring the ground with cuts and fills in grading. Contracts also have been made for procuring the material and building 10,000 feet of post and rail fencing to inclose sundry tracts of Government land, and likewise for furnishing the structural steel tubing and erecting pipe fences where needed along the Telford avenues.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

As previously mentioned, the title to the five tracts of land on Seminary Ridge embraced in the condemnation cases has at length been secured to the United States. One of the respondents some time since withdrew from the contest, executed conveyance of his tract, and was paid the sum awarded him by the jury. The other respondents, having sought a new trial and failed to secure it, being served with a rule to show cause why the court should not render judgment vesting in the

United States the title to their respective tracts of lands and directing the money awarded therefor by the jury to be paid into court for them, ceased to contend further and consented to such judgment, which has now been rendered and executed. These five tracts contain 105.79 acres on Seminary Ridge, where an avenue 2 miles long is now being constructed, as previously mentioned herein.

Since the last report 22 acres of land lying along the north side of United States avenue and embracing important military positions have been purchased from the Swisher heirs.

Also 40.95 acres have been purchased from the Culp heirs, and it is upon this land, together with a tract previously purchased from S. M. Bushman, that the East Confederate avenue has just been constructed.

Also the Francis Althorf tract of 12.76 acres and the Basil Biggs tract of 48 acres, both tracts purchased, but the conveyances have not yet been delivered.

There are other important tracts and parcels of land which should be owned by the United States, but the acquisition of them must await further appropriations by Congress.

There are also certain tracts and parcels of land which should by all means be acquired by the Government, in order to prevent them from being put to uses such as are contemplated by the owners, which would seriously mar and disfigure the park and battlefield, and they can not be acquired by purchase except at prices absurdly exorbitant, but must be secured, if at all, by condemnation. Such proceedings will be instituted by the commission, with the approval of the Secretary of War. Part of the appropriation which has been asked for by the commission for the next fiscal year is asked for with a view to the institution of such proceedings, which is of vital importance.

The commission are proud to be able to say that the multitudes of visitors who throng the Gettysburg National Park, including thousands of veterans of both armies that fought here, are not only unanimous in approving the Government's design to make this battlefield a splendid monument to American valor, but are equally emphatic in their commendation of the manner in which that design is being carried out.

(Resolutions expressing commendation of the work are attached.)

The commission asks for an appropriation of \$80,000 for the next year, and they earnestly hope that the sum appropriated may not fall below that.

Respectfully,

JOHN P. NICHOLSON, *Chairman*,
WM. M. ROBBINS,
CHARLES A. RICHARDSON,
Commissioners.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

RESOLUTIONS OF ARMY VETERAN ASSOCIATIONS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE THIRD ARMY CORPS UNION,
Gettysburg, Pa., May 22, 1900.

[Minutes—Extract.]

* * * * *

The veterans of the Third Corps of the Army of the Potomac, having revisited the battlefield of Gettysburg and observed the restoration of the field and its earthworks and the tablets and cannon to indicate the positions and movements of troops, and

the permanent avenues along or near the lines of battle so graded and constructed as to make the most difficult part of the field accessible, do therefore now at the annual meeting of the Third Army Corps Union, held at Gettysburg, Pa., this 22d day of May, 1900,

Resolve, That we hereby express our high appreciation of the work done by the Gettysburg National Park Commission as to its thoroughness, permanence, economy, accuracy, and appropriateness, and that we ask Congress to make liberal appropriations sufficient to enable the commission to secure the lands needed for the park and to complete at an early day the work provided for by the national-park act.

JOSEPH H. TWICHELL, *President*.

WM. H. HOWARD, *Secretary*.

SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REUNION OF THE SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, AT FREDERICKSBURG, VA., MAY 25-26, 1900.

[Extract.]

* * * * *

The following was unanimously adopted:

"The Society of the Army of the Potomac wishes to express to the Secretary of War its great appreciation of the work accomplished by the War Department on the Gettysburg battlefield, and to commend the United States commission, Col. John P. Nicholson, Maj. William M. Robbins, and Maj. Charles A. Richardson, for the faithfulness with which they have preserved and are marking the lines of battle of the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Northern Virginia, and making avenues of the highest character, and the skill with which the entire work is being done.

"The society asks that the continued aid of Congress be given to the commission that they may be enabled to complete the great undertaking consistent with its conception and so make the National Memorial Park at Gettysburg worthy of the fame of the men who fought there in 1863."

W. J. SEWELL, *President*.

HORATIO C. KING, *Secretary*.

THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
Gettysburg, Pa., June 6-7, 1900.

[Extract.]

* * * * *

"*Resolved*, That we have noted with great satisfaction the progress of the work of the United States commission on the battlefield of Gettysburg, and we earnestly commend their great work to the Secretary of War and to the Congress of the United States, and we hope that liberal appropriations may be made to acquire and to improve the lands necessary to complete the admirable plans which the commission has adopted.

"*Resolved*, That copies of the foregoing resolution be properly attested and forwarded to the Secretary of War and to the presiding officers of the Houses of Congress."

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

* * * * *

JAS. F. MORRISON, *Commander*.

THOS. J. STEWART,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Extract from the proceedings of the Thirty-fourth National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, held at Chicago, Ill., August 29 and 30, 1900.]

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

The committee recommended that the following, submitted by Past Commander in Chief Wagner, be adopted, and the recommendation was concurred in:

"The Thirty-fourth National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, desires to put upon record the following statement of the condition of the work of marking the battlefield of Gettysburg, and to congratulate the United States commission having charge of the work upon its successful prosecution:

"We also respectfully request the Congress of the United States to make continued liberal appropriation for the further necessary securing of the land occupied by the armies fighting this battle and for the proper marking thereof."

UNITED STATES PROPERTY IN THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL PARK, ALSO THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK IN MARKING THE BATTLEFIELD BY THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL PARK COMMISSION.

One thousand two hundred and twenty-one acres of land have been acquired by the commission, upon which have been erected by States and military organizations 447 monuments, principally granite and of large dimensions and appropriate designs.

Twenty-four Telford avenues, 13 miles long in the aggregate, have been completed by the commission.

One Telford avenue is under construction $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long; another Telford avenue, 2 miles long, is about to be placed under contract.

By the spring of 1901 there will be completed 16 miles and over of the very best quality of Telford avenues upon the field.

Twenty-two avenues 14 miles in length are yet to be built to complete the road system contemplated.

Fivesteel towers have been erected, and 96 battery positions have been marked with 225 guns mounted upon iron gun carriages.

Two hundred and ninety-five tablets of large size and appropriate design have been set up to mark the positions of Confederate batteries, battalions, regiments, and brigades.

Two hundred and fifty-four stones, mounted with shells, 10 inch and 13 inch, have been set up for various purposes on the field, particularly to protect the curves of avenues.

LEO RASSIEUR, *Commander in Chief.*

FRANK M. STERRETT, *Adjutant-General.*

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT.

Hurt's Hardaway (Alabama) Artillery of Whitworth guns in Schultz's Grove.

Style of tablet adopted showing distance to other towns.

Cunningham's battery, Seminary avenue.

Dilger's First Ohio Battery, Howard avenue.

Stevens's Knoll, showing position for statue to General Slocum.

Spangler's Spring, foot of Culp's Hill.

Entrance to East Confederate avenue from Slocum avenue.

Style of tablet adopted to mark historical places.

Smith's Fourth New York Battery, west of Devil's Den.

Section of Smith's Fourth New York Battery, Crawford avenue.

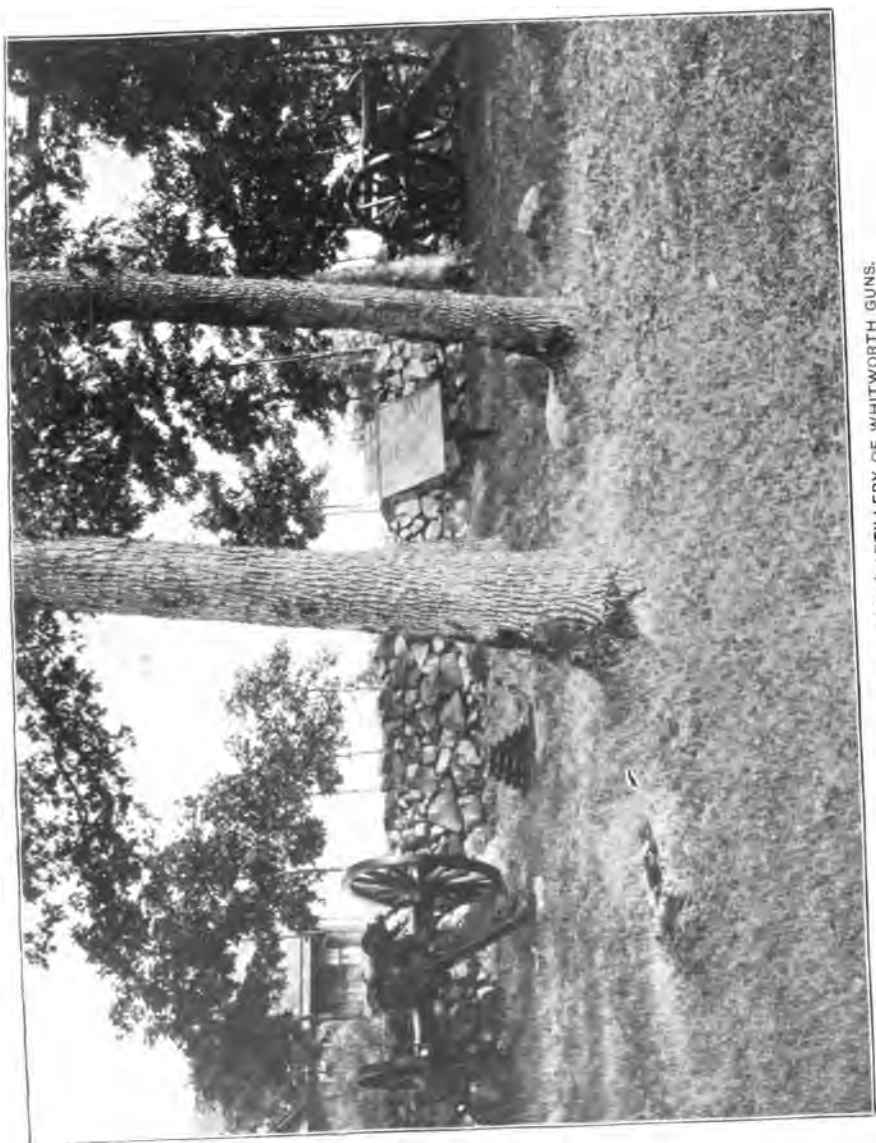
Semmes's brigade tablet, Confederate avenue, section 4.

Benning's brigade tablet, Confederate avenue, section 5.

Twelfth United States Infantry tablet, Day's brigade, in grove south of Wheatfield.

Eleventh United States Infantry tablet, Burbank's brigade, in grove south of Wheatfield.

Tablet marking Excelsior field.



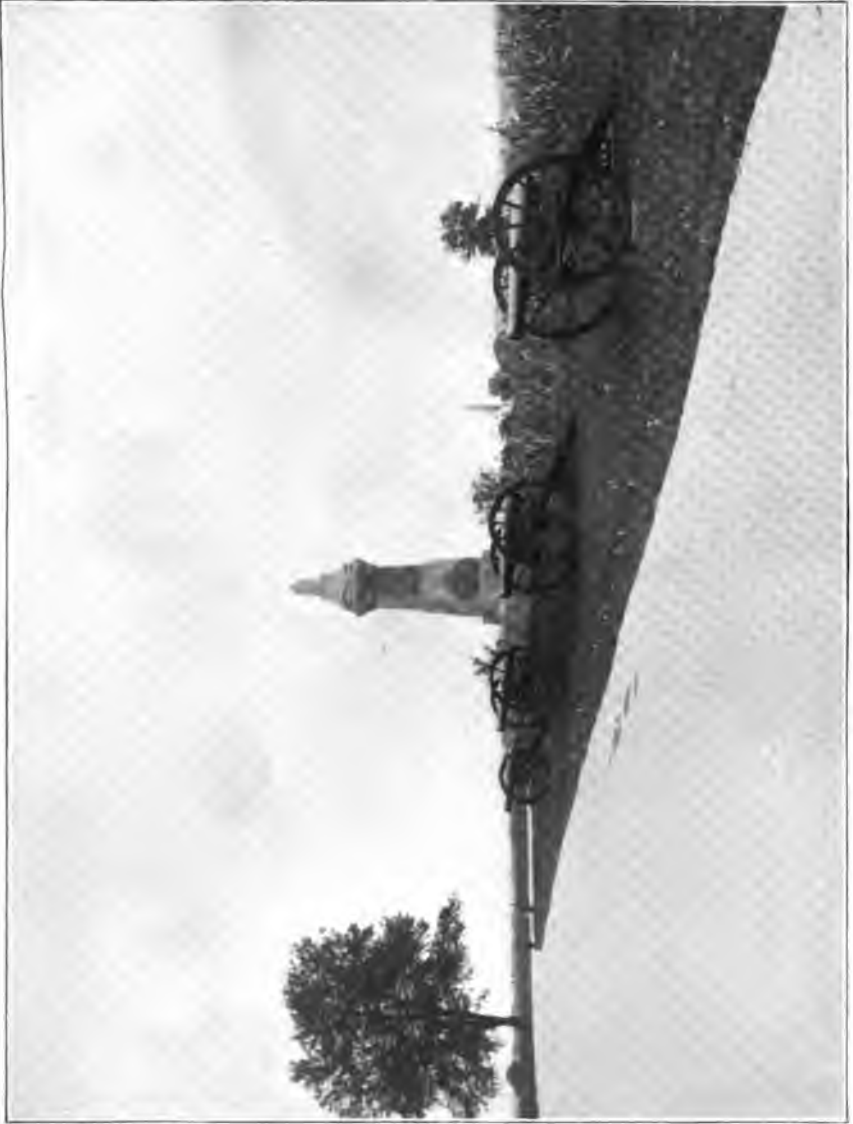
HURTS'S HARDAWAY (ALABAMA) ARTILLERY OF WHITWORTH GUNS.



STYLE OF TABLET ADOPTED, SHOWING DISTANCE TO OTHER TOWNS.



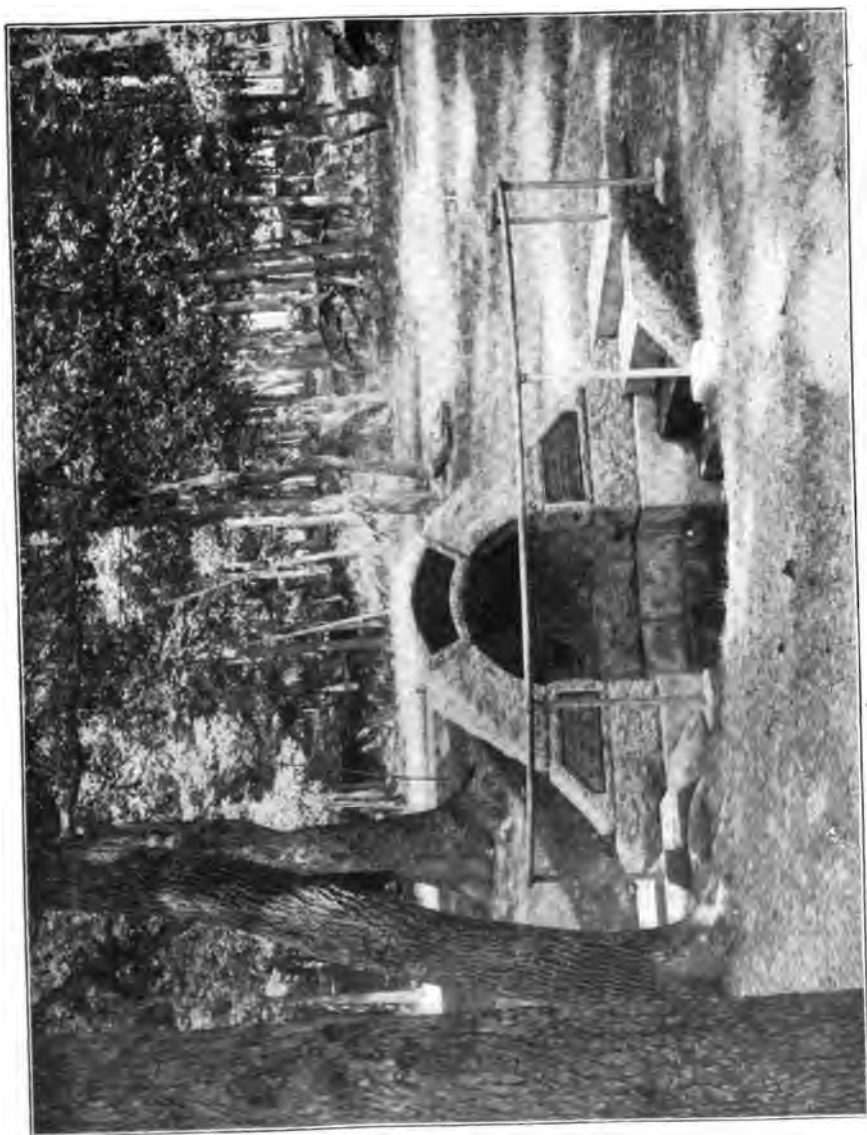
CUNNINGHAM'S BATTERY, SEMINARY AVENUE.



DILGER'S FIRST OHIO BATTERY. HOWARD AVENUE.



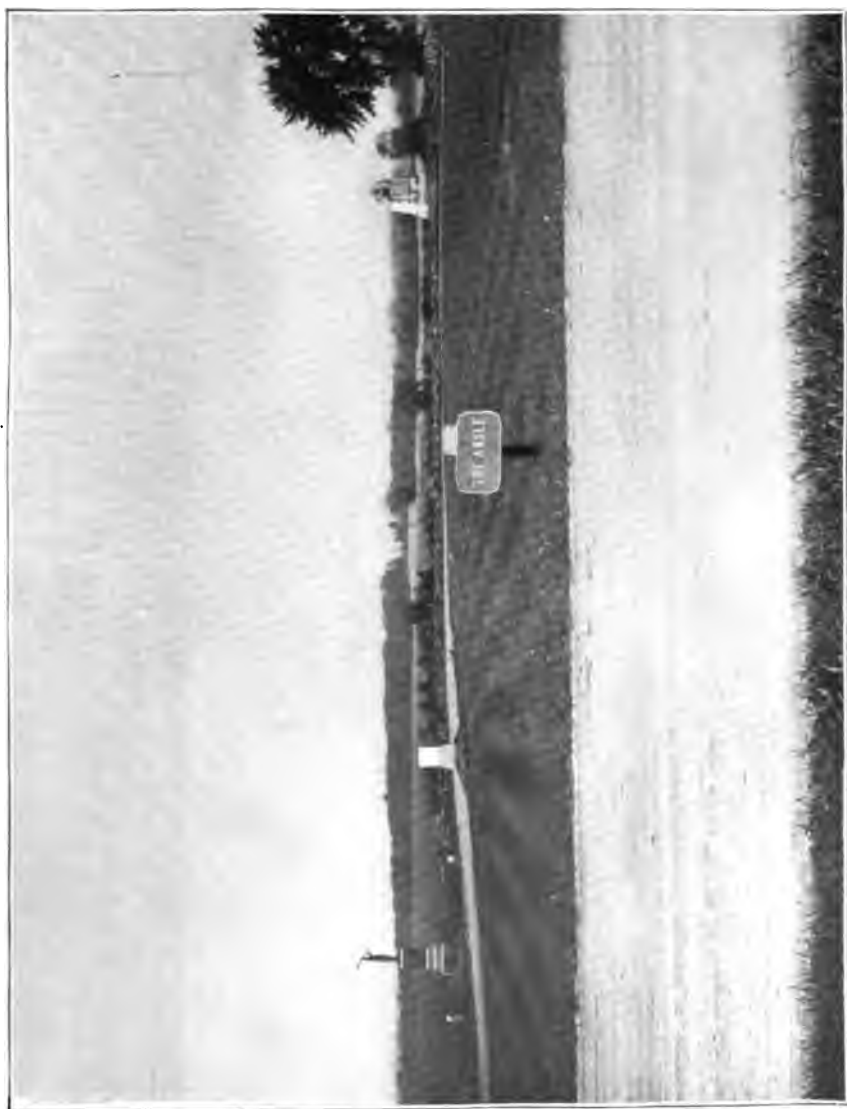
STEVENS'S KNOLL, SHOWING POSITION FOR STATUE TO GENERAL SLOCUM.



SPANGLER'S SPRING, FOOT OF CULP'S HILL.



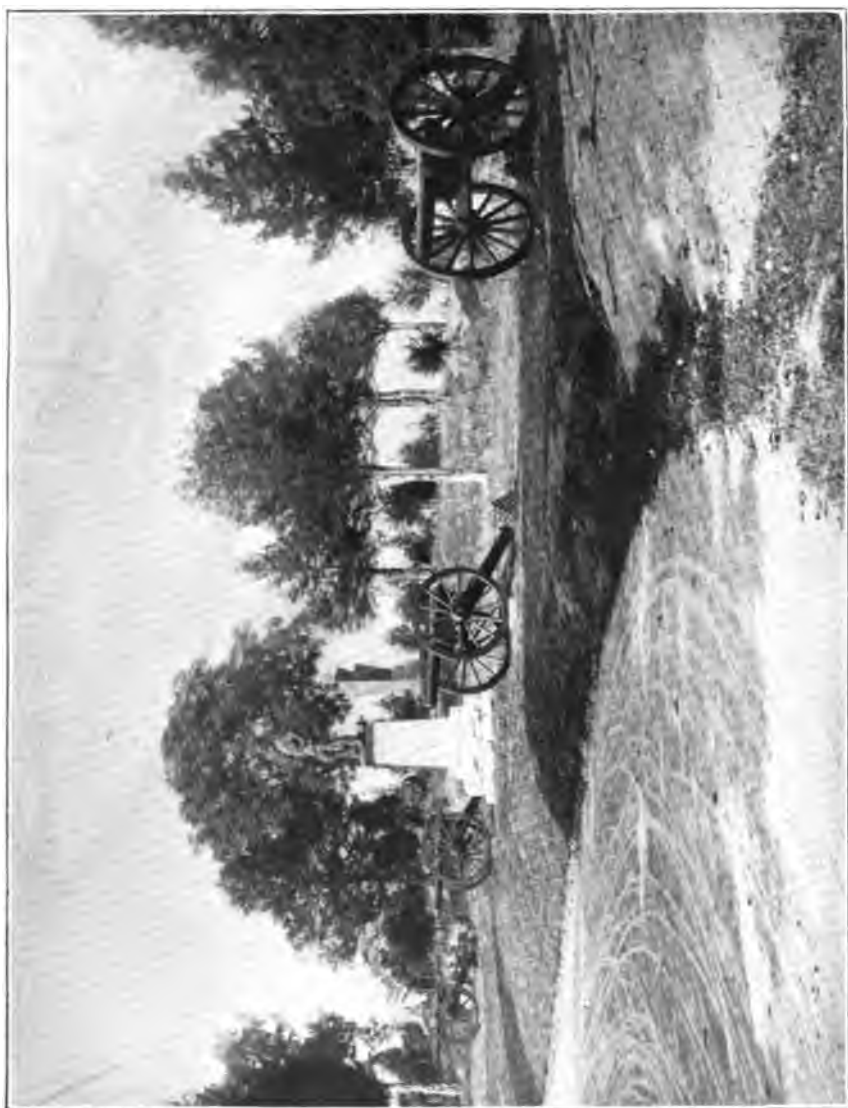
ENTRANCE TO EAST CONFEDERATE AVENUE FROM SLOCUM AVENUE.



STYLE OF TABLET ADOPTED TO MARK HISTORICAL PLACES.



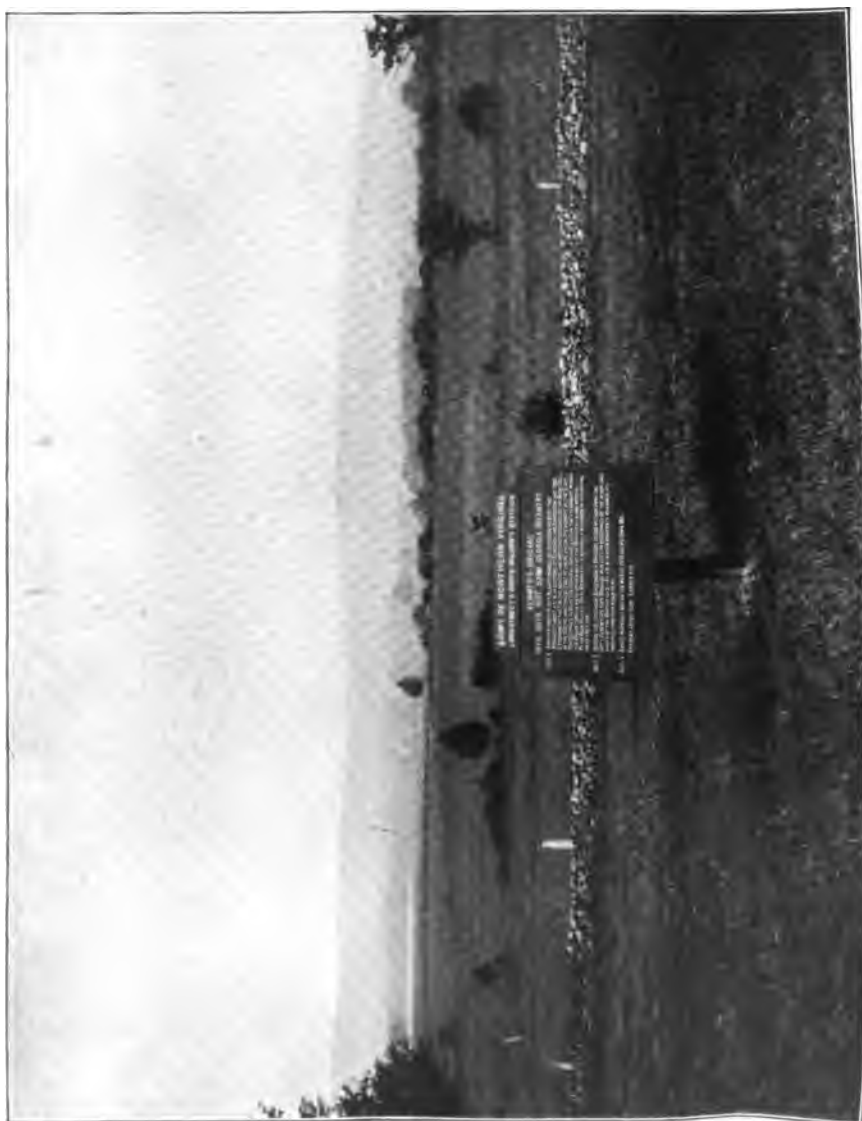
SWAN'S FOURTH NEW YORK BATTERY



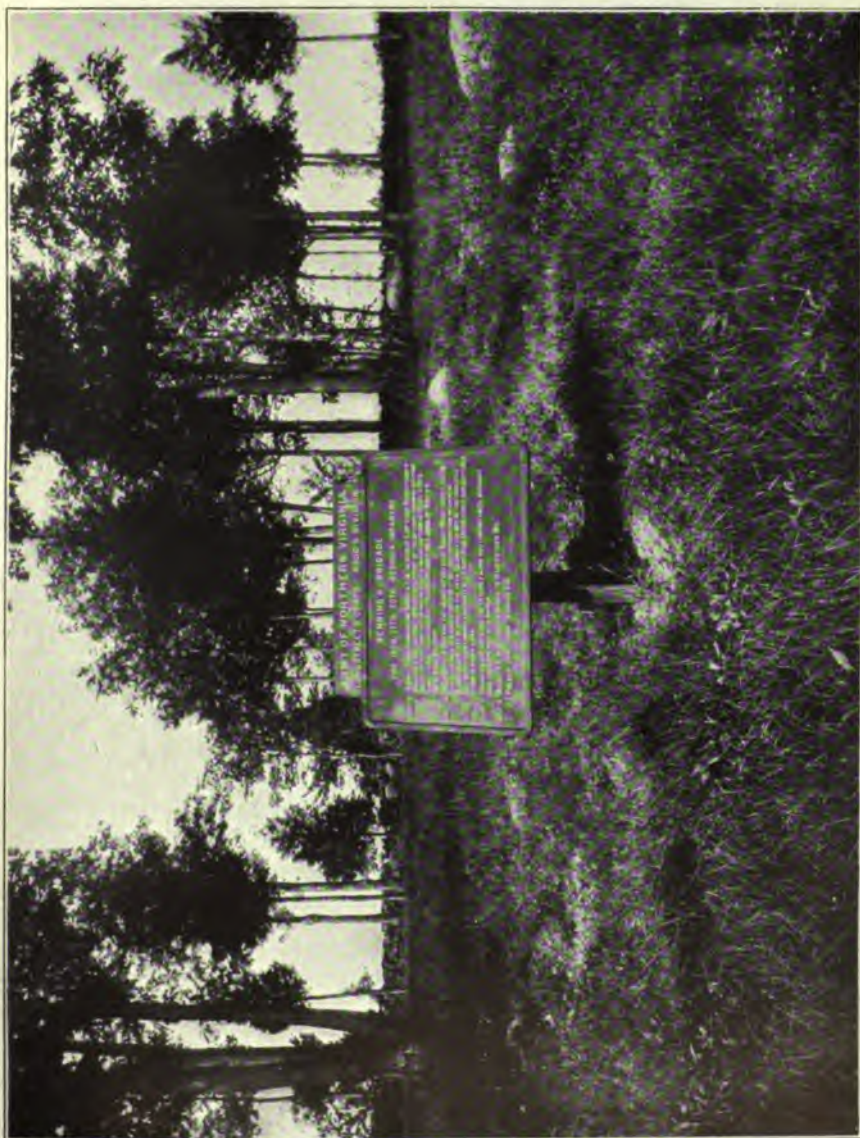
SMITH'S FOURTH NEW YORK BATTERY, WEST OF DEVIL'S DEN.



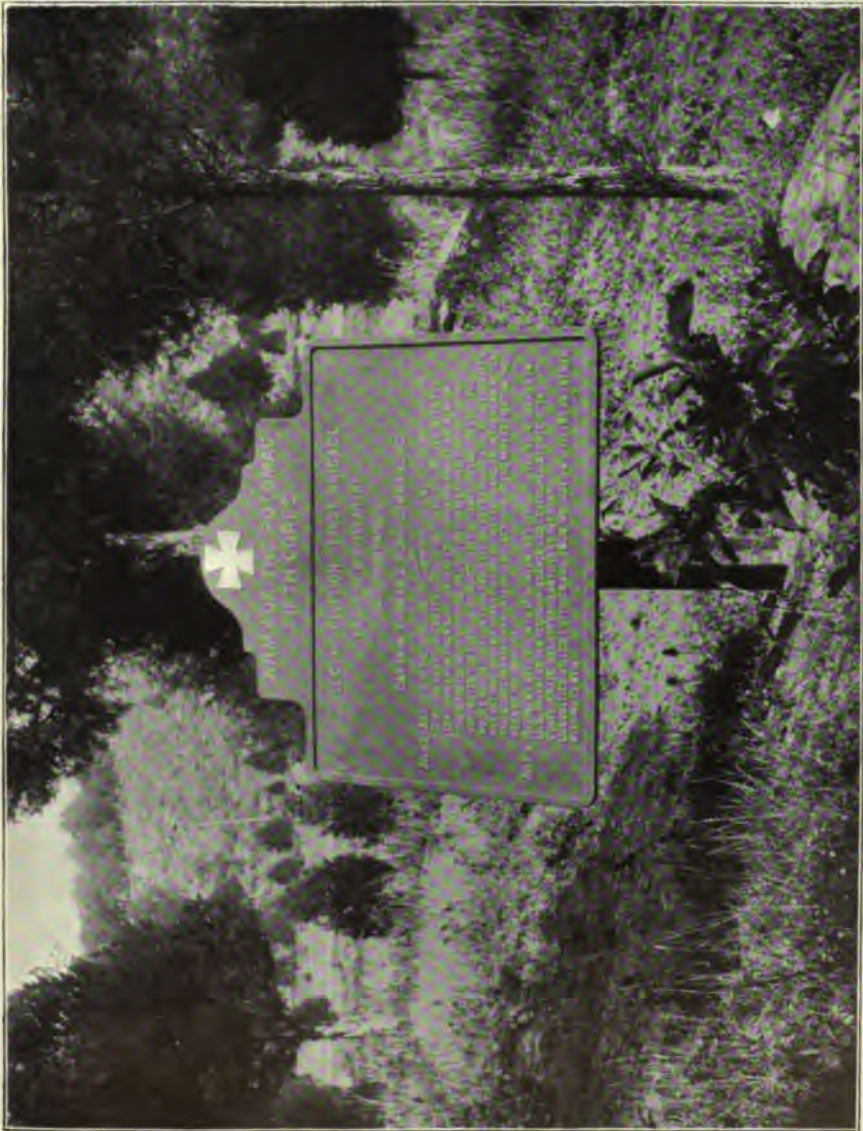
SECTION FOURTH NEW YORK BATTERY, CRAWFORD AVENUE.



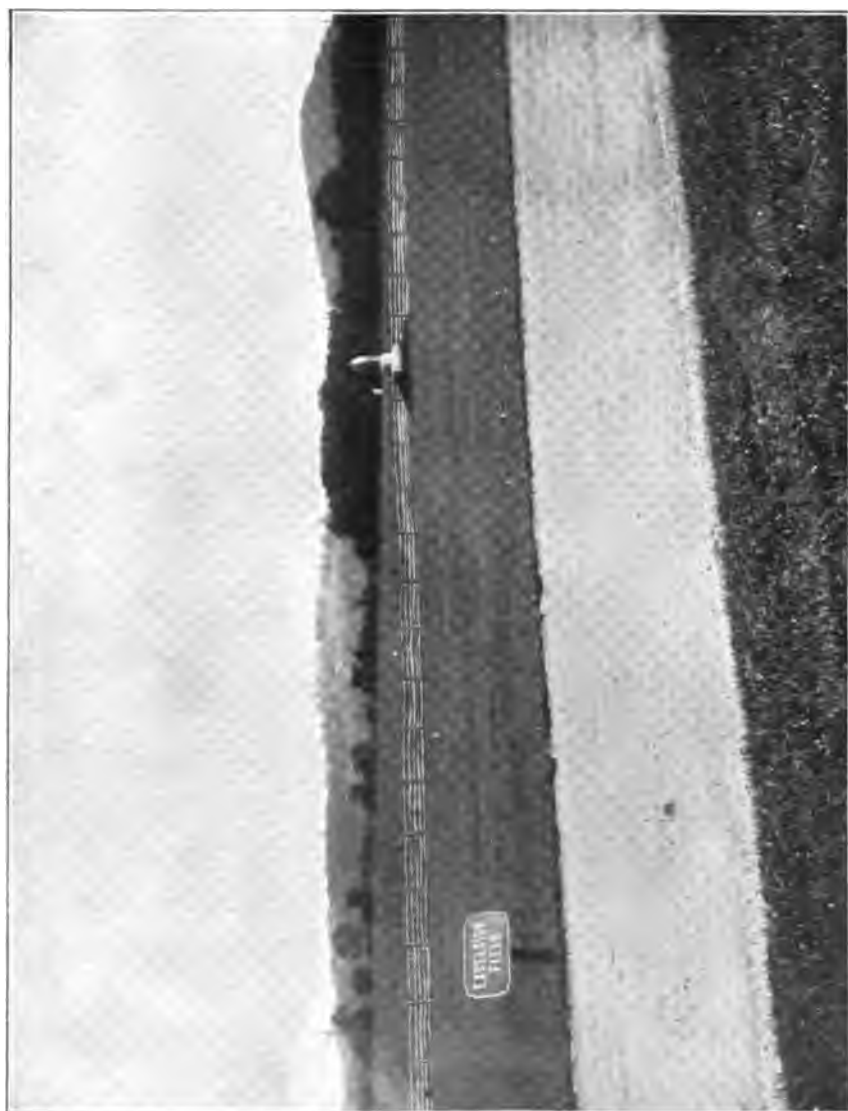
SEMMES'S BRIGADE TABLET, CONFEDERATE AVENUE, SECTION 4.



BENNING'S BRIGADE TABLET, CONFEDERATE AVENUE, SECTION 5.



TWELFTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY TABLET, DAY'S BRIGADE, IN GROVE SOUTH OF WHEATFIELD.



TABLET MARKING EXCELSIOR FIELD.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SHILOH
NATIONAL MILITARY PARK COMMISSION
TO THE
SECRETARY OF WAR.
—
1900.

REPORT
OF THE
SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK COMMISSION.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK COMMISSION,
Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., October 31, 1900.

SIR: The Shiloh National Military Park Commission has the honor to submit this, its annual report for the year ending to-day.

Camp tablets.—The iron camp tablets, 87 in number, marking the position of each Union organization on the morning of April 6, 1862, referred to in our last report, the designs of which were submitted to and approved by you, have been placed in position, and also 83 iron road and position markers.

Roads.—The last report showed that 14 miles of graveled road had been completed. Since then we have built 10.58 miles of road.

Roads of the "first grade" are 20 feet in width, thoroughly ditched, drained, graveled, and rolled. Of this grade we have built during the year 3.21 miles, as follows:

(a) The Eastern Corinth road, from the position of Hickenlooper's battery camp to the Bark road.

(b) The Bark road, from the main Corinth road to its intersection with the Eastern Corinth road.

(c) A road leaving the Savannah and Hamburg road near "Bloody Pond," and intersecting the Purdy and Hamburg road near the "wheat field."

(d) A part of the Corinth road running through the Rogers field past the "Pond and water oaks" and intersecting the Purdy road at the position of Schwartz's battery.

The roads of the "second grade," differing only from the first in width, being 16 feet, are 7.37 miles in length, as follows:

(a) The road along the camp of Sweeny's brigade, which had been graded only at the time of last year's report, has been extended past the camp of the Forty-sixth Illinois Infantry to intersect with the Savannah road. The entire road was then thoroughly ditched, drained, graveled, and rolled, converting it from a "third grade" to a "second grade."

(b) A road from the southwest corner of the "Jones" field, which had been graded along the front of Marsh's brigade camps, passing McClelland's headquarters and intersecting the Corinth road at the time of last year's report, has been thoroughly ditched, drained, graveled, and rolled, converting it from a "third grade" to a "second grade."

(c) A road has been graded, ditched, drained, graveled, and rolled from the right of the Forty-fifth Illinois camp of Marsh's brigade,

passing the "Pond and water oaks" and intersecting the Corinth road.

(d) A road from the Eighth Iowa camp of Sweeny's brigade, passing through the ground occupied by the camps of the Thirteenth Missouri and Twelfth Illinois, crossing the Savannah road near McArthur's headquarters, thence to the "Jones" field at Hare's (Oglesby's) headquarters.

(e) A road from the Savannah road at the camp of Ross's battery, going west, passing the camps of the Fifteenth Illinois Infantry and First Battalion of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, thence to the "Jones" field at the camp of the Eleventh Iowa Infantry.

(f) A road leaving the main Corinth road at the Methodist Episcopal Church, passing the camps of Taylor's battery, Thielmann's cavalry, Fifty-seventh Illinois Infantry, Waterhouse's battery, then crossing the east prong of Shiloh Branch at Rhea Spring, and on, passing in front of Prentiss's camps, to intersect with the Eastern Corinth road at the Spain field.

(g) A short road leading from Shiloh Church to intersect near Waterhouse's battery camp.

(h) A road leaving the Corinth road on top of the hill west of Shiloh Branch, thence going past Beauregard's headquarters and intersecting the Shilohville road.

(i) The Shilohville road from the "Jones" hospital to the Bark road.

All of the above roads are identical with those in use during the battle.

The head and foot walls for the drainage pipes are now being built, and the average cost of all of our roads per mile, when completed, will be about \$2,150.

Clearing underbrush.—During the year 650 acres of woods have been cleared of the underbrush; in all, 1,180 acres have been so cleared, most of it having been gone over the second time, removing the growing sprouts. The average cost of clearing this whole area was \$10.60 per acre.

Monuments.—During the year we have built the foundations for 37 Illinois monuments, all being of first-class concrete. These monuments are now being placed in position by the contractor for the Illinois commission.

The State of Ohio is now deciding upon bids for 32 granite monuments, and they will be placed in position during 1901.

The Iowa Shiloh commission, with an appropriation of \$50,000, visits the park during November to decide upon locations for their 12 monuments, and within a year they will probably be erected.

Other States are taking action in this regard.

Maps.—Much map work has been done in the past year, and the final map of the two days' battle is about completed and will be submitted to you in the near future.

Under the act establishing the park, the commission is authorized to survey approaches to the field, and they have surveyed several of these, among them the approach of the Confederate army from Corinth, and a map of this has been prepared. In this connection an estimate was made of the cost of a graveled road from Corinth to the western limits of the park, 16.5 miles, and the estimated cost is \$50,000, which includes the erection of three small iron bridges. Access to the park is now either by steamboat on the Tennessee River or by rail to Corinth, and

driving over the distance referred to above. The road is an ordinary country one, in wet weather almost impassable. The commission earnestly recommends an appropriation by Congress to build such a road, that the park may be made convenient of access to the public.

In addition to the maps named above, a map has been prepared exhibiting the theater of operations of the three armies, viz, the Army of the Tennessee (Grant), the Army of the Ohio (Buell), and the Army of the Mississippi (Albert Sidney Johnston), prior to and leading up to the battle of Shiloh. This map is 4 by 4½ feet, and has been reduced to 22 by 28 inches for publication. These maps will compose, when entirely completed, part of a detailed report of the battle of Shiloh, which is in preparation and will be submitted to you within a few months.

Bridges.—The usual water fall on the park indicated that we could, with large sewer pipe, drain Shiloh Branch and Tilghman Branch on our main roads, but a heavy rainfall of 1½ inches in one hour destroyed this idea, having washed out the roads at these points. We have in the last two months built two wooden bridges over the Shiloh Branch and one over the Tilghman Branch. These bridges are of solid and strong oak construction, and have been built at a reasonable cost, but in time will have to be replaced by iron structures.

In this connection we keep as full a daily meteorological record as we can with a thermometer, rain gauge, wind vane, and a gauge showing the rise and fall of the Tennessee River. The river gauge is used almost daily by steamers plying upon the Tennessee.

Buildings.—The commission has occupied an old house belonging to the national cemetery for its office, and within the same grounds has placed tents, in which the commission live while at Shiloh. This is with the permission of the War Department. A small, two-room office has been built during the year for the engineer in charge, near the center of the park, 2 miles from the main office. It is proposed to connect these two offices by telephone. The commission will submit to you shortly a plan for an office building, together with rooms for their occupancy.

Land.—No acquisition of land has been made since the last report, but negotiations are pending for the remainder of the desired area, which will probably be completed within a few months, and condemnation may be necessary.

Expenditures.—The expenditures since the last report to date are as follows:

Salaries.....	\$11,933.33
Traveling expenses.....	624.27
Office expenses.....	1,434.60
Land and conveyancing.....	6,965.40
Topography and maps.....	3,013.21
Engineering superintendence.....	4,662.58
Buildings and quarters.....	1,219.61
Clearing land.....	7,524.17
Roads and bridges.....	15,509.05
Monuments and markers.....	921.11
Tablets and guideposts.....	2,414.42
Cannon and gun carriages.....	9.00
Watchmen and guards.....	600.00
Foundations for State monuments.....	516.25

Total..... 57,347.00

This leaves a balance for the present fiscal year of \$72,746.40.

Estimate.—The commission has submitted to you an estimate of \$50,000 for the expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

Surplus.—The surplus that is now at our disposal, as shown above, for the present fiscal year, will be used in procuring historical-position tablets for both armies, about 400 being required (the record for these tablets has been prepared); 250 iron gun carriages, facsimiles of the wooden carriages in use during the battle, to mount the cannon we have at Shiloh for marking artillery positions; and for other expenses in connection with our work.

Upon November 19, 1899, Col. Robert F. Looney, commissioner, representing the Army of the Mississippi, died at his home in Memphis, Tenn. The following resolution was recorded by the commission:

PITTSBURG LANDING, TENN., *November 21, 1899.*

In the death of our associate, Col. Robert Fain Looney, we desire to express our sorrow and our sympathy for his family. In our four years' service upon the Shiloh commission he has been an earnest worker and a genial friend. His personal experience in the battle of Shiloh and his close attention to the development of the field have been important factors in our success. We shall always miss him.

Maj. James H. Ashcraft, commissioner, is requested to proceed at once to Memphis, in order that we may be represented in the last rites to be paid him.

A page of our record will be used for this our expression, and a copy sent to his family.

To succeed Colonel Looney you appointed Col. Josiah Patterson, of the Fifth Alabama Cavalry.

For the commission:

CORNELIUS CADLE, *Chairman.*

The SECRETARY OF WAR,
Washington, D. C.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
VICKSBURG
NATIONAL MILITARY PARK COMMISSION
TO THE
SECRETARY OF WAR.
1900.

REPORT
OF THE
VICKSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK COMMISSION.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *October 20, 1900.*

SIR: The Commissioners of the Vicksburg National Military Park have the honor to submit their second annual report. The work of establishing the park has, during the past year and under your direction, been diligently prosecuted. Two meetings have been held, at both of which all of the commissioners were present.

At the date of the first annual report the area of the park had not been determined. It could not have been completed in accordance with the terms of the act establishing the park with the appropriation then made by Congress (\$40,000) for the purchase of lands. Further appropriations for this purpose having been made, the commissioners have determined the area and outlines of the park in accordance with the act for its establishment and subject to your approval, as follows:

THE MAIN PARK AND CONFEDERATE WINGS.

This item contains 1,091.1 acres and includes sixty-four separate tracts, costing, in the aggregate, \$45,907.43. Authority for the purchase of each of these tracts has been requested and approved. Deeds and decrees of the Federal court, conveying title to the United States have, in all cases therein, been forwarded. Treasury checks in payment have been received and delivered in all but five cases.

THE SOUTH FEDERAL WING.

This item consists of four separate spurs and in addition two battery sites on the Warrenton road. It contains 59.68 acres and includes thirty-three separate tracts. One of these tracts, containing 4.9 acres and including the two battery sites on the Warrenton road, belongs to Mrs. M. E. Hughes and Mrs. Thomasine H. Woolsey, with whom a satisfactory contract for the sale of the tract has not yet been made. Estimating the cost of this tract at \$100 per acre, the cost of the 59.68 acres in this wing is \$2,700.05. In two cases friendly condemnation suits are necessary to secure title from minor heirs. Authority for such suits has been requested and approved. Authority for the purchase of the remaining thirty tracts has been requested and approved. In one case—that of Casimir Tag—1 acre of the tract is included in the main park and Confederate wings, and is there counted in the statement as to the acreage and cost of that item. Deeds conveying title to the United States have been forwarded in

twenty-seven cases. This wing includes and will restore batteries and earthworks along the left wing of General Hovey's division and along the lines of General Lauman and General Herron.

THE NORTH FEDERAL WING.

This item contains 46.6 acres, and includes five separate tracts, costing, in the aggregate, \$1,096. Authority for the purchase of each of these tracts has been requested and approved. Deeds conveying title to the United States have been forwarded in all cases except one. This wing includes, and will restore, batteries and earthworks along the right wing of General Sherman's line.

THE HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL GRANT AND GENERAL SHERMAN, AND THE ROADWAYS THERETO.

This item contains 14.5 acres, and includes three separate tracts, costing, in the aggregate, \$365. Authority for the purchase of each of these tracts has been requested and approved. Deeds conveying title to the United States have been forwarded in each case. This item, as the park is outlined in the act for its establishment, comes under the head "such other points of interest as the commissioners may deem necessary for the purposes of the park and the Secretary of War may approve."

THE OUTSIDE FEDERAL ROADWAY, OR NORTH RIDGE ROAD.

This item contains 19.2 acres. It includes six separate tracts, containing 15.2 acres, costing, in the aggregate, \$380. Authority for the purchase of each of these tracts has been requested and approved. Deeds conveying title to the United States have been forwarded in each case. In addition to the land included in the six tracts above mentioned, this item includes 2.4 acres conveyed by McGee, which conveyance, less 2.4 acres, is included in the statement as to the North Federal Wing. It also includes 1.6 acres conveyed by the Brabston deed, which, less 1.6 acres, is included in the statement as to the headquarters of General Grant and General Sherman and the roadways thereto. These two last-named items and the 15.2 acres included in the six tracts above mentioned, make up the area of the North Ridge road, 19.2 acres, as stated. Mr. McGee's land is a donation. The 1.6 acres in the Brabston tract, and each of the six tracts included, cost \$25 per acre, making the entire cost of this item \$420. It includes, and will restore, one Federal battery, was, at the beginning of the siege, the only line of communication between the two wings of General Sherman's corps, and for a part of the way was the road over which, during the siege, the bulk of all supplies for General Grant's army were drawn from the landing on the Yazoo River. This item comes under the same head as the last one, as the park is outlined in the act for its establishment.

FORT HILL ROAD.

This item, as the park is outlined in the act for its establishment, comes under the same head as the last one. It contains 2.065 acres, includes twenty-two separate tracts, and extends from the west end of

the North Confederate Wing to the north end of Cherry street, Vicksburg, at Glass Bayou. The assistant engineer has given much time to making a careful survey of this road and of the property adjoining it. He has also prepared a map of the road and has recorded the same in the office of the chancery clerk of this county. By action of the commissioners the land needed to widen the present roadway along this line must be donated by the owners thereof, but \$350 were allowed, subject to your approval, for the removal of buildings standing on land to be acquired. Some of these owners seem reluctant to donate the land needed from them. While this proposed road is almost a necessity for the satisfactory completion of the park, it is possible that the commissioners may be compelled reluctantly to abandon the effort to include it therein.

To recapitulate, the park area, exclusive of the Fort Hill road, contains 1,231.08 acres. It includes one hundred and eleven separate tracts. Estimating the cost of the one tract which has not been bargained for at \$100 per acre, the entire cost is \$50,488.48. Including the Fort Hill road, the area is 1,233.145 acres, and includes one hundred and thirty-three separate tracts.

The field survey necessary for the drawing of deeds was completed April 30, at which time the laborers employed under the assistant engineer in the survey were discharged. From May 1 to August 31 the assistant engineer, with two helpers, was engaged in preparing the descriptions necessary for the drawing of deeds and in making an index of the records of the field survey. August 31 the two helpers were furloughed without pay, and the assistant engineer, Mr. G. C. Haydon, was directed to begin the preparation of a field map of the park area.

By order of the commissioners, authority was requested to purchase and set the stone boundary posts on the park area, at an estimated cost of \$2,500. The request was approved and bids for the work were invited. Eleven bids were received, and a contract for the work has been signed with the lowest bidder, F. M. Henderson, this city. By the terms of the contract the required boundary posts, about 675 in number, are to be furnished in No. 1 Oolitic Alabama limestone, lettered V. N. M. P., one letter on each face of the posts, the letters to be 3 inches in height, cut V-shaped three-eighths of an inch in depth. The posts are sawed from blocks of limestone of the above-mentioned quality, 30 inches long, 6 inches square on each end, the upper end to be cut sloping one-eighth of an inch from the center, to secure drainage; the posts to be set in cement mortar, 20 inches in the ground, no dirt to be used in filling the hole, and not less than 2 inches of cement to be around each post at every point; the work to be completed by November 1, 1900, and to cost \$1 for each post thus furnished, lettered, and set in its proper place on the park area. Mr. Henderson gives a satisfactory bond in the sum of \$700 for the prompt and faithful performance of the contract and for the payment of all material used and labor employed therein. The contract is satisfactory, and the cost of the work is but little more than one-fourth of the estimated cost.

By order of the commissioners authority was requested to build an iron fence with brick base on the line between the park and the Hebrew cemetery at an estimated cost of \$1,000. The request was approved and bids for the work were invited. Five bids were received, and a contract has been signed with the lowest bidder, J. L. Hails,

Clinton, Miss. By the terms of the contract the fence will be erected, in accordance with the specifications therein, on or before May 1, 1901, at a cost of \$1.07 per linear foot. A satisfactory bond in the sum of \$1,000 is given for the prompt and faithful performance of the contract and for the payment of all material used and labor employed therein. The length of the fence, according to the survey made by the assistant park engineer, is 936 feet. If his survey proves accurate as to length, the cost of the work will exceed the estimated cost by a very few dollars.

By order of the commissioners, authority was requested to begin the work of cutting underbrush on the park area, employing in the work two foremen, at \$50 per month each, and laborers (six to ten for each foreman) at \$1 per day each, at an expense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, not to exceed \$3,500. The request was approved, and work in accordance therewith was begun September 1, the foremen being directed to first clear the line of the old Confederate earthworks and the roadway immediately in the rear thereof.

By order of the commissioners authority was requested to repair the Shirley house, at an estimated cost of \$3,000. This request has not been approved.

By order of the commissioners, authority was requested to begin and carry on, during the present fiscal year, a topographical survey of the park area, in accordance with the statement of Maj. J. H. Willard, U. S. A., park engineer, inclosed with the request and requiring an expenditure of \$18,000 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901. Authority for the survey not having been received July 30, the acting chairman requested authority for such a survey as may be necessary to locate the inside park roadway 8.7 miles in length, and to furnish the data for making the computations and profiles, at an estimated cost, including the salary of the assistant engineer, of \$2,750. This request has not been approved, and we respectfully invite your attention to the necessity of beginning at an early date the making of a survey preliminary to and necessary for the work of roadmaking. The commissioners are of opinion that the construction of the inside park roadway should be the first work undertaken, and should be commenced at the earliest possible date. When this roadway is completed, the important and historically interesting parts of the park area will be accessible, and it will begin to realize your expectations and the expectations of the commissioners as to the visitors it will attract. As the work of acquiring title in the United States to the lands needed for the park is almost finished, it would seem that the work of establishing the park must of necessity come to a standstill until authority is given by you for either a topographical survey of the park area or for such a survey as may be necessary to locate the inside park roadway.

We respectfully submit the following estimates for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1901:

For continuing the work of establishing the Vicksburg National Military Park: For the compensation of three civilian commissioners and the secretary and historian; for clerical and other services, labor, iron gun carriages, the mounting of siege guns, monuments, markers, and historical tablets, maps and surveys, roads, bridges, restoration of earthworks, purchase and transportation of supplies and materials, these and other necessary expenses, \$250,000.

The statement of receipts and expenditures accompanying the annual

report of the commission for 1899 did not include the expenditures for September, unpaid September 30. Desiring the following statement to show every known liability up to September 30, 1900, it is made to include the thirteen months from September 1, 1899, to September 30, 1900, inclusive. With this explanation the receipts and expenditures for the year ending September 30, 1900, were as follows:

On hand September 30, 1899, per last report.....	\$52,462.14	
Received since:		
Refund on mileage.....	4.62	
Appropriation (urgent deficiency act).....	20,000.00	
Appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, (sundry civil act).....	65,000.00	
Total.....		\$137,466.76
Expenditures to September 30, 1900:		
Salaries of commissioners and assistant, secretary and assistant.....	20,501.24	
Traveling expenses.....	1,751.83	
Office expenses—		
Stove and fuel.....	\$142.00	
Furniture and fixtures.....	174.20	
Pay of typewriter.....	420.25	
Pay of messenger.....	316.00	
Stationery.....	81.72	
Other expenses.....	146.03	
		1,280.20
Land and conveyancing—		
Purchase of 59 tracts (1,073.55 acres) of land.....	45,227.50	
Preparing title papers and drawing deeds.....	1,300.00	
Recorder's fees.....	108.20	
		46,635.70
Topography and maps—		
Salaries of assistant engineer and force ..	4,166.50	
Board, hire, and shoeing of horses.....	420.50	
Repairing transit.....	56.45	
Other expenses.....	146.87	
		4,790.32
Buildings and quarters—		
Rent of office.....	780.00	
Repair of water pipes.....	13.30	
		793.30
Clearing land—		
Tools and tool boxes.....	63.18	
Pay of foremen and laborers.....	564.17	
Supplies.....	.85	
Board and hire of horses.....	18.00	
		646.20
Monuments and markers (250 copies each of parts 1, 2, and 3, vol. 24, O. R.).....	585.16	
Total.....		76,983.95
Balance September 30, 1900.....		60,482.81

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

STEPHEN D. LEE,
WM. T. RIGBY,
JAMES G. EVEREST,
Commissioners.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

**REPORT OF BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE UNITED
STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.**

WAR 1900—VOL 1, PT I—15

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BOARD OF VISITORS, JUNE, 1900.

APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. Gen. CHARLES F. MANDERSON Omaha, Nebr.
2. Gen. ANSON G. MCCOOK New York, N. Y.
3. Mr. ABRAHAM C. KAUFMAN Charleston, S. C.
4. Col. WILLIAM C. CHURCH New York, N. Y.
5. Rev. HENRY M. CURTIS, D. D Cincinnati, Ohio.
6. Prof. DAVID F. HOUSTON Austin, Tex.
7. Col. DUDLEY EVANS..... Englewood, N. J.

APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE OF THE SENATE.

8. Hon. THOMAS H. CARTER Helena, Mont.
9. Hon. WILLIAM A. HARRIS Linwood, Kans.

APPOINTED BY THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

10. Hon. CHARLES H. GROSVENOR Athens, Ohio.
11. Hon. ADIN B. CAPRON..... Stillwater, R. I.
12. Hon. JAMES L. SLAYDEN San Antonio, Tex.

SUBCOMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

1. *Examination, Discipline, and Instruction.*

Mr. ABRAHAM C. KAUFMAN.
Prof. DAVID F. HOUSTON.
Hon. ADIN B. CAPRON.

2. *Armament and Equipment.*

Gen. ANSON G. MCCOOK.
Col. DUDLEY EVANS.
Hon. CHARLES H. GROSVENOR.

3. *Buildings, Grounds, and Hygiene.*

Rev. HENRY M. CURTIS, D. D.
Col. WILLIAM C. CHURCH.
Hon. JAMES L. SLAYDEN.

4. *Fiscal Affairs, Supplies, and Expenditures.*

Col. DUDLEY EVANS.
Prof. DAVID F. HOUSTON.
Hon. WILLIAM A. HARRIS.

5. *The Future of the Academy.*

Hon. JAMES L. SLAYDEN.
Gen. ANSON G. MCCOOK.
Hon. THOMAS H. CARTER.

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY.

WEST POINT, N. Y., *September 28, 1900.*

To the Secretary of War, the President pro tempore of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

The Board of Visitors appointed under authority of sections 1327 and 1328, Revised Statutes of the United States, to attend the annual examination of the United States Military Academy for the year 1900 and to inquire into the condition of its various departments, has the honor to report as follows:

The board met at West Point on Friday, June 1, 1900, and organized by the election of Gen. Charles F. Manderson president, Col. Dudley Evans and Prof. David F. Houston vice-presidents, and Col. William C. Church secretary. The work of investigating the condition of the Academy was divided among five committees whose reports follow hereafter.

As the result of the examinations and inquiries by these several committees, and those undertaken by the visitors individually, the board reaches the conclusion that the United States Military Academy is, in all of its departments, in a condition to commend it to the confidence of the President and the country, and to the favor of Congress. The high standards of zeal and devotion to duty on the part of the governing faculty, the officers and instructors, and of studious application by the cadets of the Academy, have been fully maintained during the past year, and in its material aspects the institution shows a decided improvement, due to intelligent legislation on the part of Congress.

Acting upon the recommendations of the several boards of visitors during the past ten years, Congress has provided in the annual appropriation bills for the erection of a new hospital and quarters for enlisted men and the partial completion of a new hospital for cadets; for the construction of quarters for bachelor officers and married soldiers; for the construction of an officers' mess hall, the remodeling of the Library building, the improvement of the water-supply and fire system, the improvement of the cavalry barracks, the completion of the south wing of the Academic building, and for minor changes and improvements in the public buildings and grounds at West Point. There has also been an improvement in the artillery equipment of the Academy and in the band; the practical military instruction of cadets has been considerably extended; practice marches and the target practice course have been instituted, and cadets are instructed in stable management and other practical duties of company administration.

But the most important change in the conditions of the Academy is that resulting from the legislation in the last Academy appropriation bill (approved June 6, 1900) providing for an increase of 100 in the number of the cadets. This is an addition of 26 per cent. to the 381 previously authorized by law, and necessitates a corresponding increase in the equipment of the Academy. More mess room is immediately required, but this can be obtained at a small expense by the removal of partitions extending across the ends of the mess hall. The kitchen plant should also be enlarged to meet the present demands and provide for future needs. The additional living rooms needed for cadets can be obtained by throwing out an eastern wing from the south side of the L of the cadet barracks to correspond with the south wing of the Academic building, thus completing the inclosed quadrangle formed by the Academic building and the cadet barracks.

Even as it is now it is found necessary during a portion of the year to quarter three cadets in rooms designed for only two occupants. This not only subjects to great inconvenience the young men who are obliged to study as well as to live in their rooms, but it is opposed to the hygienic law requiring a certain measure of air space for each occupant of a room. This natural law is, in some of the States at least, enforced by statute, as in the case of factory hands and others. Surely the Congress of the United States will show no less consideration toward those whose physical development is an essential part of their training for the public service.

Quarters must also be provided for the eight additional officers to be detailed from the Army in order to insure the continuance of the admirable system of instruction by the division of the cadets into sections small enough to permit each young man to receive the personal attention required for his proper development. The excellent result of this system, and of the general methods of instruction at the Academy, are shown in the contrast between the newly appointed "plebe" and the finished graduate. The striking nature of the change, which in individual cases seems almost marvelous, is referred to by the president of the board in the annual address to the graduating class, accompanying this report.

In extending the cadet barracks it is recommended that the sinks, baths, and closets be located in the basement, and that the floors of the halls in the present barracks be replaced with tiling. This last is in the interest of economy, as constant attrition from many feet rapidly destroys the wooden flooring.

The gymnasium should be enlarged by extending it to the rear 36 feet. In the basement of the extension additional room can be obtained for the supplies which even now greatly overcrowd the cadet store. The present gymnasium will accommodate only 65 men at drill, and it is obvious that this is entirely insufficient for the needs of the cadet corps with the increase already provided for.

The members of the board were impressed by the excellence of the work done in the gymnasium under the direction of the very competent Master of the Sword, Mr. Herman J. Koehler. They entirely agree with the recommendation contained in the reports of the boards for 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898 and 1899, that the Master of the Sword should be given the rank and pay of a first lieutenant of infantry and provided with an assistant. This involves no

increase in the compensation paid to this instructor, and his assistant could be detailed from the Army. To anyone familiar with the relations between rank and subordination in a military organization the necessity for the change is obvious, and it has been frequently recommended in the reports of the Superintendent of the Academy and the Board of Visitors. Mr. Koehler is a gentleman who commands the respect of the Army officers connected with the Academy, and they agree in the opinion that he should be given the rank asked for.

Additional room for instruction in cavalry exercises and more stable room are required, as has been shown in the reports of previous boards. These can be obtained by erecting a new riding hall, 300 by 100 feet in dimensions, and using the present riding hall for stables. Some means of adequately heating the riding hall and stables should also be provided.

More room is needed in the engineer barracks. Originally built to accommodate 50 men, they are now required to house 107, and the authorized strength of the engineers is 150. It is important to the instruction of the cadets that the engineer corps should be kept at its full strength, and proper quarters should be provided for the men. Additional quarters are also needed for the Army service establishment.

It is advisable to extend the grounds for parade and for the summer camp by leveling the embankment and filling up the ditch around Fort Clinton. This can be done without disturbing the old wall on the water front of the fort, which is of historic interest as a relic of Revolutionary times.

The Cadet Chapel is inadequate to present needs and the increase in the number of cadets emphasizes the necessity for its enlargement. It now accommodates only 500 worshipers and room should be provided for at least 1,400. This can be done by extending the present building to the rear in the form of a Greek cross.

The time is propitious for completing the cadet hospital according to the original design for it by adding a south wing to correspond to the present north wing. Recent experience at the Academy has shown the great need of a ward or building in which patients ill with infectious disorders can be so isolated as to prevent the spread of disease.

The improvement in artificial lighting, urged upon the attention of Congress by previous boards, has been only partially provided for in the last appropriation bill authorizing the purchase of Welsbach lights. It is obvious that an electric-light plant should be established for the post at West Point. It is unwise economy to delay this very necessary improvement.

The post cemetery at West Point, wherein are gathered the remains of so many of our honored dead, is steadily improving under the loving care of one of the senior graduates of the Academy, Gen. Egbert L. Viele, and the board recommends his labors to attention and favorable consideration.

The amount required to make these several additions and improvements is less than one-sixth of the amount now being expended, and wisely expended, at Annapolis, and it does not equal the sum contributed within the past year by single citizens of the United States for educational purposes. The board finds no evidence of extravagance in the management of the Academy, and the Spartan simplicity of the

rooms occupied by the cadets, which is applied with republican impartiality to all alike, is a striking contrast to the luxury prevailing in rooms occupied by young men at some of our collegiate institutions. The cadet quarters are not improperly named "barracks." This is well shown by the illustrations which follow, taken by permission of the publishers of Munsey's Magazine, from an article appearing in the number of that magazine for July, 1900.

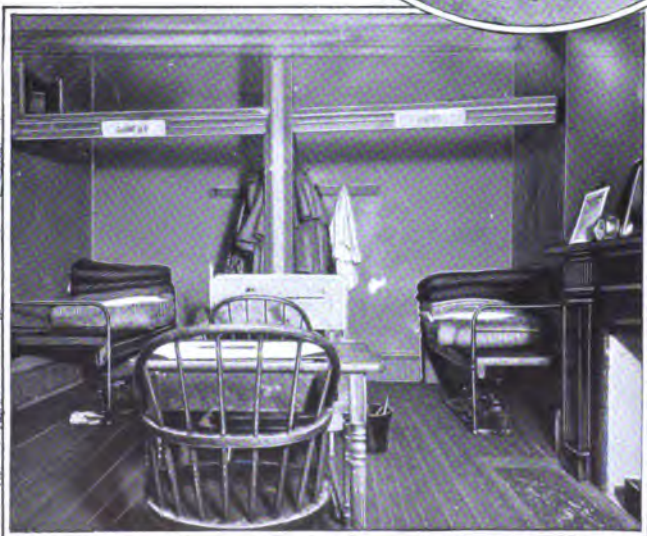
The well-equipped astronomical observatory at the Military Academy might be made available for the instruction of young officers in practical astronomy, sending them here two or three at a time during the period of the academic course, as recommended by the Superintendent in his annual report for 1891. These officers might find leisure to examine and report upon new appliances for the use of the military service, such as automobiles now being experimented with abroad for army transportation, and this would give the cadets at the Academy an opportunity also to become acquainted with them.

In making further changes at West Point consideration should be given not only to the immediate needs of the Military Academy but to its possible enlargement. The Secretary of War should have authority to employ a competent expert, or a board of experts, to lay out a plan for the extension of the grounds and buildings and the economical employment of the limited area available for buildings. This area is bounded on one side by the river and on another by walls of rock rising abruptly into the hills beyond and making extension practically impossible. No room should be wasted, therefore, by ill-considered and incongruous designs.

The subject of enlarging the hotel at West Point or building a new one has been called to the attention of the Board of Visitors for 1900, but the need of providing additional accommodations for visitors to the post is so obvious and has been so fully and ably presented by previous boards that it is only necessary to call attention to previous recommendations on this subject, particularly to those in the report for 1899. It is, perhaps, because of the relation between cleanliness and godliness that so many ungodly remarks are provoked by even a temporary sojourn in a hotel which offers none of the accommodations in the way of sanitary plumbing, bathing facilities, etc., now considered essential in every hostelry above the rank of a cross-roads tavern. In a public house conducted on temperance principles water at least should be provided in abundance.

Attention is called to the very clear statement contained in the report of the committee on armament and equipment as to the needs of the Academy in this department. As the ordnance asked for will be part of the general stores kept in reserve for emergencies and will be available for use elsewhere at any time, no expense is involved in furnishing the cadets with the type batteries and range finder needed for their proper instruction in the use of modern ordnance.

The report of the committee on fiscal affairs, supplies and expenditures, hereto appended, contains an interesting statement of the conduct of the business affairs of the Academy and calls attention to the subject of increasing the present yearly compensation of the military cadets, \$540, to equal that paid to the cadets at the Naval Academy, who receive \$609.50. In lieu of this increase it is recommended that the cadets be relieved of some of the present charges against them,



WHERE THE CADETS SLEEP AT WEST POINT.
From Munsey's Magazine for July, 1900, page 451



STUDY IN VANDERBILT HALL AT YALE.
From Munsey's Magazine for July, 1900, page 455.

such as light, policing barracks, service of clerk in cadet store, furniture for their rooms, text-books and instruments. This change was suggested by the board of 1899.

A cadet is required upon his entrance to the Academy to provide himself with an outfit furnished by the quartermaster and for this he is charged \$160.10. The subsequent charges against him for board, clothing, and numerous minor expenses average \$45.51 a month, or \$522.12 for the year. Dividing the original outfit between the four years we have a total charge of \$562.12 annually against a salary of \$540, or a total of \$88.48 in excess of his salary during the four years. To provide for this deficiency the Academy regulations require a deposit of \$100 by each cadet entering the Academy. This regulation is not invariably enforced; indeed, can not be enforced without depriving a needy or an unwilling cadet of his appointment. Thus it happens that many of the cadets are constantly compelled to violate the wise maxim which discourages borrowing, as well as lending, and incur the habit of getting behindhand in their accounts. This has brought to grief more than one promising officer and is a practice that should not be encouraged by legislation. Observance of the regulations authorized by Congress compels an expenditure of some hundreds of dollars for uniform and equipment for a cadet graduating and receiving his commission as an officer. This obliges him to anticipate his pay, and thus he starts upon his career in the Army handicapped by debt.

The examination, discipline and instruction of the Academy have been so fully and so ably treated by the committee on these subjects, two of whom are educators of large experience, that the Board needs to do no more in this respect than call attention to what the committee has to say in its report appended. The committee's recommendations on the subject of a change in the entrance examination is reenforced by what has been said by the Boards of Visitors for 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897 and 1899. Nothing can be added to the forcible arguments on behalf of this proposed change contained in the reports referred to. If the Secretary of War were given power to regulate the requirements for admission, and the curriculum, as recommended by the committee, much needed changes could be made and the cadets relieved to some extent of the present pressure upon them which is very great; too great, in the opinion of some, if not all, of the Academic Board. If at the same time more care were shown in the selection of candidates for admission, and these selections were made at the earliest possible date, young men would be saved from the mortification attending failure, and the Government would be spared the expense of selecting those who graduate from the larger number who present themselves as candidates.

In this connection it may be well to say that experience suggests some doubt as to the success of the methods of selecting candidates for the Academy by competitive examination. The type of youth who has in him the possibilities of the successful soldier is not a rare one in this country, but he is not to be sifted from his fellows by the ordinary methods of scholastic competition. His possession of the energy and force of character, the courage and resolution of purpose especially required for the profession of arms must be determined by other methods than those of the scholar. Out of the millions of youths within the age required for admission to the Academy it is theoretic-

cally possible to obtain 481 young men all of whom are capable of standing the tests of its exacting methods. As it is now, only one-third of those who present themselves yearly for admission to the Academy are found among the graduates of four years later. This proportion can be increased by the exercise of sound discretion by individual members of Congress and a willingness on their part to avail themselves of the privilege of making their appointments a year in advance to give time for proper preparation for examination. There is never any lack of young men eager to enter the Army by the gate of West Point, and a more careful sifting of candidates would increase the annual product of graduates without adding proportionately to the expenses of the Academy.

Great progress has been made in our methods of education during the eighty-eight years since Congress limited the requirements for admission to a knowledge of the three R's, and especially during the thirty-three years since these requirements were extended to include a knowledge of grammar, descriptive geography, and history of the United States. The entrance examination should be adjusted to these new conditions, for, as the committee on examination, discipline, and instruction show, the present large percentage of failures at the entrance examination is due not so much to the severity of that examination as to its want of adaptation to the present methods of instruction.

The recent experiences of our Army serving over a wide area of the earth's surface and under singularly varying conditions have emphasized the importance of a knowledge of hygiene on the part of the officers, and it is suggested that the cadets of the Academy should be given some instruction in this branch of knowledge. This might be done by a series of lectures, which could be made interesting as well as instructive, and would not add to the already overcrowded curriculum.

Attention is called to the excellent observations on the subject of hazing by the committee on discipline, and to their hopeful anticipations for the future so far as concerns the prevention of practices which have led to so much criticism heretofore. As a result of their investigations the Board is disposed to believe that the reports of the extent and the injurious physical effects of hazing have been somewhat exaggerated. Certainly the young men who are said to have been the special victims of it are in excellent physical condition and are taking a high rank in their classes. This would indicate that the hardships to which they were subjected, whatever they may have been, were only temporary in their effects.

It is impossible for any custom to long endure in such a body as the corps of cadets at the Military Academy unless it is as a whole sustained by the public sentiment of the corps. The most effectual preventative of practices that exceed the limitations of a liberal allowance for the exuberance of youthful spirits is to create a sentiment against them in the corps itself; and that is what the authorities of the Military Academy are seeking to do. In forming a judgment as to the success of their efforts it should be remembered that in the matter of hazing the Military Academy does not differ from other educational institutions. If the contrary impression prevails it is only because as a national academy it receives a degree and a kind of attention not

directed to other schools of learning. Parents who complain of the hazing to which their sons are subjected during their first year will be found the second year criticising the severity of the rules against what they have then discovered to be a mere expression of youthful spirit. The strength of the practice is in the encouragement it receives from ideas of manliness common to all institutions for the instruction of young men.

It can not be doubted that the thoughtlessness of youth sometimes carries them too far, securing for brutality the tolerance which should be shown only to playfulness. Practices of which chief complaint has been made were introduced at the Academy within recent years by an officer who has during the present year been dismissed from the military service by the verdict of a court-martial. The vigorous efforts made by the faculty of the Academy to prevent their recurrence will no doubt be successful.

Whatever may be said to the disadvantage of the Academy at West Point by those not in sympathy with its purposes, no one can examine into its methods as this Board of Visitors has done without being satisfied that it is on the whole admirably fulfilling the purposes of its creation, and that it is in every way worthy of the most liberal treatment on the part of Congress. Even were the contingency of war more remote than it is, the time and expenditure devoted to developing such high ideas of patriotism, of public duty and manly honor as are found here would be well expended. As it is, we could better spare almost any other institution for the instruction of youth than the Military Academy and its kindred school at Annapolis.

Strife, contention, the struggle against adverse and hostile forces, seem to be the law of life, and speculate as we may as to our blessed hopes for a future of peace, the portents of the times are not such as to encourage a reliance upon reason and persuasion alone as a means of national defense. Circumstances which the devout call providential, and which no man can explain in accordance with any theory of human prevision, have over and over again hurried us into war, as they must continue to do in any predicable future. In all of these times of trial the lessons taught at West Point have proved of inestimable value to the country.

One-half of the members of this Board of Visitors saw military service with volunteers during the civil war. In the school of war they have learned the value of the military training in youth, which, when supplemented by actual experience in the camp and in the field, makes the finished soldier, and they can not too forcibly insist upon its importance and value.

No merely academic instruction can do more than lay a foundation for future success in a professional career, but whatever can be done to train young men for the profession of arms by exact and well-chosen methods the Military Academy does. Character is the one priceless and imperishable possession which men can obtain from life, and it is the sincere and earnest purpose of the Faculty of the Military Academy to encourage its development. How successful their efforts in this direction have been is shown by the history of the Academy, and the history of the Army of the United States of which it forms a part. It is a school not alone for instruction in the science of war, but one designed to instill in time of peace into the minds of young

men at their most susceptible age those high standards of honor and duty which have guided through life in the service of the Republic those who sleep beneath the monuments we erect to the heroic dead who have given their lives for their country.

CHARLES F. MANDERSON, *President*.

ANSON G. MCCOOK.

ABRAHAM C. KAUFMAN.

HENRY M. CURTIS.

DAVID F. HOUSTON.

DUDLEY EVANS.

THOMAS H. CARTER.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS.

CHARLES H. GROSVENOR.

ADIN B. CAPRON.

JAMES L. SLAYDEN.

WILLIAM C. CHURCH, *Secretary*.

Hon. James L. Slayden, while concurring in this report, reserves objections to it in some of its minor details, concerning which he does not agree with the other members of the Board.

WM. C. CHURCH, *Secretary*.

ADDRESS OF HON. CHARLES F. MANDERSON, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE GRADUATING CLASS OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

Gentlemen of the Class of 1900:

With the tattoo of the nineteenth century you end your connection with the Military Academy, and the era of your cadetship comes to its close.

With the reveille of the twentieth century comes the consummation of your youthful hopes and the ending of your boyish fears in the diplomas to be received by you at the hands of the Superintendent on behalf of the Secretary of War, representing the President of the United States, the Commander in Chief of its Army and Navy.

This beautiful place on the banks of the broad-bosomed Hudson, nestling among its gently sloping mountains, sacred to the heart of every patriot from the heroic deeds and sacrifices of the army (feeble in number, but mighty in purpose) of the struggling colonies in their Heaven-born endeavor to establish liberty; immortalized to every lover of the beautiful by the fantastic phantoms, the mischievous elves, and the ghostly goblins created by the magic pen of Washington Irving, will soon be to you a mere memory, to be cherished as a rich possession, and yet to grow so dim with the passing years that the history of the heroic lives of Washington, La Fayette, Kosciusko, Greene, Putnam, and those who with them fought and fell, will struggle in your minds with the legends of Hendrik Hudson and his demon crew.

The four years of probationary preparation are over. To-day you leave these academic shades. No more for you the drill ground and the cavalry plain. West Point's sunrise gun will rouse you from the deep slumber of youth never again. Closed to you, as pupils, forever,

the class and recitation room. The bare-walled apartment in the barracks, painful to you at times in its severe simplicity and distressing to your eye from its systematic order, has closed its doors upon you, its long-time inmate, forever. You go forth into the world, after these four years of studious seclusion, to take your place in the noble and exacting profession you have chosen. Your fitness for it is assured. This completely equipped Academy, richly endowed by the far-seeing and patriotic wisdom of the Congress, places the seal of its approval upon you who are the recipients of no small distinction. The imprint of the Military Academy is not only a mark of honor, but a certificate of physical soundness, moral fiber, and mental capacity.

This, like its co-mate at Annapolis, is the college of the people. The four classes that form its compact and well-drilled battalion come from every Congressional district in the country, and those who compose its constituent units enter here from every walk of life. The sons of the laborer and the mechanic, the artisan and the farmer, the merchant and the professional man meet here upon a common plane. Here and at its sister institution only can be found a school for the higher education without distinction of persons, where there is a pure democracy—a perfect equality of and for all.

It would afford most interesting and instructive contrast if the 54 graduates of 1900 could, by some violation of nature's law of change and progress, stand by the side of the 54 "plebes" who came here as callow youths in the summer of 1896. The awkward rusticity of the last would make startling, if not laughable, comparison with the finished output that bears the impress of the shaping forces that here have wrought their perfect work. Twisted and warped must be the mind of the blatant demagogue who can find in this improvement of mind and body fear of the dominating power of an autocracy, or the enervating influence of an aristocracy.

The Military Academy was founded by those whose heroic deeds laid deep and strong the foundations of the Republic. No namby-pamby fear of the bugaboo militarism prevented the hero chieftains of the Revolution from recognizing the necessity of skilled training in the military art and the formation of an army about which as a nucleus the volunteer citizen soldiery of the nation could rally in the hour of danger. Washington, the father, first in peace, as in war, said in 1796:

The institution of a military academy is recommended by cogent reasons. However pacific the general policy of a nation may be, it ought never to be without an adequate stock of military knowledge for emergencies. The first would impair the energy of its character, and both would hazard its safety or expose it to greater evils when war could not be avoided. Besides, that war might not often depend upon its own choice. In proportion as the observance of pacific maxims might exempt a nation from the necessity of practicing the rules of the military art, ought to be its care in preserving and transmitting, by proper establishments, the knowledge of that art.

Adams, wise and conservative, insisted that the troops the nation

* * * deemed proper to maintain be rendered as perfect as possible in form, organization, and discipline; the dignity, the character to be supported, and the safety of the country further require that it should have military instructions capable of perpetuating the art of war and of furnishing the means for forming a new and enlarged army, fit for service in the shortest possible time.

Jefferson, strict constructionist of governmental powers, derivable from the Constitution, transmitted approvingly the report of Chief of Engineers Williams, in 1808, calling upon Congress to become the

"generous guardian and powerful protector" of the infant Academy, which he described as standing "like a foundling, barely existing among the mountains, and nurtured at a distance out of sight and almost unknown to its legitimate parents." Madison followed urging the fostering of the Academy with great earnestness and power, combating successfully a popular impression that such establishments were only suited to nations whose policy was to a considerable extent, and by the necessity of their position, warlike.

Nearly every Chief Executive since the days of the fathers has made similar urging. The legislative branch has been quick to respond to these appeals, with the result that little by little there has grown, and developed in substantial excellence with the growth, an institution of learning dispensing technical knowledge that is the pride and boast of America, declared by close and impartial observers to be the best in the world. The captious critics disposed to belittle and undervalue this and other American institutions should hear the words of a distinguished Englishman, of great experience with armies in the field and an intelligent commentator on military education, who declared:

It would not be possible to find in any part of Europe a more manly and a more gentlemanly set of young fellows than West Point at present holds. Their moral conduct is equal to their physical bearing, and even the rawest of them have apparently caught already the excellent spirit of the place.

The result of this century of intelligent labor and earnest endeavor is to be found in the proud annals of the Republic. The names of West Point graduates illumine every page of its history. In the wars of 1812 and with Mexico, in the evil days of 1861-1865, and during the conflict with Spain they have been the leaders of victorious hosts. Among the immortals are McPherson, McClellan, Burnside, Hooker, Rosecrans, Sedgwick, Hancock, Thomas, Sheridan, Sherman, Grant—types of many hundred who did their country such efficient service that the mention of their glorious names with the recital of their gallant deeds is the story of the nation. Others have gone from here into civil life achieving distinction and winning success as lawyers, physicians, priests, professors, engineers, scientists, publicists. From among them the people have chosen judges, Representatives, Senators, governors, and a President of the United States.

Young gentlemen, from this school you now go to enter upon the conflicts and trials of manhood life. To some shall come full fruition of all hopes, but that can only eventuate by persistent work, earnest study, and applying in daily walk and life the lessons of discipline of body and mind that have been inculcated here. "Lay not the flattering unction to your souls" that the diploma means that your student days are over. There is before you a path beset with thorns to torment and environed with temptations to allure. You are fortunate in having been taught to combat the one and resist the other. If you rise in your profession it must be because the merit in you has been demonstrated by the achievement.

It may be your fate to be ordered to some obscure post on the frontier, where the "pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war" seems a delusion. Still will you find much that merit may achieve. If it should be your fortune to go to some of the distant islands of the sea, over which this nation wields, by right of war and by right of law, absolute sovereignty, greater opportunity may be yours, but the same patient, painstaking endeavor must also be yours to show the merit within you that can achieve.

The mightiest problems with which this nation has grappled are now undergoing discussion and seeking solution. You, by wise, considerate action can do much to bring these difficult matters to an ending that will inure to the glory of your country. Let not your minds be troubled by the contentions of partisans in their struggle for political power. If you are to go to the distant Philippines you will see, waving its glorious folds over you, in the tropical sunshine and still above you during the torrid tempest, the flag of the Republic. Wherever it may be carried by you it means protection to life and liberty, regulated by law, to all who acknowledge fealty to the great and beneficent nation whose soldiers and whose citizens you are. Let others concern themselves as to whether the Constitution follows the flag, or whether the action of Congress in the exercise of the granted "power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States" is needed to carry full rights of citizenship to territory acquired either by conquest or purchase. Of one thing the world can rest assured, "What we have, we'll hold." Hold it! because that arduous task is before us and the duty is upon us. Hold it! for the advancement of American civilization. Hold it! for the benefit of those who have been oppressed. Hold it! for their prosperity. Hold it! for our posterity.

When the firm, strong hand of the Government has put down this insurrection, with kindly guidance and generous aid we will lead these people of the Asiatic seas to that self-government which "insures domestic tranquillity, provides for the common defense, promotes the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty." In the past we have wrestled with troubles more dangerous and settled them. We have taken with safety territory more vast and, under then existing conditions, more remote, assimilated populations most distinctively foreign, rid ourselves of the fearful incubus of domestic slavery and quelled an insurrection greater than any that history records, restored a dismembered Union, and rejoined disunited States with a bond of cement so strong that the paradox came that disunion meant a more perfect union and secession meant accession. The Republic, born in strife in the days of revolution, had its second birth in conflict in the years of the rebellion. Since the throwing off of the yoke of the mother country, wars with other countries have occupied twenty-six eventful years, and twenty-four additional have seen continuing bloody conflicts with Indian tribes, making a half century of warfare.

The evolution of perpetual peace is much to be desired. God speed its coming! But nature, in her evolutionary processes, moves with a deliberation only equaled by her precision. Her motto seems to be, "Make haste slowly." The reaching of man's best estate, the millennium of peace that lies under the rainbow of promise, seems to our impatient souls to be much delayed. In the presence of the mighty armies of the great European powers; the upbuilding and maintenance of the gigantic navies; the annual increase of the budgets to keep the nations upon a war footing; the piling up of their stupendous indebtedness; the development of more destructive fighting machines; the increase in force and power of the great guns; the forcing of more and more velocity and penetrative power into the enormous projectiles; the invention of new and fearful explosives; in short, as we behold all the power of civilization turned into preparation for war, to be more destructive than the world has ever known—it seems as though the dove bearing the olive branch will

never return to the ark, but that mankind would continue the struggle for national supremacy in a sea of blood.

We fear that De Maistre spoke truly when he said, "History, unfortunately, proves that war is, in a certain sense, the habitual state of mankind—that is, that human blood must be shed, here and there, without interruption, upon the earth; and that a state of peace is, for each nation, but a respite." We recall, also, what the fiery Mirabeau said to the pacific Quaker: "Thou wantest peace? Well, it is the weakness which invites war." The student of history reads of the slow steps from the "pure savagery of the individual man," when he slew his fellow from mere appetite for blood, or hope of personal profit, down through the ages when the will of the family and then of the tribe was substituted for single caprice; or the long period that followed before the civic federation, called by whatever name, came to control blood thirst, and of the still longer time before the command of the Decalogue, "Thou shalt not kill," could be set aside by the few that, as the representative heads of great nations, held in their hands the power of life and death; and reaching to the end of the nineteenth century, looks upon Europe with every city a fortification and every hamlet a garrison, with boundary lines marked by guns and governments held in place by bayonets, and despairs of the coming described a long time ago, "How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of Him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace."

The great Czar of Russia gave us hope when in August, 1898, he issued to all the powers his rescript calling for a conference, looking to the disarmament of Europe and the settlement of international disputes by arbitration. But, alas! the conference at The Hague has seemed to be the signal for greater armament and renewed activity in preparation for conflict. The period when nations shall war no more is, probably, far in the dim and distant future. National jealousies, commercial competition, desire for expansion will not down while men combating individually for supremacy give to the State the same combative instincts and desire for advancing power. Armed resistance to legitimate sovereignty is on in the Philippines; war to the knife and the knife to the hilt is raging in South Africa; the marines and "Jackies" of the civilized powers are to-day in conflict with the "Boxers" in China, and the peace of Europe seems likely to be broken. Within the present year every European power, whether at peace or war (save Italy, suffering from poverty induced by an army already too large), has increased its war budget by millions of money and the number of its troops by thousands of men: France, 5,000; Germany, 33,000; Austria-Hungary, 10,000, and Great Britain, because of her South African trouble, 240,000.

The Army of the United States after the civil war was reduced to 25,000, and so remained until the Spanish war. Under existing law it is to be composed of 65,000 regulars and 35,000 volunteers, the actual force at this time being 63,010 regulars and 31,856 volunteers. On July 1, 1901, all the latter are to be discharged and the Regular Army reduced to 27,415 men.

When war comes it is usually the unexpected that happens. That wise and close observer, De Tocqueville, said: "War is an occurrence to which all nations are subject, democratic nations as well as all others, whatever taste they may have for peace." And I might accumulate quotations to an extent to produce satiety on the proposition

that a wise nation will in peace prepare for war. Yet we have those possessed of more timidity than wisdom, and others with more wisdom, but with political ambitions leading to attempted deception, who cry out, "Beware of militarism," and fear a standing army. In this Republic, where military service is voluntary, not compulsory, what is the number that would make a standing army sufficient to affright even a timid soul and make it fear for the liberties of the people and bewail the coming of militarism? Would one soldier to the thousand of population be dangerous? Yet that would mean 75,000 to 80,000 of a regular army. Would one man to every square mile of continental area be a thing to fear? Yet that would mean an army of 3,602,884, and one to each 5 square miles would be 720,576 men, about eight times our present army, regulars and volunteers.

I have prepared three tables, which I will publish, showing the population and area of the great nations, the number of their armies in peace, and a comparative statement with the United States of the soldiers to the one thousand of population, also to the square mile of area, and the war budget of each when at peace. These tables furnish much food for thought and contain figures of fact that annihilate the figures of speech of those who would "make cowards of us all."

TABLE No. 1.—*Proportion of soldiers to population.*

	Population.	Army in peace in 1899.	Number of soldiers to each 1,000 of population.
France	38,517,005	540,405	14.0
Germany	52,270,001	587,983	11.3
Austria-Hungary	41,827,000	352,429	8.4
Russia	128,902,173	896,000	6.9
Turkey	33,569,787	213,910	6.3
Italy	29,899,785	324,686	10.8
Great Britain	37,888,439	258,348	6.8
United States	75,000,000	65,000	.86

	Population.	Army in present war.	Per cent.
Great Britain	37,888,439	503,484	13.2
United States	75,000,000	100,000	1.33

NOTE.—The population of the United States in 1890 was 62,622,250. For the purpose of the tables, it is estimated at 75,000,000. The permissible Regular Army until July 1, 1901, is 65,000; actually now, 68,010. The permissible volunteer army is 35,000; actually now, 31,856; to be reduced under existing law to 27,451 regulars, and the entire volunteer force to be discharged.

TABLE No. 2.—*Proportion of soldiers to area.*

	Area in square miles.	Army in peace.	Soldiers to each square mile.	Square miles to each soldier.
France	204,177	540,405	2.6	0.37
Germany	211,108	587,983	2.7	.35
Austria-Hungary	201,591	352,429	1.2	.57
Russia	8,660,395	896,000	.103	9.6
Turkey	1,652,543	213,910	.12	7.7
Italy	110,465	324,686	2.9	.34
Great Britain	120,973	258,348	2.1	.46
United States	3,602,884	65,000	.018	55.4

TABLE No. 2.—*Proportion of soldiers to area*—Continued.

	Area in square miles.	Army in present war.	Soldiers to each square mile.	Square miles to each soldier.
Great Britain	120, 973	508, 484	4.1	0.24
United States	3, 602, 884	100, 000	.028	36

TABLE No. 3.—*War budget in peace.*

	Population.	War budget.	Year of budget.	Amount per capita.
France	38, 517, 906	\$123, 517, 681	1898	\$3. 20
Germany	52, 270, 901	141, 175, 350	1898	2. 70
Austria-Hungary	41, 827, 500	86, 083, 024	1897	2. 05
Russia	128, 902, 173	148, 640, 191	1898	1. 15
Turkey	33, 569, 787	19, 921, 755	1897	1. 59
Italy	29, 899, 785	45, 659, 609	1898	1. 52
Great Britain	37, 888, 439	88, 152, 750	1897	2. 32
United States	75, 000, 000	51, 093, 927	1896	. 68

Taking the armies of Europe at a period in 1899 when all European nations were at peace, and it will be seen that France, with 540,000 men, had 14 soldiers to each 1,000 of people and 2.6 soldiers to each square mile; Germany, 590,000 soldiers, being 14.3 to each 1,000 and 3.7 to each square mile; Russia, 896,000, being 6.9 to every 1,000 and, on account of her enormous area (including Siberia), 9.6 square miles to each soldier; Great Britain, 258,000, being 6.8 to the thousand and 2.1 to each square mile.

Now, let us compare the United States under existing conditions, all of the countries named being on a peace basis and the Republic at war. Our population in 1890 was 62,000,000. I estimate it now at 75,000,000, a conservative estimate. The Regular Army is, under existing law, 65,000, which is eighty-six one-hundredths of a soldier to each 1,000 of people. Adding the volunteer force now in the field, and we have 1.33 soldiers to each 1,000 as compared with 9.7, which is the average of all European nations, and 13.2, which is the proportion in Great Britain at present. And yet this absurdly small fraction of an armed man is declared by the cowardly cavillers and deceiving demagogues to be a threat at the liberty of the people. In France there are 2.6 and in Germany 2.7 soldiers to each square mile of territory, while in the United States there is one regular to each 55 square miles of American soil, and when the volunteers are added, one man to each 36 square miles. Truly this solitary would have an active time of it lording it over such a broad domain. He would be ever on duty, and to accomplish anything his reveille would have to continue until after bed taps, and taps never be sounded.

Not the nation that saw the millions of armed men, whose love of country and devotion to duty saved the life of the Republic in the dreadful struggle of thirty-five years ago, disappear as the morning mists that hang around Crow's Nest dissipate under the warming rays of the rising sun, to assume again the garb of the civilian and take up the duties of commercial and business life, need have no fear of evil to come from her citizen soldiery.

Gentlemen of the class of 1900:

She calls you to the duties for the performance of which you have been trained. The working tools of your craft have been given you. They are not only the theory of war but respect for authority; subjection to the civil power; regard for the rights of others, especially your inferiors in rank; prompt obedience to superiors, remembering ever that he who would command must first learn to serve; cheerful promptness in that obedience; punctuality, that politeness of kings; sobriety; economy; studious habits, and with all these requisites the remaining great essential—effacement of self, if need be, in love of country and devotion to her glorious flag.

Gird on your swords! May the bright blades, now so spotless, never be stained with dishonor; for never were swords unsheathed in a service so exalted and for a nation so great.

“God uncovered the land that he hid of old time in the West as the sculptor uncovers the statute when he has wrought his best.”

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EXAMINATION, DISCIPLINE, AND INSTRUCTION.

WEST POINT, N. Y., *June 9, 1900.*

SIR: The committee on examination, discipline, and instruction have given much attention to the subjects submitted to them for consideration, and respectfully present the following as the result of their investigations:

We have had no opportunity of visiting the class rooms during the regular sessions, as the examinations were in progress when we reached West Point, but we have witnessed the examinations in the different branches and have made inquiries concerning the regular work of the institution. We find that the methods of instruction are very thorough and call for no modification. We think special mention should be made of the changes in tactical instruction, by which each cadet is given an opportunity to familiarize himself with the duties of officers by actual experience in command and to acquire an intimate knowledge of the practical side of camp life, such as the pitching and striking of tents. We desire also to express our great satisfaction over the results achieved in athletics under the masterly direction of the instructor, Mr. Koehler.

COURSE OF STUDY.

It is generally conceded that changes in the course of study are desirable. Too much time is devoted to elementary subjects, which can and should be completed by the students in the high schools of the country before they enter the Academy. There is no good reason why this institution should duplicate the work being done in all parts of the Republic by our free-school systems. The existing arrangement entails waste of energy and money. Obviously, however, the course of study can not be raised and extended unless the requirements for admission are increased. We shall therefore address ourselves especially to this point. But, in passing, we would point out the fact that, with higher and broader admission requirements, changes in the curriculum could

be made which would meet the objections that the training received here is too narrow and that the cadets work under too great pressure. If the changes were made, more time might be devoted to subjects already pursued, such as the modern languages, more especially Spanish, and other subjects of prime importance to officers might be introduced.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS.

We are of the opinion that the progress of the Academy is dependent on the raising of the admission requirements. It is truly remarkable that instruction in the Academy should be conditioned by regulations framed when our public-school system was in its infancy and when educational facilities in all parts of the country were crude and restricted. By the act of 1812 Congress prescribed that candidates for admission should be well versed in reading, writing, and arithmetic. In 1867 it was provided that candidates should further show a knowledge of the elements of English grammar, of descriptive geography, particularly that of the United States, and of the history of the United States. There has been no further legislation dealing with this subject.

While the higher institutions of learning generally have advanced their admission requirements as the public-school system has developed, the Military Academy has stood still, so that at present it requires of candidates for admission in the way of subject-matter no more than do many high schools in all parts of the country. But pupils enter the high schools under 15 years of age on the average, while they can not enter the Academy under 17, and may enter it as late as their twenty-second year. We think there can be no doubt of the fact that ambitious and deserving boys in every part of the United States have reasonable access to schools which prepare pupils to present themselves for much higher and broader admission tests than are required by law for this Academy. The large number of colleges in the different States which have higher standards of admission and large numbers of students support this proposition.

The statistics of the Bureau of Education show that the course of studies in the secondary schools of the United States (the public and private high schools and academies), the average age of admission to which, according to Dr. Harris, is a little less than 15 years, is substantially as follows: Latin, Greek, French, German, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, astronomy, physics, chemistry, physical geography, geology, physiology, psychology, rhetoric, English literature, history, and civics.

It will be observed that none of the subjects included in the examination for admission to the Military Academy are taught in the secondary schools. These subjects are completed in the grammar schools.

In 1898 the number of secondary pupils reported to the Bureau of Education was 626,115. Of these over 55 per cent were pursuing the study of algebra. In addition to the above number there are in all the elementary schools of the different States many students pursuing secondary studies where high schools separately organized do not exist. In addition there are still others who take equivalent course in commercial and business schools. It is safe to say that in all there are over 700,000 secondary students in the schools of the United States. The percentage of secondary students in the United States in propor-

tion to the population of the country has increased over three and a half times since 1876. It is clear that there is a sufficiently large number of students with the requisite training from which the cadet body at the Academy might be drawn.

Owing to the inadequate preparation with which candidates may enter the Academy and to the work that must be exacted of them during the course in order to prepare them for their duties as officers, many failures result, the records showing that about one-half of those who enter fail to graduate. The failures in the course are not due to the absolute severity of the demands. Boys of fair intelligence with a good equipment in the way of mental endowment and training and of application and industry do not now and never have had trouble in successfully completing the four years' course.

It is also true that about one-third of those appointed fail to pass the entrance examinations, elementary as these are in range. This is adduced by many as evidence of an unreasonably high standard of admission. We think this is an unwarranted inference. A more correct inference would be that a large number of boys who have not availed themselves of a thorough course in high schools present themselves as candidates. Undoubtedly the test applied in at least one of the subjects demands thorough preparation; but anyone upon reflection will realize that some barrier must be presented as a safeguard to the institution and as a matter of justice to the candidates themselves.

It is firmly believed that a judicious change in the requirements, such as would adjust them to present conditions, would in reality make entrance to the Academy easier, would furnish a much better prepared body of cadets, and, consequently, would materially decrease the number of failures in course. Candidates are drawn almost entirely from the public schools, and it is particularly important to bear in mind that it is upon this fact that we base our contention which, to repeat, is that the modification of the Academy's requirements would not increase the severity of the entrance examination, but would rather lessen it, making it possible to apply tests more nearly in accord with the applicants' preparation.

We do not advocate any definite scheme of admission requirements. It will be comparatively easy to work out a satisfactory plan. What we do advocate is that an arrangement similar to that which exists at the Naval Academy should be put in force, namely, an arrangement by which the Secretary of War should have control over the conditions of admission. If this plan were adopted the admission requirements could be kept constantly in harmony with the standard of preparation prevailing in the high schools of the country, and the best adjustment could at all times be made between the requirements for admission and the course of study pursued at the Academy.

We propose, therefore, that appointees to the Military Academy shall be examined under regulations to be framed by the Secretary of War before they shall be admitted to the Academy, and shall be required to be well versed in such subjects as he may from time to time prescribe.

DISCIPLINE.

During the current year a policy combining strict discipline with largely increased privileges has been followed with beneficial results. In precision of movement and general excellence in all drills and mili-

tary exercises in which instruction is given, the discipline of the battalion of cadets has been eminently satisfactory. In the higher requirements of discipline, the usual satisfactory response of cadets has been wanting in the single matter of treatment accorded new cadets by older cadets.

In the endeavor made to stop the practice of hazing in the summer of 1899, a spirit of resistance not creditable to proper discipline was shown among older cadets. The spirit first manifested itself in two serious acts of insubordination committed by members of the first class. Steps were immediately taken to suppress the trouble, and while they did not completely stop it, they did substantially control it. With wider powers conferred by the War Department, assisted by the growing opposition of the cadets themselves to the practice, the authorities of the Academy, it is believed, will be able to put an absolute end to any treatment of the new cadets which would humiliate them or endanger their physical well being.

One of the main difficulties heretofore encountered in efforts to detect the few cadets who have indulged in hazing arose from an interpretation that had grown up among the cadets of an Academy regulation relating to discipline. This regulation excused a cadet from answering a question which incriminated himself. The cadet assumed that he was the judge as to whether the answer was incriminating or not. There was nothing in the regulations of the Academy to warrant this assumption. The result, however, was a refusal on the part of the cadets to disclose material facts and the blocking of investigations. This regulation has since been changed by the War Department, so as to give the Superintendent of the Academy the final decision as to whether or not answers of the cadets are incriminating.

The War Department at the same time amended the Academy regulations by giving the Superintendent authority to order any cadet implicated in hazing home, to await there the decision of the Department. We believe that there is not likely to be any further trouble in this matter, and that if it should break out the authorities are in position to suppress it.

The committee beg leave, in conclusion, to acknowledge their indebtedness to Col. A. L. Mills, superintendent of the Academy; to Lieut. Col. Otto L. Hein, commandant of cadets, and to Prof. Peter S. Michie for the great assistance rendered by them.

Respectfully submitted.

A. C. KAUFMAN.
DAVID F. HOUSTON.
A. B. CAPRON.

HON. CHARLES F. MANDERSON,
Chairman Board of Visitors.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARMAMENT AND EQUIPMENT.

WEST POINT, N. Y., *June 9, 1900.*

The committee renews and emphasizes the recommendations made by previous boards of visitors in regard to the necessity of making immediate provision for the construction of a new type battery for the practical instruction of cadets. On this subject the Superintendent was especially emphatic; and so far as we can ascertain there was

entire unanimity of opinion among the officers of the Academy as to its necessity and importance. In the opinion of the Superintendent the battery should consist of—

A type battery.—One 8-inch gun on barbette mount, one 8-inch gun on disappearing mount, one 12-inch mortar, magazine complete, with electric light, ammunition lifts, storage battery, etc., reloading room for battery, station for observation of fire for battery commander.

Lewis depression range finder, type "A," with replotting device, completely equipped.

As the material required for this proposed battery is now in possession of the Ordnance Department, the cost of construction will be insignificant; and as guns and mortars of the caliber and kind asked for enter largely into the defense of our seacoast cities, it would seem that the mere request for the type battery for purposes of instruction would be complied with at once.

We also urgently recommend the purchase of a battery of 4 guns of the Maxim-Nordenfeldt 75 millimeters quick-firing mountain guns with nonrecoil carriage, complete, including forge and pack outfit. These guns have been used with great success in the Philippines, and the cadets should be thoroughly informed in regard to them.

We desire to bear testimony to the excellent condition of the armament and equipment belonging to the Academy, and express our thanks to the officers in charge for cheerfully affording all information in regard to it.

ANSON G. MCCOOK.

DUDLEY EVANS.

C. H. GROSVENOR.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FISCAL AFFAIRS, SUPPLIES, AND EXPENDITURES.

WEST POINT, N. Y., *June 9, 1900.*

SIR: The committee on fiscal affairs, supplies, and expenditures respectfully submit the following report:

The United States Military Academy depends for its support upon Congressional appropriations. The money thus secured—excepting the cadets' and officers' pay—is placed at the disposal of the disbursing officer of the post. This position is now filled by First Lieut. Malvern-Hill Barnum, of the Tenth United States Cavalry. During the past eleven months of the present fiscal year there was expended under his supervision, mostly on buildings and grounds, the sum of \$182,565.04.

The officer in charge of the finances, supplies, and expenditures for account of the cadets is Maj. Charles B. Hall, Second United States Infantry. He is treasurer of the Military Academy, quartermaster, and commissary of cadets. As treasurer he receives all deposits of the cadets, and becomes accountable for all moneys allowed upon their pay rolls, and disburses the same. As quartermaster and commissary he supplies all the clothing, including uniforms, for the corps, and provides all the food supplies consumed at the mess hall in boarding the cadets, and, in addition, has entire control and management of the cadet laundry. He keeps a debit and credit account with each cadet, and his financial standing may be determined any time at a glance.

We duly inspected the mess hall, kitchen, and food supplies, where

everything bore evidence of the fact that it was a cleanly and orderly establishment. The food is of most excellent quality, sufficiently varied and abundant, we think, to satisfy the wants and tastes of all, and fairly well served; all of which was verified by an examination of the bills of fare for days past and by dining with the cadets without previous notice or extra preparation.

There have been recently added a cold-storage room and an ice-making plant. The former is of sufficient capacity and so well arranged that there is always complete refrigeration of all food supplies placed therein. The operation of the ice-making plant effects a very considerable saving in the cost of ice, hitherto purchased as occasion required. The expense of running this machine is but nominal on account of the steam being taken from the central heating plant of the post and by utilizing the services of one of the employees in operating the same. In view of recent legislation, doubtless some modification and enlargement of the mess hall will be undertaken sooner or later.

Upon an examination of the laundry the committee found it in excellent condition, supplied with modern machinery and appliances, so that the best results can be obtained at the least cost. There have been added the past year two new separators, which facilitate the drying of clothes. The building needs repairs and renovating, which necessity, we are informed, was anticipated when the last estimates were made.

An inspection of the stock of supplies in the cadet quartermaster's store satisfied us that the same was in good order and condition and conveniently arranged, indicating close and careful attention. The value of the stock in trade averages about \$20,000 and the sales per year will average about \$80,000, all of which is to some extent dependent upon the number of cadets in attendance at the Academy. Insurance to the amount of \$15,000 is carried upon the goods on hand, and we will also add that the sum of \$5,000 insurance covers the supplies and plant in the mess hall and a policy for a like amount is now in force upon the laundry machinery and fixtures; also a casualty policy of \$5,000 on the boiler.

It may be of interest to state that for a long series of years previous to the act of Congress of 1876 a considerable amount of surplus had accumulated because of a small profit made on articles sold to the cadets, together with the sums realized from the sale of timber cut upon the reservation. Out of this surplus the present building now occupied by the treasurer and cadet quartermaster's store was erected, with the exception of the wing on the north side, which was built and paid for by Congressional appropriation. In addition to this, there were erected four dwellings (three frame and one brick) by reason of this surplus.

According to the act of 1876 all profits accruing from the sale of supplies were forbidden from that time forward. The remainder of the surplus furnished a sufficient stock of goods to meet the current demands, reenforced by deposits from the incoming cadets; and therefore what is known as the working capital was fairly well maintained. The equipment fund, which is the largest cash account, on the 1st day of May of the present year, when the general balance was made, amounted to \$33,124. This is derived from deductions of \$4 per month from the pay of each cadet and is not subject to draft until his leaving the Academy at the end of the course, unless sooner discharged; so that for years a large floating balance was carried by the treasurer,

not always wholly needed in current business, and as a matter of economy the sum of \$20,000 was invested in Government securities. This sum, we understand, was at one time fixed at \$30,000, but it so diminished the working capital as to become embarrassing, and afterwards it was reduced to the figure stated above. The interest accruing from this investment, say \$600 per annum, is placed to the credit of the mess-hall fund.

The books and accounts of the treasurer are kept in a neat and methodical manner, easily understood, and can be examined without unnecessary delay. His accounts are settled every two months and inspected by an officer detailed by the Superintendent, to whom he reports the result.

In order to furnish some information in response to numerous inquiries as to the expenses of a cadet upon entrance to the Academy, we mention the following:

In the first place he is required to have a complete outfit furnished from the cadet quartermaster's store, which costs \$160.10. After he enters upon his duties his monthly expenses, besides board, clothing, and sundries, consist of a number of items called fixed charges, such as gaslight, policing barracks, etc. There are also other expenses, which may be regarded as optional. We append a tabulated statement showing the average expenses of a cadet in the first, second, and third classes per month in 1894 as compared with the year 1899. The result does not establish an absolutely sure guide in all particulars, for the reason that classes vary in number, and sometimes one class is less economical than another. There are no articles supplied free except his bedstead and table, which are furnished by the quartermaster of the post.

There has been more or less discussion in respect to the \$100 deposit required of cadets admitted to the Academy, because of difficulty in enforcing such a requirement. We are informed that instances have occurred where cadets who were admittedly able to make a deposit have failed to comply, assigning as a reason that while they knew it was one of the requirements they had learned that it was not insisted upon. There are others who make deposits all the way from 50 cents upward; but the failure to fully comply with the regulation works an injustice to those who do make the deposit. If the deposit is not made the cadet is almost constantly in debt and suffers by comparison. It is claimed, on the other hand, that a strict enforcement of this regulation might cause embarrassment to cadets who could not well afford to make the deposit, but we are inclined to believe that should it be given out that there is no exception to the rule much of the trouble will cease. When the cadet enters without making the deposit and depends upon his pay to reimburse the quartermaster for advances, he must continue hopelessly insolvent for at least the first two years of his course at the Academy. We reach the conclusion, therefore, that it is to the best interests of all concerned that there should be a universal compliance with the regulation.

We heartily indorse the recommendations previously made for an increase in the pay of the cadet. It is now \$540 per year. This sum, even in times past, when the cost of living was less than now, proved to be barely sufficient, with careful economy, to meet all demands. We think that the student at the Military Academy should be placed upon the same footing in regard to pay as the naval cadet, who receives \$500 per annum, plus one daily ration commuted at 30 cents, making a total of \$609.50 per year, which gives the latter the advantage of \$69.50—quite an item of income (\$278) in the course of four years.

In closing, the committee wish to express their appreciation of the courtesy of Maj. Charles B. Hall in facilitating the examination of the books and stock and the plant under his charge, and the thanks of the committee are also extended to Lieutenant Barnum for his kindness in furnishing information in relation to expenditures for account of the Academy.

Very respectfully,

DUDLEY EVANS, *Chairman.*
DAVID F. HOUSTON.
W. A. HARRIS.

HON. CHARLES F. MANDERSON,
President Board of Visitors.

Average expenses of a cadet per month.

	1894.			1899.		
	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.
Cadet mess.....	\$14.21	\$11.64	\$13.85	\$15.58+	\$11.79-	\$15.88+
Cadet store.....	18.84	21.62	13.28	15.37	17.87+	15.66+
Cadet laundry.....	2.32	1.92	2.68	3.18	2.15-	3.30
Barber.....	.18	.15+	.17+	.15-	.11	.15-
Confectioner.....	.08-	.065	.017	.03	.008	.20
Police barracks.....	1.51+	1.21+	1.49+	1.60	1.23	1.69
Dialectic society.....	.27	.22	.29	.09	1.04+	.18
Gas.....	.33-	.29-	.33+	.34-	.25	.34+
Dentist.....	.48	.22+	.34-	.45	.22+	.25+
Express.....	.0087	.008	.001	.0123	.008	.12-
Hospital.....	.66	.63	.67+	.99-	1.02	1.01
Hops.....	.68	.29	.50	1.00-	.40+	1.09
Photographer.....	.046	.024	.008	.....	.....	.086
Young Men's Christian Association.....	.13	.08+	.07-	.09-	.09+	.10
Athletic association.....	.56	.25+	.25	.33+	.45	.46-
Cash.....	.82+	.47	.05-	3.02+	.14	.63
Dancing.....	.03+	.02+	.27	.0025	.....	.24+
Periodicals.....	.007	.....	.0065	.0052	.058	.13-
Total average.....	35.65	39.10	34.27	42.24	36.82	41.47

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BUILDINGS, GROUNDS, AND HYGIENE.

WEST POINT, N. Y., *June 9, 1900.*

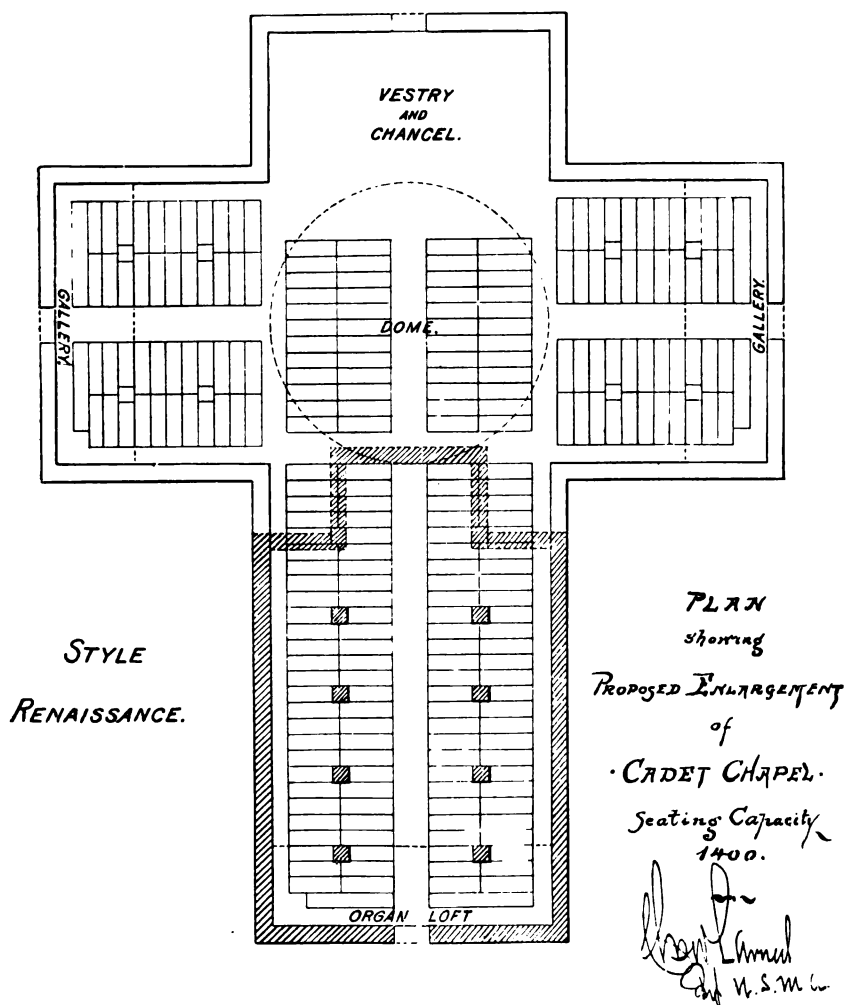
In view of the recent action of Congress increasing the number of cadets by 100, additions and enlargements of buildings are regarded as absolutely imperative for the efficiency and discipline of the Academy and the well-being of the cadets.

We therefore recommend—

First. The extension of cadet barracks—481 cadets require 241 rooms—giving two to each room. The rooms, being 14 by 10 by 20 feet, do not give the cubic air space required by law for three persons, and yet during the last year, on account of limited accommodations, many rooms have been occupied by three men. The health and morale of the men make additional accommodations in cadet barracks an immediate necessity. As the barracks are at present arranged, they contain but 160 rooms—10 divisions of 16 rooms each—and can therefore accommodate but 320 cadets.

The present arrangements for the sinks, baths, and closets should be changed, placing them in the unoccupied basements; and the wooden floors of present barracks should, in the interest of economy, be replaced with tiling.

Second. The enlargement of the cadet chapel by its extension to



the rear, the addition being in the form of a Greek cross. The chapel is too small for present needs, six cadets being crowded into a pew. The enlargement should be of sufficient dimensions to enable the chapel to hold an audience of from 1,200 to 1,500.

Third. Increased capacity of the kitchen plant of the cadet mess hall to meet the future demands for service.

Fourth. A new riding hall is required, 300 by 100 feet in dimensions; the old riding hall to be used for the additional stable room required.

Fifth. The addition to the cadet hospital of a south wing corresponding to the present north wing, as proposed by the original plans. The anxious experience of the Academy last year with diphtheria and scarlet fever would seem also to make necessary an isolation ward for contagious diseases.

Sixth. The enlargement of the gymnasium. The present quarters accommodate only 65 men at drill. An addition of 36 feet at the rear of the building will be sufficient. By the enlargement, basement store-rooms can be furnished for the cadet store, which is now much crowded.

Seventh. Enlargement of the engineer company's barracks. These barracks were originally built to accommodate 50 men, while 107 men are now crowded into the building, which should be enlarged to take care of 150 men, the authorized (lawful) strength of the engineer company. It is desirable from every point of view that the engineer company should be kept at its maximum strength because of the many demands upon it in connection with cadet instruction.

Eighth. Additional quarters for the army service establishment.

Ninth. Additional quarters needed for 8 new officers, who will be required for the instruction of the increased number of cadets.

Tenth. Enlargement of the grounds for parade and summer camp, by removing embankment at north of present camp, great care being taken to preserve intact all the historical ruins of old Fort Clinton.

Eleventh. The removal of sinks and boiler house from area of cadets' barracks will necessitate a new heating plant. It would be economy to build this in connection with an electric-light plant, which is badly needed.

Twelfth. Your committee also call attention to the repeated recommendations regarding the enlargement and improvement of the hotel, with more conveniences. Its present accommodations for guests are wholly inadequate.

Accompanying this report, we give an estimate of the cost of the improvements and changes recommended.

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY MELLVILLE CURTIS.
WILLIAM CONANT CHURCH.
JAMES L. SLAYDEN.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE FUTURE OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

WEST POINT, N. Y., *June 9, 1900.*

SIR: Your committee, to whom was referred the question of the future of the Military Academy, beg leave to report that since their selection for this duty the Congress of the United States has itself, in one important particular, solved the problem. Congress having

provided for an increase of 100 in the number of cadets, it is necessary that preparations to receive them be undertaken without delay. Your committee believe that in the alteration of existing buildings and in the erection of others that will be necessary to care for the larger number of cadets and the additional officers and employees of the Academy who must be also provided for, due regard should be had for the symmetry of design, economy, and absolute suitableness of the buildings. To this end it is suggested that the future good of the Academy might be served best by the creation of a permanent board, with a continuing membership, to which may be referred all matters having to do with the general direction of the Academy, as, for instance, the location of new buildings, modification of old ones, courses of study, etc.

Of course, it is not intended to recommend that this board should in any manner interfere with the Superintendent in the performance of his executive duties, but, as superintendents come and go, while it is hoped that the Academy is to endure forever, it would appear the part of wisdom to have some continuing body to which may be referred all questions touching the general work and policy of the Military Academy. Such a board might be composed of the Superintendent, as president, the commandant of cadets, and the professors of the Academy. As this board would hardly be more than an advisory council, Congress having the final word in all matters involving expense, and the Secretary of War having general power of approving recommendations, it is not thought that such a proposition will meet with any serious objection from Congress.

It is not deemed advisable, in view of the recent provision for 100 additional cadets, which may be fairly assumed to reflect public sentiment at this time, to suggest any further increase.

The friends of the Military Academy feel some apprehension as to the future water supply, and it has been suggested that a sheet of water known as Longs Pond, and about 300 acres of land which make the watershed of the pond, adjoining the reservation, be purchased and held as a guaranty against future requirements.

The Superintendent of the Academy believes that this supply would be adequate for any future contingency. He is of the opinion that the pond and land could be bought and connections with the water main made for about \$90,000.

As an alternative proposition, it is suggested that an ample supply of perfectly pure water might be secured by boring for an artesian well and thus save a large sum of money. In many places in the West, where a satisfactory underground supply is apparently less apt to be found, the water question has been solved in this way.

It is thought not unlikely that an expenditure of a few thousand dollars in this way might forever settle the question of the water supply for West Point.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES L. SLAYDEN.
ANSON G. MCCOOK.
THOS. H. CARTER.

Hon. CHARLES F. MANDERSON,
President Board of Visitors, West Point, N. Y.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N. Y., September 15, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the Military Academy for the year ending September 1, 1900:

I have performed the duties of superintendent throughout the year, having been absent only for short periods of time in Washington in connection with affairs pertaining to the Academy.

PERSONNEL.

The number of officers and instructors for duty at West Point September 1, 1900, was 7 professors, 1 associate professor, 62 commissioned officers, 1 chaplain, 1 acting assistant surgeon, 1 sword master, 1 teacher of music; a total of 74. The total for duty September 1, 1899, was 62. At this time last year several of the officers detailed for duty had not joined, so that these figures do not give an accurate report as to the relative number of officers on duty now and the number a year ago. The net increase in the number of officers at the Academy is 9, the additional officers having been detailed as instructors in mathematics and in modern languages to meet the demands of the increased size of both the third and fourth classes.

THE CORPS OF CADETS.

The act of June 6, 1900, made a material increase in the number of cadets authorized for the Academy, the maximum number now being 481, while a year ago it was 381.

The academic year opens with 429 cadets on the rolls of the Academy, the largest number ever belonging to it at one time. They are divided between the four classes as follows: First class, 74; second class, 68; third class, 115; fourth class, 172. Of this number 3 are foreigners, one each from Costa Rica, Venezuela, and Ecuador, who are receiving instruction at their own expense under special authority of Congress. September 1, 1899, there were 357 cadets, which number also included 3 foreigners.

The following changes occurred during the year in the strength of the corps of cadets:

Discharged for deficiency in studies, 30; for deficiency in discipline, 1; for physical disability, 1; dismissed, 2; resigned, 7; graduated June 13, 1900, 54.

For the first time since the opening of the Spanish-American war the graduation of the first class this year took place at the regular time in June with the usual exercises before the Board of Visitors. The class of 1898 was graduated April 26, 1898, and that of 1899 on February 15, 1899.

Three examinations for the admission of candidates were held during the year. In March, at eleven army posts, including West Point; in June and on July 25 at West Point. The examination on July 25 was a special one, and was held mainly for the examination of candidates appointed under the law passed by Congress June 6, 1900.

Before the different boards 314 candidates appeared. Twenty-seven were for physical examination only, and 6 were found physically disqualified before entering upon the mental examination. This left 281 candidates to undergo the mental examinations, of whom 176 were found qualified. Of this 176, however, 7 were physically disqualified. One hundred and five failed to pass the mental examinations, of whom 9 were also physically disqualified. Of the 176 who passed, there were 36 alternates for whom no vacancies existed, their principals having also passed. This left 140 to be admitted, making, with the 27 who were examined physically only, a total number admitted of 167.

HEALTH.

The health of cadets has been good throughout the year. There have been no serious accidents, and no epidemics of any sort have occurred. Due to the inferior lighting plant of the Academy, a good many cadets have had trouble with their eyes. It is hoped, however, that this condition will be improved when the new gas burners, authorized in the last appropriation bill, are installed. The fact of the trouble accentuates the necessity for a new and modern lighting plant for the Military Academy.

During the year a complete operating room has been fitted up at the cadet hospital, under the supervision of the surgeon. This is an improvement which has been very much needed, and its great value has already been demonstrated by a number of serious operations successfully performed there. A brick addition has also been added to the wards of the cadet hospital, which now have ample toilet facilities, and quarters for the hospital steward have been erected in rear of the hospital. With the increased number of cadets now at the Academy, the construction of the south wing of the hospital, according to the original plan of the building, is now imperative, and will be included in the estimates for the coming year.

Attention is invited to the appended report of the surgeon, marked "A."

ACADEMIC INSTRUCTION.

The academic instruction of cadets has been maintained throughout the year at its usual high standard of thoroughness, and the results obtained show not only the excellence of the methods employed, but also the earnest thought and labor the heads of departments and their several assistants gave to their duties during the year. In the line of improvement several text-books have been replaced by later editions of the same work and by more authoritative treatises. In the department of mathematics D. A. Murray's *Integral Calculus*, C. Smith's

Treatise on Algebra, and J. B. Johnston's Theory and Practice of Surveying have replaced, respectively, Church's Integral Calculus, Davies' Bourdon, and Davies' Surveying; and Peck's Determinants has been discontinued. In the department of chemistry the second edition of Tillman's Descriptive General Chemistry has been substituted for the first edition, and similarly in the department of law the latest revised edition of Davis's Elements of International Law has taken the place of the older edition of the same work. In the department of tactics Dyer's Handbook of Light Artillery has been introduced as a book of reference, and a new manual of the Service of Security and Information has been added as a text-book for the fourth class. An important change in the order of instruction in mathematics goes into effect in the fourth class with the commencement of the present academic term. In the past the study of algebra was finished before geometry was taken up; now these two studies are pursued on alternate days—a change, it is believed, which permits a cadet finding greater difficulty with one than with the other subject to give more time to the most difficult. It is a change also which will enable a more nearly correct judgment to be made of the cadet at the examinations following the completion of these studies. A similar alternation will be pursued in the recitations of the third class in conic sections and descriptive geometry.

The wisdom of the change made last year in placing in the fourth-class course the study of the elementary parts of infantry and artillery drill regulations and the service of security and information was fully demonstrated by the greatly increased intelligence and aptitude shown by the members of the class in their practical duties in third-class camp.

Considering the importance to an officer of a thorough knowledge of the drill regulations of the three arms of the service, I do not think sufficient time is allowed at the Academy for their study by cadets. Under the present allotment of time but ten to eleven lessons are given to each. The light artillery and infantry drill regulations are assigned to the second-class course and the cavalry to the first class. As these regulations embrace not only the drill, but the tactics of each arm, they should be thoroughly learned by cadets, and completed during the third year at the Academy in order that the practical application may be made in the fourth and last year. It is desirable that more time be given in the last year to the subject of military administration than is now possible with the present restricted course of lectures on that subject. The young graduate should have more knowledge than has been the rule in the past of many of the duties and responsibilities which fall to him, almost immediately, on joining his regiment.

Of the cadets found deficient in studies during the year, 30 were discharged from the Academy, and 8 were recommended to be turned back, and have been allowed to again go over the course they failed to master. Of the cadets discharged, 7 have been named for reappointment by their Congressmen, and, on the recommendation of the academic board, have returned to the Academy—2 in the third and 5 in the fourth class.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

The failure in the closing hours of the last session of Congress of the provision in the Military Academy bill repealing the present fixed mental requirements for admission to the Academy and placing these requirements in the control of the Secretary of War, was a keen dis-

appointment to all friends of the Academy who have given the subject close thought or recognized its importance. For many years the character of the educational qualifications required of candidates has been a handicap to the academic instruction the institution has done and has been capable of doing. The fact would seem a sufficient commentary on the present standard of admission that a student in good standing and no matter how far advanced in any of the universities of the country when appointed to the Military Academy and before he can enter has to go back and take up work he has already satisfactorily completed several years before appointment. If such a student receives an appointment suddenly, without sufficient time to prepare, the chances are he will fail to qualify, as no account of the college work done can, under the law, be given him. The matter is again called to the attention of the War Department with the earnest recommendation that Congress be further urged to place the requirements for admission under the control of the Secretary of War, so that they may be kept by him to accord with the standard of preparation given in the country's school systems. By statute, in 1812, Congress prescribed that candidates to be admitted to the Academy must be "well versed in reading, writing, and arithmetic." These requisites remained unchanged until 1866, when the additional requirement was added that candidates were "to have a knowledge of the elements of English grammar, of descriptive geography, particularly that of the United States, and of the history of the United States." These are the requirements to-day, the only change in eighty-seven years being the addition of an elementary knowledge of English grammar, United States history, and geography, and this, notwithstanding the fact that the school facilities of the entire country are vastly superior to what they then were, and that the system of instruction in schools has also greatly changed.

Comparing the Military Academy's admission requirements with the work of the public schools of the whole country, it is found on the statement of the United States Commissioner of Education that these subjects are covered and finished in the elementary public schools at an average age of not more than 14½ years. Furthermore, that the entrance examination to our public high schools demands substantially the same requirements as does the Military Academy, while the average age of admission to these schools is under 15 years. The minimum age of admission to the Military Academy is 17 and the maximum 22 years. Consequently, though the age of admission to the Academy is from two to seven years greater than the average at which boys enter the public high schools, the requirements for admission are the same in both cases. This fact is a heavy drag for the Academy in the work it does, and it shuts off work it should and could do if the subjects covered on admission were changed to accord with public-school standards. The present requirements amount to an invitation to many young men to make effort to enter the Academy who have failed to profit by the advantages given in the public schools open to them.

In consequence, and due to the little required before entering and the necessarily severer requirements after entering, many failures result. The record of years shows these on entering to amount to almost one-third of the number appointed, while about one-half of the number who enter fail to graduate. The failures in the course are not due to the severity of its demands. Young men of fair intelli-

gence who have application and industry and the mental development the public schools give to boys of their age have never had any trouble in graduating at the Military Academy. It is also a safe assertion that the large majority of failures to enter are among candidates who would not have sought appointments had the requirements been more nearly in accord with the work they should have done at their age in the public schools. The statistics of the Bureau of Education show that the course of studies available to the students of the secondary schools of the United States—the public and private high schools and academies—the average age of admission to which is, according to the Commissioner of Education, a little less than 15 years, are as follows: Latin, Greek, French, German, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, astronomy, physics, chemistry, physical geography, geology, physiology, psychology, rhetoric, English literature, history (other than United States), civics.

It will be observed that none of the subjects included in the examinations for admission to West Point are taught in the secondary schools; these subjects are finished in the elementary schools.

The above data show the urgent necessity existing for changing the Academy's admission requirements to include some of the more fundamental subjects taught in the public schools to pupils of our minimum admission age.

Place in contrast the Academy's requirements for admission and the very serious ones the cadet must satisfy before he is declared fit to be an officer and the necessity for the change is further apparent. The former is fixed, but the latter has necessarily grown and it must grow. It is like pulling one end of a string, the other end of which is fixed.

During the past twenty-five years the art and science of war has advanced in a remarkable degree, and the means and details for applying and carrying out the established principles of war have become greatly extended and complicated. In consequence, the course of instruction at the Academy has increased. For years the institution has been between two fires: Complaints from cadets and those personally interested in them that the studies are too long and too difficult; on the other hand, reasonable demands from proper authorities that certain important studies should be taught or more fully developed, and that practical instruction should be increased. It is not held a graduate must be thoroughly versed in all that pertains to his profession—a lifetime is too short for that—but an exact knowledge of the fundamental principles of the essential subjects constituting the foundation of military science, together with a certain amount of practical instruction, is absolutely essential for high efficiency, and this the Academy should seek to give.

The effort to get as good material as possible, under the law, has developed a rather severe examination in arithmetic, all the other requisites being very moderate. Owing to the adjustment of study in the public schools, the relation between the knowledge of arithmetic and other subjects is very different from what is required at the Academy; it is the tendency among the leaders of elementary education, school superintendents, and writers on common school methods to believe that more time is lost than gained by completing the full course of arithmetic before commencing algebra and geometry.

It would be in every way advantageous to have the relation between these particular subjects made the same as exists generally in the pub-

lic schools, and to associate in our examinations the subjects which are pursued simultaneously in the public schools. By taking advantage of the preparation set by the public schools, it would insure a higher general average of preparation and correspondingly increase the professional attainments of the graduates. There is no desire that the entrance examination should be made more difficult, but only that it should require what the public schools of the country supply. This being done it is firmly believed by those who have given the matter most serious thought that judicious changes in present requirements would make the entrance examinations easier, not harder, for the pupils of the public schools, who are of the proper age for admission, and yet give better prepared material than we receive now.

The public and private school opportunities of the country, as a whole, are now so favorable that it is thought that only good can result by keeping our requisites in accord with their work, the work accomplished by them at our minimum age of admission. Our candidates are drawn almost entirely from the public schools, and it is particularly important to bear in mind that it is upon this fact that the conviction is based that the modifications which would result in the Academy's requirements, under the change of law proposed, would not increase the difficulty of the entrance examinations to the pupils of the public schools, but would merely apply tests more nearly in accord with their preparation, and that more of those appointed would enter than is now the case.

By placing the requirements for admission under the control of the Secretary of War he could maintain these requisites in harmony with the standards of preparation which the public schools of the country establish for boys of the minimum age of admission. It would also bring these requisites in the same category as the subsequent system of studies and instruction, viz., under the direction of the War Department, thereby giving greater flexibility and more readily permitting the modifications which time makes necessary. It would also permit the best adjustment at all times between the requisites for admission and the studies pursued immediately after admission, and permit those charged with the examinations to substitute optional subjects for examination when thought advantageous, such optional studies to have a weight in counterbalancing deficiency in required subjects. This last would be a great gain and a matter of justice to many candidates. In addition it will enable the Academy, by doing away with some matter now studied, to gain additional time for important subjects for which there is not now sufficient time and which the conditions of our service make essential.

The Government does so much for a cadet after his admission it can reasonably, and in justice to itself, require him to come up to public-school standards before admitting him to the Academy.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION.

On account of the considerable increase in the numerical strength of the corps of cadets it has been necessary to change the battalion organization from one of four companies to one of six. The six-company organization will simplify administration and will save time in formations. It will also admit of greater attention being given to details in the individual training of cadets—an essential feature of the Academy's system of instruction—and by increasing the number of

cadet officers and noncommissioned officers will enable cadets more frequently to exercise command.

Commencing last spring, cadets have been instructed in mountain gun artillery and pack-train service. The latter valuable instruction, in the encampment just over, was greatly facilitated by the kindness of the Quartermaster-General of the Army in assigning an expert packer to temporary duty here. The results of his work and the value to the Army of this particular instruction certainly would justify the permanent assignment of a packer to the Academy. When not engaged with cadets, the time of such a man could well be employed in instructing the enlisted men of the artillery and cavalry detachments.

The initial instruction of the large class of new cadets who were admitted on June 19 and August 1 was successfully accomplished. Under the system of training put in operation by the commandant of cadets two summers ago the new cadets made exceptional progress, and the results thoroughly establish the wisdom of the system referred to. All the new cadets are at this date doing their full duty in the battalion.

The practical military instruction in other respects has also been considerably extended during the year and with the most gratifying results. No class, it is believed, has ever left the Military Academy better prepared than were the members of this year's graduating class to take up immediately on joining their regiments the practical duties falling to subaltern officers serving with troops, and their training in this respect can not but be of the greatest assistance to the War Department under the present conditions of our military service. Throughout the year the members of the first class were detailed in turn, by roster, for all duties, drills, and exercises, and every possible opportunity was given each member to exercise the command and to perform as many as possible of the duties which devolve upon subaltern officers of the Army. Each one received credit for the efficiency he showed in the performance of duty and in the exhibition of qualities believed to be essential in the make-up of an officer.

In the department of tactics the work accomplished has embraced infantry, cavalry, and artillery drill and exercises, tactical and minor tactical exercises, target practice, castrametation, field intrenching, mountain-gun and pack-train instruction, practice marches of the three arms and field exercises, stable management, company administration, and fire drills. For a detailed account of the very valuable practical and theoretical work done during the year in the department of tactics, attention is invited to the appended report of the commandant of cadets, marked "B."

In the department of practical military engineering some changes in the course of instruction have been made which it is believed will give better results. They are noted in the appended report of the instructor of practical military engineering, the most important being the placing in this department of the instruction of the third class in practical surveying, which was carried on during the summer encampment. The larger part of this class is now competent to handle the transit and level for ordinary surveys, including the use of the stadia.

PHYSICAL TRAINING—ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The benefits resulting from the course of physical training, embracing the set up of new cadets as well as military gymnastics, fencing,

and swimming, are set forth in the report of the commandant of cadets. This course is under the immediate charge of the Academy's excellent and expert master of the sword, whose painstaking and thorough work commands the admiration of all persons conversant with the system he has established at the Academy and the results it accomplishes. The advisability of giving the master of sword an assistant in his work, which was made apparent in the instruction of the unusual large fourth class of last year, has become an absolute necessity with the present fourth class of 173 members, and I have therefore made application for an officer for this duty.

I beg to again renew my recommendation of last year and the repeated recommendations of former superintendents and boards of visitors concerning the status and the recognition due the Academy's master of sword, and I earnestly ask the War Department to strongly recommend legislation to Congress which will make him a commissioned officer. Mr. Koehler has filled the office of master of sword since 1885, and has developed at the Academy a superb system of military gymnastics, which was early adopted by the War Department for general use in the Army. Mr. Koehler is morally, intellectually, and physically qualified for a commission. Aside from the recognition justly due the present incumbent, the sword master should be a commissioned officer, for in the instruction of cadets he is required to preserve discipline and exercise control, but, being a civilian, he is without legal authority to command, even to the extent of giving orders to the enlisted men detailed to assist him in the performance of his duties, making an anomalous position in the military service, which is injurious to proper discipline and should no longer be allowed to obtain.

Athletic sports have continued to receive reasonable encouragement during the year, with beneficial results to cadets in affording a needful relaxation in the mental work required and attracting them out of doors during recreation hours. That such sports and athletic contests can be engaged in at the Military Academy without detriment to the requirements of duty was signally shown by the foot-ball contest between the cadets of the Naval and Military academies on Franklin Field, at Philadelphia, December 2, 1899. The game was witnessed by both bodies of cadets. Although it was of absorbing interest to the cadets of the Military Academy, it was approached by them without relaxation in their attention to studies or instruction. When it was over the routine of duty, which had been dropped for the day, was taken up immediately without having suffered a perceptible strain. The manly conduct and bearing of the two bodies of cadets at the game also was an admirable illustration of the training given in the national academies.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of the Corps of Cadets is satisfactory. During the current year the policy, inaugurated last year, of combining strict discipline with largely increased privileges to deserving cadets has been carried out, and has given, I believe, excellent results. On March 10, 1900, there was put in force a regulation, the result of much careful thought, which divided monthly each class into three conduct grades according to their recorded demerit for the preceding calendar month. Privileges are assigned to each grade of each class, the great-

est believed compatible with the requirements of duty being allowed the first grade of the first class. A copy of the regulation referred to is hereto appended, marked "C," and attention is invited to it.

It is a pleasure to be able to report that I believe there has been an absolute ending this summer of the particularly cruel and extreme forms of hazing new cadets which were referred to in my last annual report.

This satisfactory condition has been brought about largely by the voluntary action of cadets themselves.

In no army in the world is there less of harshness in the training of the recruit than in our own, and it is evident that it must be taught cadets that neither brutality nor harshness are necessary to the strictest subordination and the best discipline.

EQUIPMENT FOR INSTRUCTION.

The equipment on hand for the instruction of cadets is excellent except that pertaining to sea-coast artillery and the mountain-gun battery. Steps have been initiated to secure a model sea-coast battery, and when the necessary appropriation for constructing it is obtained this particular instruction can be made more complete and useful than has been the case for some years in the past. Steps have also been taken to secure a new battery of improved modern mountain guns and their equipment to replace the inferior small-caliber battery now on hand. When this new battery is obtained this instruction also can be placed on the plane its great value merits.

PAY OF CADETS.

I beg to again renew my recommendation of last year that military cadets be placed on the same status as their brother cadets in the naval service. The army cadet is paid \$540 a year. The naval cadet receives \$500 a year and a daily ration, which is commuted at 35 cents per day, making a difference of \$69.50 a year in favor of the naval cadet.

The small increase recommended, would relieve a situation which is frequently a difficult and embarrassing one.

The pay of the army cadet is expected to provide for his support at the Academy and his equipment as an officer when he graduates and enters the Army. It is not sufficient for these purposes without other assistance, and the small increase recommended would be a great relief to many cadets who find themselves often embarrassed during their cadetship and for some time after entering the Army. Out of his pay the army cadet pays for everything incidental to his maintenance at the Academy except the rent and actual heating of the buildings he occupies and his tuition. Four dollars per month of his pay is retained as an equipment fund to provide his equipment as an officer when he graduates. This sum is entirely insufficient for the purpose, and in consequence the young graduate, if without means of his own, usually enters his new career in debt, which is a handicap to him and undoubtedly the first cause of any difficulties in which he may subsequently become involved. A rigid economy is exacted of all cadets, but many can not avoid debt with their present pay, and the operation of getting out is a difficult and slow one. Especially does this apply

to those unable to make the required deposit of \$100 toward paying for their first equipment when entering the Academy.

It is proposed to apply the increase, if allowed, as follows: Four dollars per month, or \$48 per year, to be retained as an addition to the present equipment fund, thus doubling it; the balance, \$21.50, to be applied to necessary expenses attending the cadet's social amusements, athletic games, and literary societies.

SUPPLY AND SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Attention is invited to the report of the quartermaster and commissary of cadets, marked "D."

The amount of work done for cadets by this department during the year has been considerably increased on account of the larger number of cadets. Efforts are constantly made to supply the best class of goods to cadets at very low rates. Improvements have been made in the laundry by the addition of the new machinery authorized by Congress in the last appropriation bill. To accommodate the increased number of cadets, further laundry apparatus is necessary and will be asked for in the estimates. The quality of food furnished cadets has been good, the bill of fare being changed daily in the effort to furnish a variety. During the year the cost of subsistence in the cadet mess has been 50 cents per cadet per day.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY BAND.

The reorganization of the Military Academy band, long recommended by different boards of visitors and superintendents, took place the first of July, in accordance with the terms of the last appropriation bill. The band, as now constituted, consists of forty musicians and is much better fitted to do the important work required of it.

THE DETACHMENT OF ARMY SERVICE MEN, QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The men of this detachment have continued to perform in a very satisfactory manner their multifarious duties, embracing the general care and police of the post, the manufacture of gas and care of fuel, repairs of buildings, roads, fences, etc., attendance in academic departments as janitors, and clerks in adjutant's and quartermaster's offices. The detachment is a very efficient one for its purpose. The work it does is accomplished far more economically to the Government than the same work could possibly be done by hired labor.

COMPANY E, BATTALION OF ENGINEERS.

This excellent company performed duty at the post until July 24, 1900, when it was relieved for service in the Philippines. The company furnished a daily detail for guard, kept the batteries on the reservation in good order, assisted in the repair and construction of the rifle range, besides furnishing men to assist in the instruction of cadets in practical military engineering. These various duties were performed in a most satisfactory manner.

DETACHMENT OF CAVALRY.

The organization of the artillery detachment will permit the near release of the men and horses of this detachment from the dual work of cavalry and light artillery they have had to perform in the past. The detachment can now be speedily placed upon a more efficient footing than formerly. More attention can be paid to the special training of the men, who also will have sufficient time to properly care for the equipment; the horses being no longer required to do both draft and riding service will not be spoiled for purely cavalry work.

DETACHMENT OF LIGHT ARTILLERY.

The provision made for this detachment in the last Academy appropriation bill supplies a want that has been pressing at the Military Academy for many years. The detachment is now in process of organization. When this is completed, the practical instruction of cadets in light artillery will be placed upon a plane of excellence heretofore unattainable.

POST GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

The general health of the post has been excellent throughout the year. Much attention has been given to the care of the grounds, also to the sanitary police of the post and its vicinity; the latter work has been greatly facilitated by a crematory for solid wastes, placed here a year ago by the Quartermaster's Department. Attention is invited to the appended report, marked "E," of the quartermaster, giving in detail much of the work accomplished.

THE CEMETERY.

The cemetery grounds have been considerably improved and beautified during the year. The piece of rough land to the west of the cemetery, bounded by the garden road, has been incorporated into it and is being laid out under the supervision of Gen. Egbert L. Vielé, who is generously giving to the work the benefit of his special talents without other compensation than that flowing from love of his alma mater and a desire to enhance its natural attractions.

THE LIBRARY.

The work of renovating the library building, in order to make it a modern fireproof structure, is progressing satisfactorily. Bids for the work were opened September 4, 1899, but on account of the advance in prices of building materials since the estimates and plans were made all the bids were above the appropriation. The work is being done, therefore, by hired labor and by the purchase of materials by the Academy itself. The great advance in prices of all materials since the architects' plans and estimates were made will probably render it necessary to ask Congress for a small additional appropriation to complete the building.

Attention is invited to the report of Maj. George W. Goethals, Corps of Engineers, charged with the supervision of the construction work on the library, hereto attached and marked "F."

THE CULLUM MEMORIAL HALL.

This handsome building, the gift of Bvt. Maj. Gen. George W. Cullum to the alumni of the Military Academy, was dedicated June 12, 1900, in the presence of a distinguished company. The dedication ceremonies took the form of a banquet given by graduates of the Military Academy and to which a number of distinguished guests were asked. The hall was formally turned over by the trustees to the association of graduates and by the president of the association in turn to the General Government in the person of the Secretary of War.

CADET ACCOMMODATIONS.

The considerable increase in the number of cadets to be cared for in future at the Academy, consequent upon the act of Congress of June 6, 1900, renders imperative enlargement of the Academy's present plant. Additional barrack room for cadets is needed to meet the demands of study and the air space health requires; the entire mess building must be used as a mess hall and its present old, inadequate, and unsanitary kitchen should be replaced by a new one with modern machinery and conveniences; more bathing, toilet, and hospital accommodations for cadets will have to be provided and the gymnasium, chapel, and camp ground must be enlarged; a new and larger riding hall is also a necessity. These matters will be made the subject of a separate report, showing in detail the necessity existing in each case. As the speedy enlargement, however, of the cadet hospital, kitchen, and camp ground is imperative, these items are included in the annual estimates. In reference to the further enlargement of the Academy's plant, it is recommended that Congress be asked to provide a competent commission and necessary appropriation to draw up and carry out a plan of improvement which will not only provide for the present needs of the Military Academy, but will also admit of future extension. The method that has been pursued to the present time at the Academy in meeting increases by temporary makeshifts and inadequate construction is not only destructive to the convenience and to the dignity and beauty of the institution as an architectural whole, but is most wasteful and extravagant in the long run.

WATER SUPPLY.

The work done during the year in improving the water system is shown in the appended report marked "G" of the instructor of practical military engineering. The supply of water has been sufficient during the greater part of the year, but now, due to the drought of the past summer, it is dangerously low. Round Pond, the only supply at this time of year beyond the water stored in Lusk reservoir, which is also low, has now but 5 feet of water above its outlet pipe. The area of the pond is about 10 acres and its greatest depth last spring was 16 feet, 2 feet lower than in 1898. The maximum depth is variable and seems to be steadily diminishing. With the greatly increased amount of water that will be hereafter required, the present supply will not be sufficient. All sources of good supply in the vicinity have been acquired except Long Pond which has an area of about 40 acres and an average depth of 16 feet. I therefore renew my recommendation

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A.—REPORT OF THE SURGEON.

SURGEON'S OFFICE, CADET HOSPITAL,
West Point, N. Y., August 8, 1900.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in circular No. 22, dated headquarters United States Military Academy, July 16, 1900, I have the honor to submit the following report of the work done in the medical department at West Point, N. Y., from June 30, 1899, to June 30, 1900:

CADET HOSPITAL.

Prescriptions compounded	4,872
Hospital entries (officers and cadets)	588

Operations performed by Maj. J. M. Banister, Surgeon, U. S. A., at the cadet hospital during the fiscal year.

	Cases.
Circumcision (cadets)	6
Varicocele (cadets; radical operation, high open method)	10
Hernia (cadets; radical cure, Bassini method)	3
Appendicitis (cadets 3, professor 1, instructor 1)	5
Operation for strabismus (ocular deviation; cadets 3, officers' wives 2)	5
Operation to enlarge space between eyelids (cantholysis) in old trachoma (soldier)	1
Operation for removal of pterygium from eyeball (soldier)	1
Operation upon tear passages in case of stricture of nasal duct	1
Removal of ingrowing toe nails (cadets)	2
Total	34

SOLDIERS' HOSPITAL.

Prescriptions compounded during fiscal year	5,698
Enlisted men, cases of disease treated	314
Enlisted men, cases of injury treated	149

Operations performed at soldiers' hospital from June 30, 1899, to June 30, 1900.

	Case.
Operation for suppurative appendicitis	1
Operation for the radical cure of femoral hernia	2
Operation for the radical cure of inguinal hernia	2
Amputation of leg	1
Amputation of arm	1
Amputation of fifth metacarpal bone and finger	1
Operation for necrosis of lower jaw	1
Operation for necrosis of scapula	1
Operation for radical cure of varicocele, high open method	3
Aspiration of hip joint for traumatic synovitis	1
Operation for acute cervical adenitis	1

Total operations at soldiers' hospital	15
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Total operations during fiscal year, 49. All of these cases subjected to operation recovered.

No mortality among officers, cadets, or enlisted men during the year. In addition to the professional work enumerated above, the surgeon, in his capacity of oculist,

has during the fiscal year examined the refraction, and corrected the same by proper lenses, in the following number of cases:

	Cases.
Cadets.....	70
Officers.....	23
Enlisted men.....	7
Members of families of officers and enlisted men.....	31
Total.....	131

By this special work many cadets have been enabled to continue their studies at the Academy who would otherwise have been compelled to give up work for a while on account of eye-strain.

IMPROVEMENTS.

During the past year a complete and handsome operating room has been fitted up at the cadet hospital, which has been universally admired by many visitors. This room has been of inestimable value in the surgical treatment of the cases enumerated as having been operated upon in this hospital.

An addition to the brick annex for each ward at the cadet hospital has been constructed for urinals and water-closets. These additions have been fitted with the most modern closets and urinals. An additional bathroom and tub have been secured for each ward by utilizing the space vacated by the removal of the water-closets to the addition mentioned.

A house for the senior hospital steward has been erected in the rear of the cadet hospital.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

A new south wing, corresponding to the present north wing, is urgently needed at the cadet hospital, as the present capacity of the hospital is insufficient for the corps of cadets, as recently increased by act of Congress.

A building for purposes of isolation is urgently needed. It is proposed to erect said building, if appropriated for, in the rear of the cadet hospital.

J. M. BANISTER,

Major and Surgeon, U. S. A.

The ADJUTANT UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

B.—REPORT OF THE COMMANDANT OF CADETS.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES CORPS OF CADETS,
West Point, N. Y., August 10, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report as follows on the work performed by the department of tactics during the instruction year ending August 28, 1900, in compliance with circular No. 22, headquarters United States Military Academy, current series.

This, in general terms, embraced instruction in drill and tactics, in discipline, and in military administration.

INSTRUCTION IN DRILL AND TACTICS.

(1) *Practical*.—The course of practical military instruction comprised the following branches: (a) Infantry, cavalry, and artillery, drill and exercise; (b) tactical and minor tactical exercises; (c) target practice; (d) castrametation; (e) field trenching; (f) pack train; (g) fencing, gymnastics, and swimming; (h) fire drills; (i) practice marches and field exercises.

The course began on September 1, and with the exception of branches (g) and (h) embraced the months of September, October, last two weeks of March, the months of April and May, last ten days in June, and the months of July and August—a total of about seven months. During the August and spring terms the time allotted for practical instruction averaged about one hour daily, four days each week, and during the summer term up to August 12 about two and one-half hours on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, and three hours on Saturdays. From August 12 to 26 inclusive, the instruction hours began at 7 a. m., and there was no recall.

All the drills and exercises during the summer term (except from August 12 to 26 inclusive) were held between 7 and 10 a. m., and on Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 12 m.

(a) INFANTRY, CAVALRY, AND ARTILLERY INSTRUCTION.

Infantry.—This consisted of drills and exercises in the school of the soldier, company and battalion, which were held during September (17 drill days), March 15 to April 15 (17 drill days), May 14 to 31 (12 drill days), July 5 to August 11 (27 drill days). Infantry instruction preparatory to field exercises, and practice marches, was held on the six Saturdays during the last-mentioned period.

The members of the first class were detailed in turn as captains and lieutenants at the company and battalion drills and preparatory exercises, and as adjutant and quartermaster at the battalion exercises.

Cavalry.—Cavalry instruction during the year consisted of equitation in the riding school, drills in the school of the trooper, squad, troop, and squadron (close and extend order), and dismounted cavalry, also the ceremonies.

Much attention was given to proper biting and saddling, and to packing the saddle, also to practice in the use of the ordinary civilian saddle as a necessary accomplishment, and for polo, which sport was given much encouragement.

Cavalry instruction was imparted progressively to the third, second, and first classes. The members of the first class were detailed in turn to command the platoons and troop at the troop and squadron drills.

Light and horse artillery.—This instruction comprised the school of the battery, light and horse artillery, with the first class detailed in turn as officers during the autumn, spring, and summer, and the third class as cannoners during the autumn, spring, and part of the summer.

It also embraced the school of the driver, fitting of harness, use of the coupling rein, whip, bridling reins of off horse, instruction by pairs and teams unhitched, to post teams with their carriages, to hitch and unhitch, and instruction by teams hitched.

Light artillery target practice and ranging under the service conditions approximately was held during the latter part of the summer. The number of rounds fired, etc., is given in subdivision 1.

Artillery—3.2" gun foot drill.—This instruction was imparted to the fourth class during the months of October, from April 15 to May 15, and the months of July and August. It consisted of the service of the piece, instruction in aiming, setting the sights for indicated ranges and for indicated deflection; practice in aiming, bringing into line of sight a disk moved over the face of a target set up a short distance from the gun; fuze setting, explanation of the nature and working of the fuze by model fuze exhibited; practice in fuze setting by use of dummy shrapnel with holes (to indicate time train) and pins; fire discipline, instruction in the duties of the personnel and in the service of the guns in action; finding the range, establishing the long and short brackets, finding the length of the fuze.

This instruction is preparatory to the field practice of the light battery where projectiles are used and the conditions made more realistic.

The chiefs of platoon of this instruction battery were detailed in turn from the first class and gunners from the third class.

Siege gun and mortar drill.—This instruction was given to the fourth class, with gun commanders from the first class, during the autumn, spring, and summer terms, alternating with the 3.2" gun foot drills. It comprised the service of the piece, also instruction in nomenclature and general features of the pieces (rifling, breech mechanism); aiming (practical laying by open sight, correction of aim by observed results, use of sight and quadrant in conjunction, indirect laying); ammunition (weights, velocities); penetration, etc., effects of fire.

The course in cavalry, light and horse artillery, will, during the coming year, be put upon a plane of excellence heretofore unattainable.

In the past it has always been necessary to use the same horses for cavalry and artillery instruction, and to employ the enlisted men of the cavalry detachment as drivers. This condition no longer obtains since an artillery detachment and the necessary artillery horses have been authorized for instruction at the Military Academy.

Mountain gun artillery.—This consisted of instruction in the material (J.65 Hotchkiss mountain rifle), the gun, its ammunition, sights, etc., and the pack saddle and its accessories, in fitting pack saddle to mules, in the transportation of the battery by pack mules and by draft, and in the service of the piece.

This instruction was given to the first class during the spring and summer periods of instruction.

Recommendation has been made that the inferior Hotchkiss mountain gun of small caliber be replaced with the Maxim-Nordenfeldt 75 mm. mountain gun, which is officially reported to have given perfect satisfaction in the field, and it is hoped that the modern gun may be furnished for use in the instruction of cadets as soon as practicable.

Machine gun.—Instruction in machine guns (10-barrel Gatling), consisted of the nomenclature and service of the piece, maneuver of the horsed gun detachment, and firing practice with blank ammunition, and ball ammunition on the target range. It was imparted during the autumn and spring periods to the second class as cannoners, with officers detailed in turn from the first class.

Coast artillery.—Instruction in this branch was given to the first class in the autumn, to the second class in the spring, and the third class in the summer. The gun used was the 8-inch B. L. rifle on United States barbette carriage and 12-inch B. L. mortar on spring return carriage. It comprised the care, cleaning, etc., of the rifle and mortar, and manual of the same; use of horizontal position finder, setting up base end instruments and measuring horizontal angles, taking and transmitting azimuths of moving vessels; use of plotting board to determine position, speed, and direction of moving vessels; relocating for use at gun.

This instruction is now placed in the third-class course, and will be given to that class hereafter, the class having previously had a theoretical course in coast artillery drill regulations in the section room, besides theoretical and practical instruction in the same line in the siege-battery instruction given to the class when fourth classmen.

It is and has been recognized that a more complete, advanced, and useful course of coast artillery is needed at the Military Academy than is possible at present with the means at hand. Such a course will be taken up as soon as the requisite artillery equipment is forthcoming.

Two Warner and Swazey azimuth instruments tripod mounting and the improved relocating board of medium size, also two telephones and about one-half mile of line (poles and connections), are required for the coast battery. The Rafferty relocater is too large and delicate for use in cadet instruction.

It is again recommended that an equipment for subcaliber practice be furnished for use, both in the coast and siege batteries, and that a model coast battery, with all that is needed for the proper instruction of cadets in this branch of artillery, be constructed as soon as practicable.

(b) TACTICAL AND MINOR TACTICAL EXERCISES.

These exercises were held during the autumn, spring, and summer terms on the maneuver terrain, on the reservation, and contiguous country. They consisted of the attack and defense of a position (sometimes intrenched), of a defile, woods, etc., and battle exercise in the open; also exercises of advance guards, rear guards, outposts, and reconnaissance of the enemy and country. Some of the exercises were carried out by infantry and cavalry singly, and by these arms in combination with light and mountain artillery.

(c) TARGET PRACTICE.

Rifle.—The course of rifle target practice during the instruction year consisted of—

A. Sighting, position, and aiming drills, and gallery practice.

B. Short range, 100, 200, 300 yards; midrange, 500, 600 yards; and long range, 800, 1,000 yards, firing.

C. Skirmish firing, 600 to 200 yards.

As the course is now arranged the instruction in subdivision A is given to the fourth class during the period of recruit instruction, that in subdivision B to the fourth class in the spring and third class in the summer, and in subdivision C to the third class in the summer.

Revolver.—The course of revolver practice during the past year consisted of—

A. Position and aiming drill, and snap shooting with blank ammunition.

B. Dismounted practice at 10, 20, and 50 yards.

C. Mounted practice at a walk and gallop at the prescribed ranges.

The course of revolver practice is given to the first class.

The interest manifested by cadets in their target practice was very gratifying, and the work accomplished most satisfactory.

(d) CASTRAMETATION.

This course consisted of instruction in pitching shelter tents, wall and conical wall tents, and in laying out camps, and was given to the companies of the battalion of cadets in turn during the spring and summer terms.

(e) FIELD INTRENCHING.

Instruction in the construction of shelter trenches was given to the companies of the battalion of cadets, in turn, during the spring and summer terms, and practice in this branch was also carried out at a number of tactical and field exercises.

The intrenching equipment of cadets, consisting of a portable spade and pick, worn suspended in leather cases from the field cartridge belt (adopted in the summer of 1898), has been thoroughly tested, and has proven to be a very satisfactory equipment.

(f) PACK-TRAIN SERVICE.

This instruction comprised the setting up of the aparejo (with willow strips and steel ribs), fitting the same to mules, and detailed instruction of each cadet in putting on the aparejo, in loading cargo on the mule, and securing the same with diamond and other hitches, and methods of adjusting loads of different kinds; it was imparted to the first class during the summer period of instruction.

To qualify, each cadet was required to start with aparejo and load on the ground, to put on the aparejo, and sling and lash the load within three minutes. The entire class qualified during the summer.

The pack train as organized for the use of cadets consists of the quartermaster-sergeant, eight packers, and twelve pack mules.

An ammunition pack train for the supply and distribution of ammunition to troops in the firing line, consisting of eight pack mules with packs of eight boxes of ammunition under charge of the cadet quartermaster with eight ammunition carriers (provided with ammunition pouches), has been organized, and cadets have received instruction and practice in this important branch at the tactical exercises.

It is recommended that eight improved ammunition boxes with envelopes containing ammunition wristlets, invented by Orndorff, be furnished for the use of instruction of cadets to replace the ammunition boxes devised by me, as the latter used for supplying ammunition to the firing line introduced for the tactical exercises of cadets is not so satisfactory.

(g) GYMNASTICS, SWIMMING, AND FENCING.

Gymnastics.—The course of physical training of cadets was carried out in accordance with the prescribed programme, and the instruction imparted to the new cadets, which was similar to that of last year and the year before, was under the immediate

charge of the master of the sword, assisted by cadet instructors detailed on special duty over new cadets.

Notwithstanding the enforced absence of the instructor for nearly one month, the results obtained, as shown by the table of strength tests given below, were extremely gratifying. This proves conclusively that the present methods followed in the preliminary physical training of new cadets, and which were introduced in 1898, are far superior to those in vogue under the former system of instruction.

In several instances the tests do not show so great an increase as was the case with last year's class; this, however, is due to the fact that that class was very much larger than any previous class, and to the absence of the instructor for one month. By having the physical training and set-up imparted to the new cadets collectively in the same squad by one expert instructor a better and more uniform carriage, better sense of rhythm, greater exactness in movements, and a better and more rapid preparation for the military drills is insured.

The following table shows the improvement made by the class in the strength tests:

	Pull up.	Dip.	Right forearm.	Left forearm.	Lung capacity.	Back.	Legs.	Chest.
Class of 1903:								
October, 1899	8.94	5.14	127.66	117.92	242.00	348.66	480.70	112.90
May, 1900	13.72	11.56	142.00	129.16	262.01	420.43	594.75	131.09
Gain	4.78	6.42	14.34	11.24	20.01	71.77	114.05	18.19

The following table shows the difference (in favor of the class of 1903) between that class and the three last classes trained under the old method:

	Pull up.	Dip.	Right forearm.	Left forearm.	Lung capacity.	Back.	Legs.	Chest.
Class of 1903	13.72	11.56	142.00	129.16	262.01	420.43	594.75	131.09
Three classes	10.11	9.14	133.61	124.96	244.63	401.12	591.09	134.45
Gain or loss	3.61	2.42	8.39	4.20	17.35	19.31	3.66	3.36

"Pull up" represents the number of times a cadet, hanging by his hands arms extended, can draw himself up until his chin is on a level with the bar; "dip," how often he can lower his body on the parallel bars by bending and extending his arms. Strength of arms, back, legs, and chest are given in pounds; lung capacity in cubic inches.

Measurements.—The anthropometric measurements of the cadets of all classes were taken as usual, 36 of whom were given deficiency cards and required to undergo additional training in the gymnasium to make good their deficiencies.

Swimming.—Instruction in swimming was given to the entire fourth class and to 38 members of the third class who had not qualified in swimming.

Fencing.—The entire fourth class received instruction in the use of the foil, broadsword, and bayonet in accordance with the prescribed programme.

The advisability of giving the instructor of gymnastics and fencing an assistant was very apparent during the past year, and with the largely increased class of 175 members which has just been admitted, an assistant will become almost an absolute necessity during the ensuing year and following years.

I therefore urgently recommend that an additional officer be assigned to duty in the department of tactics as assistant master of the sword.

(h) FIRE DRILLS.

Fire drills of the battalion, comprising the service of the steam fire engine, hook, ladder, and hose trucks, were held during the month of December and continued until a sufficient degree of efficiency with the fire apparatus in case of fire was insured.

(i) FIELD EXERCISES AND PRACTICE MARCHES.

Field exercises and practice marches.—The culmination of the practical instruction of the summer occupied the last two weeks of the encampment; that is from August 12 to 27. The field exercises embraced an extended application of the principles of attack and defense, of advance and rear guards, of outposts and reconnoissance, with an enemy imaginary, outlined or represented, or with opposing sides. The practice marches were generally combined with such exercises, and when made by mounted

organizations, stable duties (watering, grooming, feeding, and bedding down horses) were performed as required by the cavalry or light artillery drill regulations and customs of the service, upon the completion of the march.

The field exercises alternated with the practice marches, the former beginning at 7.10 a. m. and ending at or before 11 a. m., and the latter lasting from 7.10 a. m. till 2.30 or 3.30 p. m.

The uniform worn consisted of gray shirts, trousers, campaign hats, and leggings. Blanket rolls, canteens, and haversacks were carried on some of the practice marches, and in case of mounted organizations saddles were packed.

The rank and file of the cavalry, light and mountain artillery organizations, and pack train consisted entirely of members of the first class, and of the infantry organizations, of members of the third and fourth classes, with officers detailed from the first class according to roster.

The field exercises and practice marches were all carried out in accordance with general schemes, in which the conditions were made to resemble those in actual service, and were superintended by officers of the tactical department.

All of the exercises and marches, with the exception of the march to Peekskill, were carried out within 8 or 10 miles of the post, and were as follows:

August 4.—First class, organized as platoon of mountain artillery, and train loaded with reserve ammunition and camp equipage, marched to clearing on Eagle Valley road and went into camp; pack mules unloaded and cargo stored; picket line stretched; camp pitched, using shelter tents; drivers and packers sent to care for animals, cannoneers to care for their guns, etc.; details made for pitching wall tent, digging sink, and kitchen fatigue; duration about four and one-half hours.

August 11.—First class organized as platoon of mountain artillery and pack train, field exercise and camp duties; duration three hours and twenty minutes. Third and fourth classes, organized as two companies of infantry, carried out exercise in attack and defense, of an advance guard and outpost, enemy represented; duration three hours and twenty minutes.

August 14.—First class, organized as troop of cavalry, acted as reconnoitering detachment and outpost; enemy outlined; duration three hours. Third and fourth classes organized as two companies of infantry, exercise of advance guard and outpost, enemy outlined; duration three and one-half hours.

August 15.—First class, organized as light battery, went on practice march; enemy imaginary.

In this march the officers, noncommissioned officers, and drivers comprised members of the first class. The teams were harnessed and hitched by the latter.

The battery went into park on the return march, when the teams were unharnessed and unhitched, the picket line stretched and camp made; picket and park guards and sentinels were posted, and fatigue details sent to procure wood, and in digging and screening sinks. After dinner the camp was struck and policed and sinks filled. Teams were harnessed and hitched, the carriages repacked, and the battery returned to the post, after which they performed evening stables; duration nine hours and thirty minutes.

The third and fourth classes, organized as two companies of infantry, went on practice march, and carried out exercise as advance guard, reconnoissance and outpost, with opposing sides; duration seven hours.

August 17.—First class, organized as platoon of mountain artillery, went on practice march, established camp, etc.; duration seven hours. Third and fourth classes, organized as battalion of infantry, executed a field maneuver.

August 18.—First, third, and fourth classes, organized as a battalion of infantry, executed a field maneuver, enemy outlined; duration three hours and fifteen minutes.

August 20.—First class, as a troop of cavalry, executed a field maneuver; duration three hours and thirty minutes.

Third and fourth classes, organized as battalion of infantry, executed a field maneuver; duration two hours and fifteen minutes.

August 21 and 22.—The corps of cadets, organized as a battalion of infantry, troop of cavalry, platoon of mountain artillery and pack-train, in heavy marching order, marched from Westpoint at 8 a. m. on August 21 to the State camp of the New York National Guard, with troop of cavalry acting as advance guard. The command reached Peekskill at 11.30 a. m. and went into bivouac, establishing an outpost. A field exercise was carried out at 4 p. m., one company intrenching and defending a position which was attacked by the remaining three companies. The mounted organizations performed evening stable duty, and furnished a stable guard. The command broke camp at 7 a. m. on August 22 and carried out a field maneuver on the return march. One company of infantry was sent in advance of the

remainder of the command to take up and defend a position in the defile about 4 miles north of Peekskill. This was reconnoitered by the cavalry and then attacked by three companies of infantry in front, the cavalry and mountain artillery cooperating on the flanks. At the conclusion of the exercise the march was resumed, and the command reached West Point at 12.45 p. m.

August 23.—First class, as troop of cavalry, carried out a field exercise with enemy outlined; duration two hours. The third and fourth classes, organized as a battalion of infantry, carried out a field exercise with enemy outlined; duration two hours.

August 25.—The first class, organized as a light battery, had target practice, the targets being placed at a distance of 2,150 yards and 2,250 yards from the battery. Eighty-six common shell with brass percussion fuses and 30 shrapnel with combination fuses were fired. All of the targets were repeatedly hit and a large percentage of the shots fell within the area that would have been occupied by a battery in action; duration eight hours. The third and fourth classes, organized as a battalion of infantry, executed a field maneuver; enemy outlined; duration three hours and forty-five minutes.

August 27.—The first class, organized as a troop of cavalry with packed saddles, went on practice march and performed reconnoitering and outpost duty; enemy outlined. Evening cavalry stable duty was performed on the return to the post; duration seven hours and forty minutes. The third and fourth classes, organized as a battalion of infantry, carried out an exercise of advance guard and outpost; enemy outlined.

Field sketches and reports were made by detailed members of the first class on all of the practice marches and several of the field exercises.

Photographs illustrating incidents, etc., during the practice march to Peekskill, etc., are appended. These are as follows:

- No. 1.—Cadets of the first class as troop of cavalry.
- No. 2.—Cadets of the third and fourth classes, with officers of the first class, forming battalion of infantry.
- No. 3.—Cadets of the first class organized as a platoon of mountain artillery.
- No. 4.—Cadets of the first class organized as small-arms ammunition pack train; ammunition boxes devised at West Point, and by Orndorff.
- No. 5.—Bivouac at Peekskill.
- No. 6.—Firing line; field exercise at Peekskill.
- No. 7.—Advance by rushes—field exercise at Peekskill.
- No. 8.—Intrenching with portable intrenching tools; field exercise at Peekskill.
- No. 9.—March to supper; bivouac at Peekskill.
- No. 10.—Dress parade in camp; battalion containing the new cadets who reported in June and July.

No. 11.—Guard mounting in camp; guard containing the new cadets (4th class) who entered in June and July.

No. 12.—The colors and color guard in camp.

(2) *Theoretical.*—The course of theoretical instruction during the past year consisted of recitations in the United States infantry, cavalry, and light artillery drill regulations, regulations for mountain, coast, and siege artillery, and service of security and information during the academic year, and of lectures and practical demonstrations during the summer encampment, according to the following scheme:

(a) United States infantry drill regulations:

Fourth class.—As far as and including the school of the company (8 lessons).

Second class.—Remainder of drill regulations (11 lessons).

(b) United States light artillery drill regulations:

Fourth class.—School of the cannoneer (4 lessons).

Second class.—School of the battery and employment of artillery (11 lessons).

(c) Siege and coast artillery:

Fourth class.—School of the cannoneer (4 lessons).

(d) United States cavalry drill regulations:

First class.—School of the troop, squadron, regiment, employment of cavalry (12 lessons).

(e) Service of security and information:

Fourth class.—Advance and rear guards, outposts, reconnoissance, etc., (11 lessons).

The course of lectures was delivered to the first, third, and fourth classes on days unfit for practical work outdoors, as follows:

Day of lecture.	Class.	Branch.	Subject.
First.....	1	Cavalry.....	Conformation, physiology, and anatomy of the horse.
	3	Coast artillery.....	Defense of coast of United States, general plan and subdivision; classification of harbors and general method of their defense.
	4	Artillery.....	Cannon, classes; guns, howitzers, mortars, machine and rapid-fire guns, nomenclature. General principles of gun construction.
Second.....	1	Light artillery.....	Open sights; kinds and use of fuses and projectiles.
	3	Infantry.....	Preparation of orders and reports.
	4	Infantry.....	Field intrenching.
Third.....	1	Mountain artillery.....	Organization of a mountain battery. The latest models of mountain guns. Organization of a pack train. Capacity of pack mules.
	3	Coast artillery.....	Seacoast fortifications; carriages for heavy and rapid-fire guns.
	4	Artillery.....	Projectiles; shell, shrapnel, canister, cored shot, and construction and use of each. Material of which they are made and why.
Fourth.....	1	Cavalry.....	Simple diseases and injuries of horses and remedies.
	3	Infantry.....	Scales and map reading.
	4	Artillery.....	Modern guns; their development; materials and methods of manufacture. Different kinds of projectiles and their uses.
Fifth.....	1	Cavalry.....	Stable management.
	3	Artillery.....	Coast artillery-range and position finding.
	4	Castro-metation.....	Methods of laying out regular camp and bivouac; points in selecting camp.
Sixth.....	1	Light artillery.....	Artillery in field, ranging, marching, use of telescope sight.
	3	Coast artillery.....	Seacoast guns, construction, etc.
	4	Infantry.....	Firing regulations.
Seventh.....	1	Cavalry.....	Forage; care of horses in "the field;" the foot and shoeing.
	3	Infantry.....	Outposts.
	4	Artillery.....	Sighting and aiming; indirect pointing, etc.
Eighth.....	1	Cavalry.....	Seats and saddles.
	3	Light artillery.....	Use of sights; method of ranging.
	4	Infantry.....	Attack and defense.
Ninth.....	1	Cavalry.....	Age of horses; bits and biting.
	3	Light artillery.....	Cannoneers on march and in camp; projectiles, fuses.
	4	Artillery.....	Carriages; definitions, descriptions, kinds, etc.

A course of lectures and practical demonstrations, followed by outdoor work on the following subjects, was held for the members of the first and third classes whose presence was not required at artillery drills daily except Saturdays from 7 to 8.30 a. m. during the second period of instruction, from July 5 to August 11:

Map reading and practical uses of maps; scales; sketches, reports, reconnaissance; practical work in reconnaissance and sketching; solution of minor tactical problems.

Manuals of instruction prepared in the department of tactics.—Drill regulations for mountain artillery, First Lieut. W. Lassiter, First Artillery.

Drill regulations for siege and coast artillery, First Lieut. W. Lassiter, First Artillery.

Service of security and information, First Lieut. E. Anderson, Seventh Cavalry.

Manual for making blanket rolls and for pitching shelter tents, First Lieut. W. Lassiter, First Artillery.

Manual for constructing shelter trenches, First Lieut. G. Blakely, Second Artillery.

Notes on horses and rules for polo, First Lieut. R. L. Howze, Sixth Cavalry.

The transfer of the elementary part of the infantry and artillery drill regulations from the second-class course to that of the fourth class and the introduction of the study of security and information in the fourth-class course went into effect during the past year, and now comprises a very satisfactory course for that class. This arrangement, while it gives a little more time for the second-class course of infantry and light artillery drill regulations, still leaves that course very unsatisfactory. The allotment of time authorized by the academic regulations, which admits of only ten or eleven lessons in infantry and light artillery drill regulations and the same number in cavalry drill regulations, is inadequate and not in accord with the relative importance of these branches in the curriculum, including, as they do, both the drills and tactics of the principal arms of the service. These branches are studied, but they are neither thoroughly learned nor properly digested, simply for the reason that

the time allotted for them is insufficient. A small appropriation has been inserted in the annual estimates for the purchase of blackboards, wall and relief maps, containing topographical features in oil colors, which it is hoped will be available next year for use by cadets in the solution of tactical and minor tactical problems, work which should properly precede the problems, and exercises in applied tactics on the terrain.

MILITARY ADMINISTRATION.

The course of lectures on company, post, and staff administration as required by Regulations, United States Army, was delivered by assistant instructors of tactics to the half of the second class which did not attend drawing on Fridays from 2 to 3 p. m., between October 13 and March 2.

Nine lectures were delivered to each half of the class, which alternated in attendance, as follows:

First lecture.—Instruction of recruiting officers, and reports and returns pertaining to recruitment.

Second lecture.—Company organization. How to obtain and dispose of enlisted men.

Third lecture.—The ration.

Fourth lecture.—Company records, reports, and returns.

Fifth lecture.—Duties pertaining to the Quartermaster Department.

Sixth lecture.—Subsistence and Ordnance Departments.

Seventh lecture.—Property accountability.

Eighth lecture.—Money accountability.

Ninth lecture.—Duties of the post adjutant and post treasurer, and reports and returns pertaining thereto. The post exchange.

To facilitate this instruction, printed lectures in pamphlet form were issued to the class before the beginning of the course, and the particular lecture of the day was announced in advance for discussion, and cadets were required to prepare themselves to be questioned.

This course was supplemented during the months of January and February by practical instruction given to the first class in the manner of making out the morning report and other papers and records pertaining to the company.

Military administration in its more restricted sense—the system by which the Army is recruited, supplied with men and horses, with subsistence, fuel, and forage, with arms and ammunition, equipments and harness, with clothing and pay, with barracks, quarters, and stables, with medical supplies, etc., and the organization of the administrative personnel, whose business it is to attend to the wants of the Army—considering its relative importance, is a subject which should receive more time and attention at the Military Academy. All officers are charged with some administration duties in the service, and many must be utilized to a very considerable extent for the more important administrative purposes.

If our graduated officers join their regiments with an insufficient knowledge of this subject, it is not only a source of great embarrassment to them, but may be attended with pecuniary loss, which could be obviated if the instruction imparted here were more complete.

In my opinion a way should be found by which more time and attention could be devoted to the instruction of cadets in military administration than is possible by the present short course of merely lectures.

LECTURES ON CUSTOMS OF SERVICE AND MILITARY ETIQUETTE.

Four lectures—on the customs of the service, uniforms and equipments, horse equipments and field outfit, and military etiquette—were delivered to the first class during the month of February.

The members of the class were allowed to submit to the lecturers written questions on any point included in the subject-matter of these lectures one or two days before their delivery.

INSTRUCTION OF NEW CADETS.

The recruit instruction of new cadets (80 in number) arriving in June began on June 23 and ended on July 3 (13 drill days), and consisted of the following subjects:

Physical exercises and setting-up drill; school of the soldier and squad, extended-order drill, and ceremonies; preliminary target practice (sighting, position, and aiming drills, gallery practice); shelter-tent exercise; shelter-trench exercise.

Lectures were given to the new cadets on the academic regulations, blue book, care of arms and equipment, firing regulations, and service of security and information.

The instruction of the new cadets (83 in number) arriving on the 25th of July began on July 31 and ended on August 14 (13 drill days), and comprised the same programme as that mentioned above.

The hours for daily instruction (except Sundays) were as follows:

Physical exercises, 7.15 to 8.15 a. m.; infantry drill, 8.45 to 9.45 a. m. and 4.30 to 5.30 p. m.; gallery practice, 10.30 to 11.15 a. m.; shelter-trench and shelter-tent exercise during some of the morning and afternoon drill hours; lectures 12 to 12.45 p. m.

The very remarkable and exceptional progress made in the instruction of new cadets during the summer of 1900 even exceeded that effected during the summer of 1899. The first-mentioned course lasted 13 drill days and the last-mentioned course occupying 18 drill days.

The instruction of new cadets entering in June was completed in time to allow these young gentlemen to begin their artillery and company infantry drills and other exercises with the upper classmen on the 5th of July.

The instructors employed over new cadets were specially selected members of the first and third classes and comprised careful, painstaking, patient, exemplary, and intelligent instructors, all of whom worked conscientiously and efficiently under the immediate supervision of the assistant instructor of tactics in charge and the master of the sword.

The progress made in this branch of instruction was most satisfactory and gratifying and can be principally attributed to the systematic and rational arrangement of the course, the excellent instructors employed, and the strict compliance of the latter with the correct methods laid down in the drill regulations for the conduct of instructors. The work was also greatly facilitated in the marchings by indicating the proper and uniform cadence for instructors and squads by the tap of the drum, regulated accurately by the metronome; by object lessons in the manual of arms and position of the soldier rather than by long and tiresome oral explanations; by carefully sifting out and advancing the men from one squad to another according to proficiency; and by placing the most backward men under the very best instructors.

MILITARY EFFICIENCY.

During the past year the members of the first class have been detailed in turn, according to roster, as officer of the day and guard, commandants of table, and inspectors of subdivision (weekly tours), and were marked for their performance of these duties.

At all drills, tactical and minor tactical exercises and practice marches and field exercises they have in turn performed the duties of officers, and a record of marks was kept upon the efficiency shown, i. e., as based upon their knowledge and application of the drill regulations, manner of giving commands, proficiency in making corrections and explanations, and control of men exhibited.

During the year the first-class men of each company have in turn exercised command of the company, making its inspections before and commanding it on parade, marching it to and from the mess hall, and being held responsible for its good order during his tour, the latter beginning at guard mounting and ending at guard mounting on the following day. They have also acted in turn as adjutant at guard mounting and as adjutant and quartermaster at parades. They were marked on the performance of these duties, and also on equitation, and for their work on the target range.

Marks on soldierly deportment and discipline, based upon the character and degree of soldierly qualities of each cadet of the first class, as determined by the estimate of the commandant of cadets and each of his assistants and upon delinquencies affecting soldierly conduct, have been recorded.

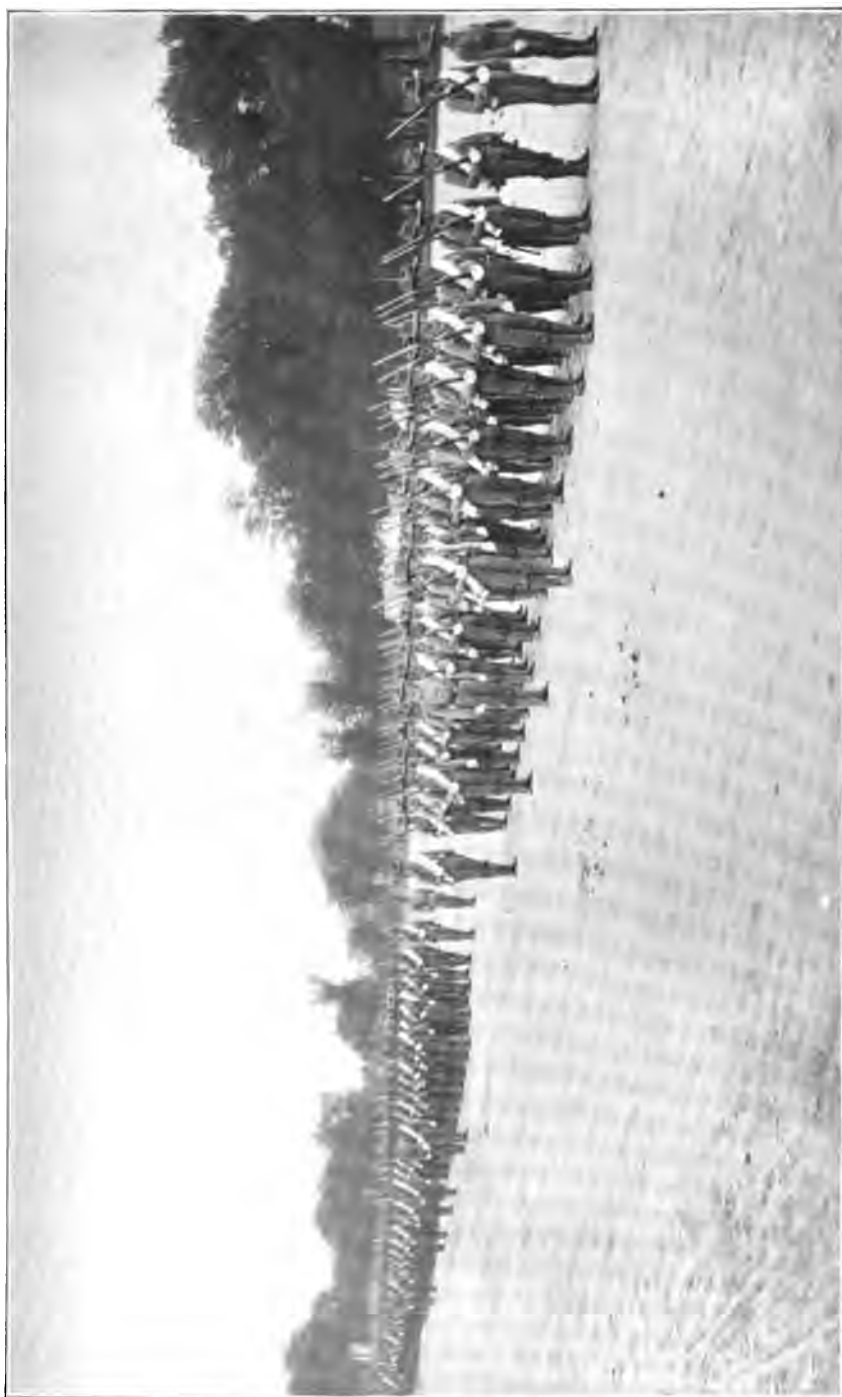
The marks on military efficiency and soldierly deportment and discipline were submitted periodically to the superintendent.

From this it will be seen that each member of the first class has been given every possible opportunity during his last year at the Academy to exercise the command and many of the responsibilities and duties which devolve upon a commissioned officer of the junior grade in the Army, preparatory to graduation, and has been given credit for the efficiency shown in the performance of duty and for his exhibition of those qualities which are essential in the make-up of an officer.

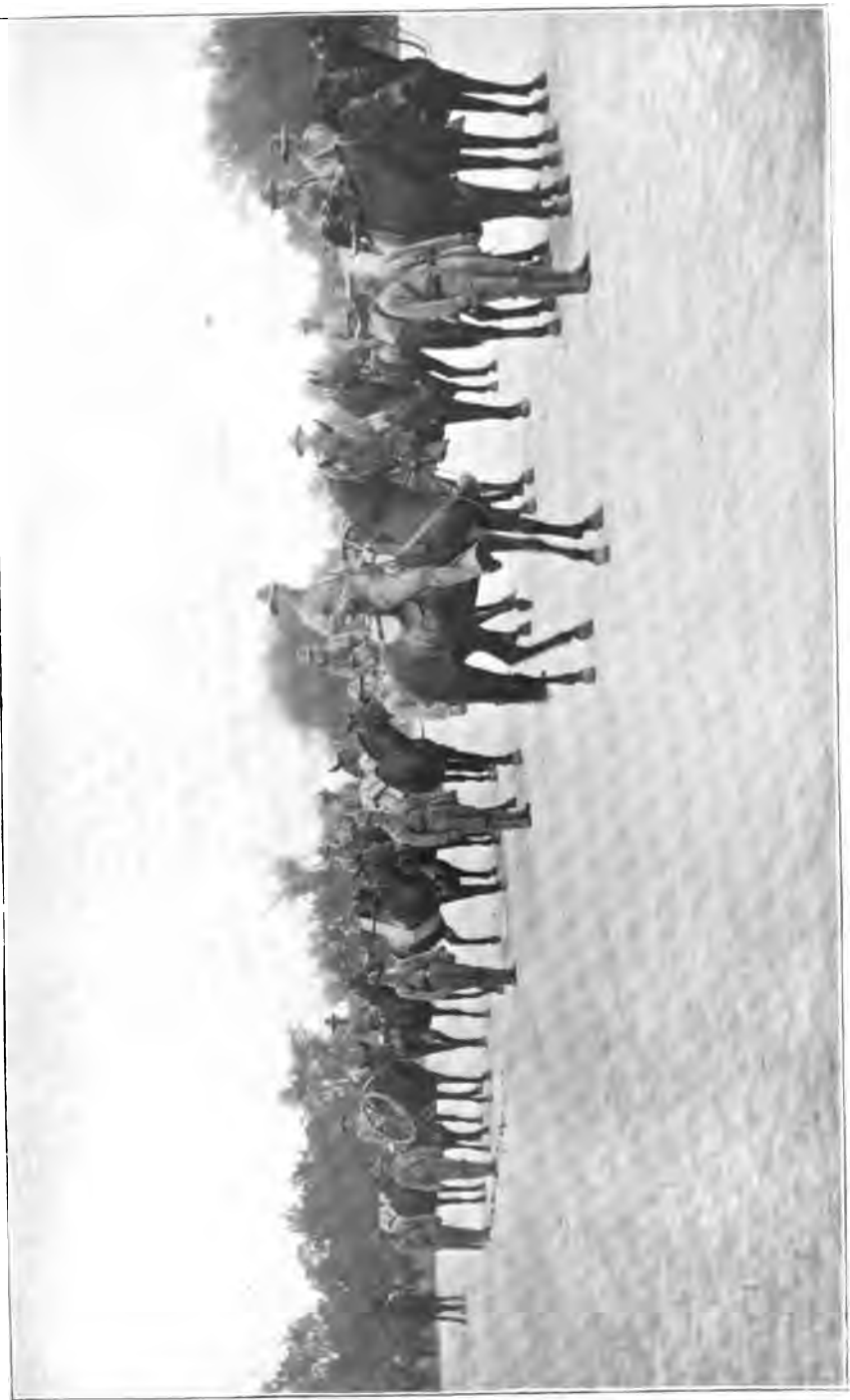
Again, I have pleasure in reporting that there has been a very decided improvement in the ability, zeal, and intelligence displayed by the members of the first class when acting as officers and instructors and in all positions of responsibility in which they have been placed since the introduction of this system, by means of which credit is given for all purely practical military work performed.



CADETS EQUIPPED AS CAVALRY ON PRACTICE MARCH.



CADETS AS INFANTRY ON PRACTICE MARCH.



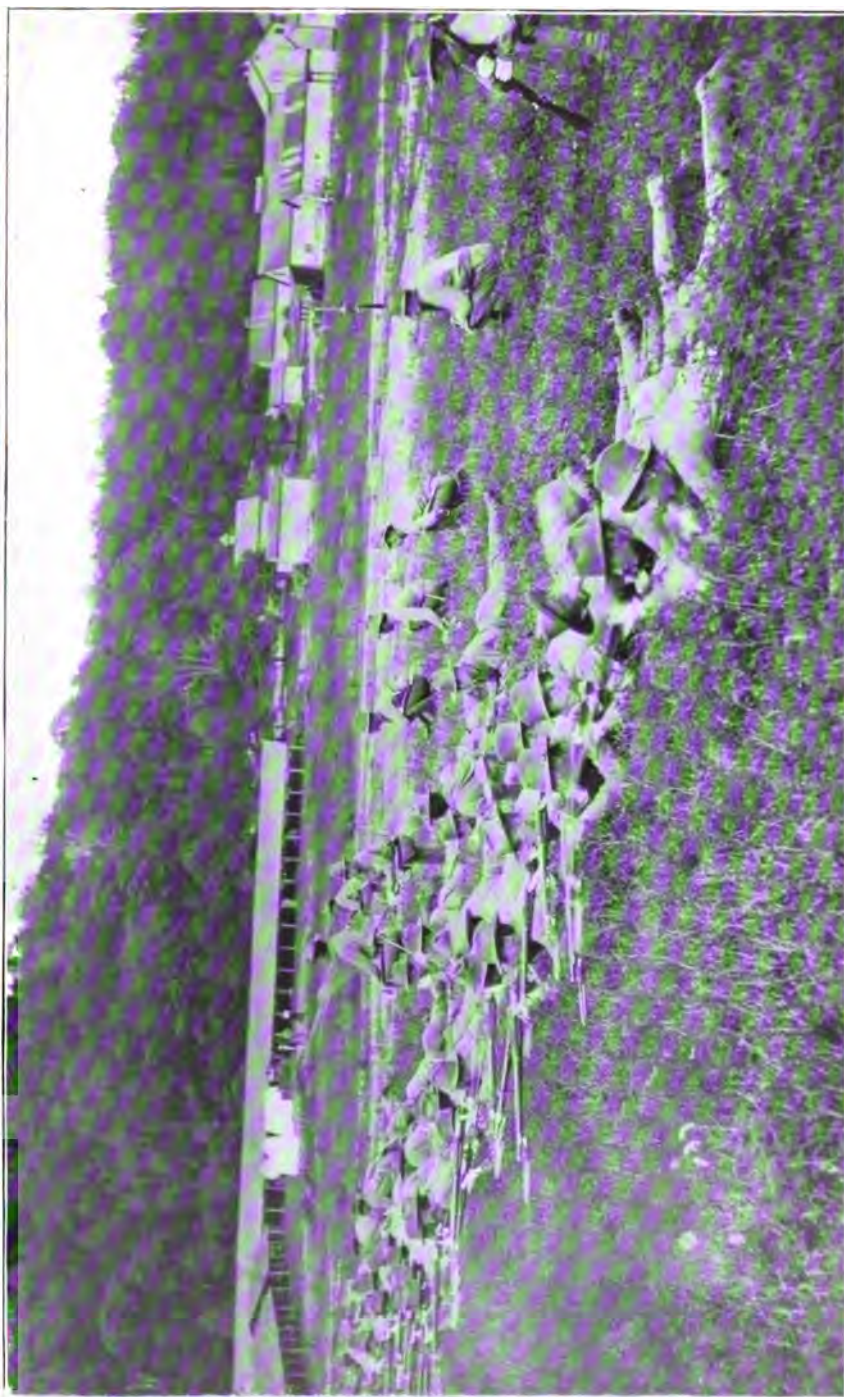
MOUNTAIN GUN BATTERY.

Report of the Superintendent U. S. Military Academy, 1900.





BIVOUAC OF CADETS, ON PRACTICE MARCH.



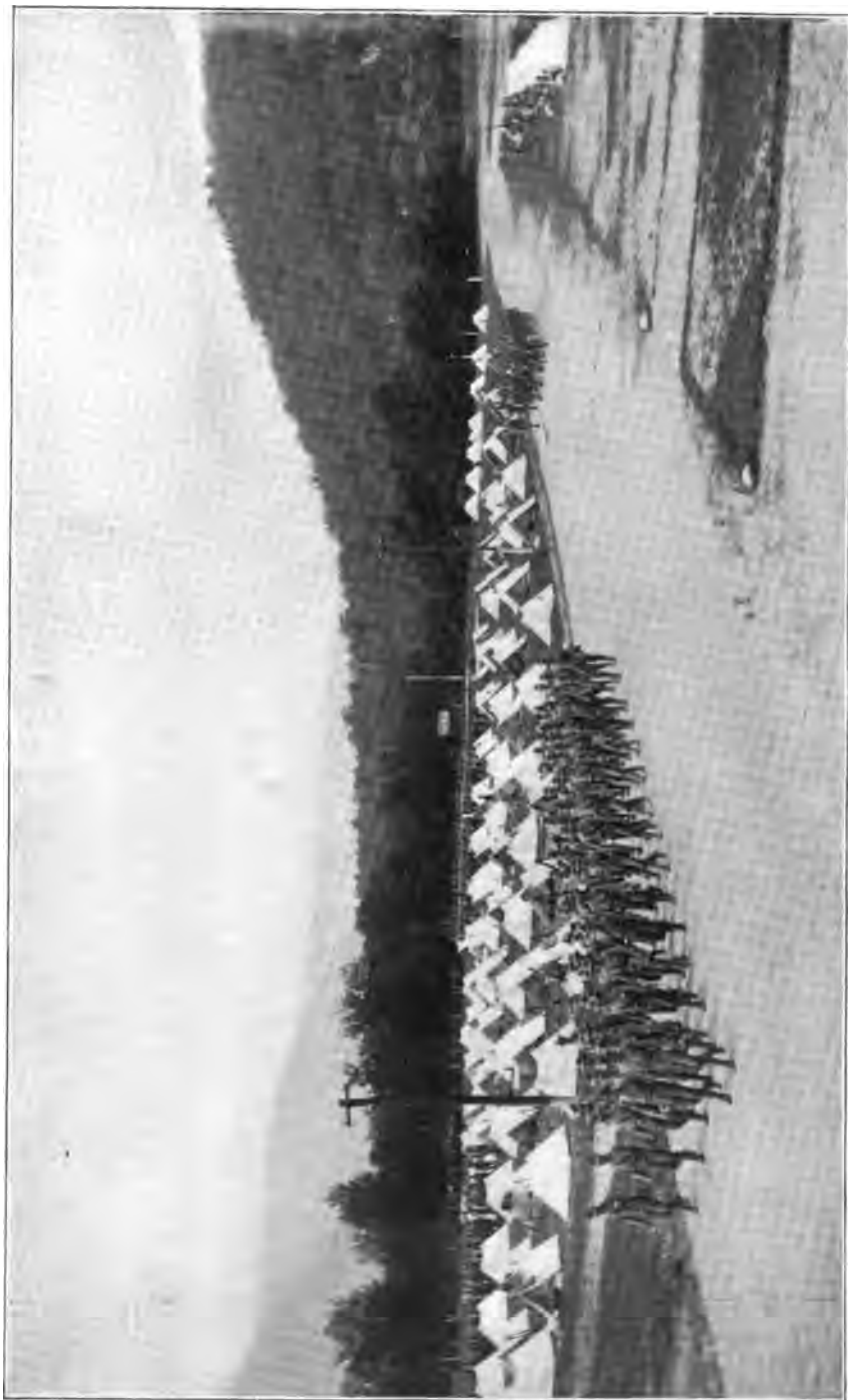
FIELD EXERCISE.



FIELD EXERCISE.



CONSTRUCTING HASTY INTRENCHMENTS.



CADETS ON PRACTICE MARCH TO PEESKILL.



DRESS PARADE—VISIT OF CUBAN TEACHERS.



GUARD MOUNTING.



COLOR GUARD.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of the Corps of Cadets has been strictly enforced in accordance with the Regulations of the United States Military Academy. It has, generally speaking, been very good and, as far as my knowledge goes, was never in such a satisfactory condition as at present. This, in my opinion, can be attributed to the more adequate disciplinary methods now in practice; to the more discriminate award of privileges according to conduct grades; to intrusting greater responsibilities to cadets when acting in the capacity of officers and holding them up to the same; to the introduction of the scheme of military efficiency, by which soldierly value can be properly credited; and by the more vigorous measures taken to suppress hazing, the root of all evil at the Military Academy.

This pernicious practice, with its tendencies to develop all that is unsoldierly, and nothing that is manly, has, in its more injurious forms, been voluntarily abandoned by cadets generally; and be it said to their credit, is now a custom more honored in the breach than in the observance.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion it again affords me much pleasure to express my highest appreciation of the very able, arduous, and valuable work rendered by the officers of my department, the success of which is largely due to their assistance and loyal cooperation: Capt. Granger Adams, Seventh Artillery; Capt. G. H. Sands, Sixth Cavalry; Capt. J. K. Thompson, Fifteenth Infantry; First Lieut. E. M. Blake, Fourth Artillery; First Lieut. E. Anderson, Seventh Cavalry; First Lieut. W. Lassiter, First Artillery; First Lieut. J. R. Lindsey, Tenth Cavalry; First Lieut. W. R. Smith, First Artillery, and Mr. H. J. Koehler, master of the sword.

Very respectfully,

O. L. HEIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Cavalry, Commandant of Cadets.

The ADJUTANT UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

C.—AMENDED REGULATIONS.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 4. }

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N. Y., February 17, 1900.

Paragraphs 327 and 328, Regulations U. S. Military Academy, are hereby amended, to take effect April 10 next, to read as follows:

“327. On the 10th of each month the cadets shall be divided into three conduct grades, according to their conduct record for the last calendar month during which each shall have been present.

“For the first and second grades the following numbers of demerit must not be exceeded:

Class.	Number of demerit per month.	
	First grade.	Second grade.
First	3	7
Second	3	7
Third	4	9
Fourth	5	10

“Those cadets whose demerit exceeds the number allowed the second grade will constitute the third grade.

“328. The privileges attached to the several grades shall be as shown in the table herewith.”

By order of Colonel Mills:

W. C. RIVERS,
First Lieutenant, First Cavalry, Adjutant.

First grade	Second grade.	Third grade.
<p>FIRST CLASS.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Immunity from ordinary punishments. 2. May visit hotel, under usual restrictions, during release from quarters or camp. 3. May visit the quarters of officers or of families on the post during release from quarters or camp; also Saturday evening. 4. Leave (by permit) to accept invitation to dine on the post any day in camp; in barracks, on Saturday or Sunday, or on holiday, or the evening preceding holiday. 5. Riding privileges under usual restrictions. 6. May visit library to read at any time when open, reporting departure and return during call to quarters. 7. In camp: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Roving privileges, under usual restrictions, by reporting departure and return. (b) Cadet limits from reveille to tattoo. (c) Leave (by permit) to accept invitation to visit or dine in the vicinity once each week (Saturday or Sunday or holiday); time not over 6 hours, and to end not later than 11:30 p. m. on Saturday, and tattoo on Sunday or on holiday. (d) If in the first grade for 4 of the 6 months beginning December 1, and not below the second grade either of the other 2 months, may apply for leave of 3 days, including a Sunday, if money accounts warrant it. 8. In barracks: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Leave (by permit) to accept invitation to visit or dine in the vicinity once each month (Saturday or Sunday or holiday); time not over 6 hours and to end not later than tattoo on Saturday, and evening call to quarters on Sunday or on holiday. (b) May apply for leave of not over 27 hours at Thanksgiving, if money accounts warrant it. (c) If in the first grade for 4 of the 6 months beginning June 1, and not below the second grade either of the other 2 months, may apply for leave of not over 75 hours at Christmas, if money accounts warrant it. <p>SECOND CLASS.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Riding privileges, under usual restrictions. 2. Leave (by permit) to accept invitation to visit or dine in the vicinity once for each 3 months in this grade (Saturday or Sunday or holiday); time not over 6 hours and to end not later than tattoo on Saturday and evening call to quarters on Sunday or on holiday. 	<p>FIRST CLASS.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Immunity from ordinary punishments. 2. May visit hotel, under usual restrictions, during release from quarters or camp. 3. May visit the quarters of officers or of families on the post during release from quarters or camp on Wednesday afternoon and Saturday afternoon; also Saturday evening. 4. Accept (by permit) invitation to dine on the post on Saturday or Sunday, or on holidays, or on the evening preceding holidays. 5. In camp: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Roving privileges, under usual restrictions, by reporting departure and return. (b) Cadet limits from 9 a. m. to tattoo. (c) Leave (by permit) to accept invitation to visit or dine in the vicinity once each month (Saturday or Sunday or holiday); time not over 6 hours and to end not later than 11:30 p. m. on Saturday, and tattoo on Sunday or on holiday. (d) If average monthly demerit for the 6 months beginning December 1 is not greater than the number allowed for second grade and if not below second grade more than 1 month, may apply for leave of 24 hours, to begin Saturday afternoon, if money accounts warrant it. 6. In barracks: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Leave (by permit) to accept invitation to visit or dine in the vicinity once for each 3 months not below this grade (Saturday or Sunday or holiday); time not over 6 hours and to end not later than tattoo on Saturday, and evening call to quarters on Sunday or on holiday. (b) If average monthly demerit for the 6 months beginning June 1 is not greater than the number allowed for second grade and if not below second grade more than 1 month, may apply for leave of 48 hours at Christmas, if money accounts warrant it. <p>SECOND CLASS.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Riding privileges, under usual restrictions. 2. Leave (by permit) to accept invitation to visit or dine in the vicinity on holidays, or to visit or dine in the vicinity with parents once for each 3 months not below this grade (Saturday or Sunday or holiday); time not over 6 hours and to end not later than tattoo on Saturday and evening call to quarters on Sunday or on holiday. 	<p>FIRST CLASS.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. May visit the quarters of officers or of families on the post during release from quarters or camp on Wednesday afternoon and Saturday afternoon; also Saturday evening. 2. May (by permit) visit the hotel or accept invitation to dine on the post only under special circumstances. 3. In camp: Cadet limits from 9 a. m. to retreat. <p>SECOND CLASS.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. May visit the quarters of officers or of families on the post during release from quarters or camp on Saturday afternoon; also Saturday evening.

First grade.	Second grade.	Third grade.
<p>SECOND CLASS—continued.</p> <p>3. May visit the quarters of officers or of families on the post during release from quarters or camp on Wednesday afternoon and Saturday afternoon; also Saturday evening; or accept (by permit) invitation to dine on the post on Saturday or Sunday, or on holidays, or on the evening preceding holidays.</p> <p>4. If in first grade for 2 of the 3 months beginning September 1 and not below the second grade the other month, may apply for leave of not over 75 hours at Christmas, if money accounts warrant it.</p>	<p>SECOND CLASS—continued.</p> <p>3. May visit the quarters of officers or of families on the post during release from quarters or camp on Wednesday afternoon and Saturday afternoon; also Saturday evening; or accept (by permit) invitation to dine on the post on Saturday or Sunday, or on holidays, or on the evening preceding holidays.</p>	<p>SECOND CLASS—continued.</p> <p>2. May (by permit) visit the hotel or accept invitation to dine on the post only under special circumstances.</p>
<p>THIRD CLASS.</p> <p>1. May visit the quarters of officers or of families on the post during release from quarters or camp on Wednesday afternoon and Saturday afternoon; also Saturday evening; or accept (by permit) invitation to dine on the post on Saturday or Sunday, or on holidays, or on the evening preceding holidays.</p> <p>2. In camp: (a) Cadet limits from 9 a. m. to tattoo. (b) Leave (by permit) to accept invitation to visit or dine in the vicinity once each month (Saturday or Sunday or holiday); time not over 6 hours and to end not later than 11.30 p. m. on Saturday and tattoo on Sunday or on holiday.</p> <p>3. In barracks: (a) Leave (by permit) to accept invitation to visit or dine in the vicinity on holidays or to visit or dine with parents in the vicinity once for each 3 months in this grade (Saturday or Sunday); time not over 6 hours and to end not later than tattoo on Saturday and evening call to quarters on Sunday or on holiday. (b) If in the first grade for 4 of the 6 months beginning June 1 and not below the second grade either of the other 2 months, may apply for leave of not over 75 hours at Christmas, if money accounts warrant it.</p>	<p>THIRD CLASS.</p> <p>1. Leave (by permit) to visit or dine with parents in vicinity on holidays; time not over 6 hours and to end not later than evening call to quarters.</p> <p>2. May visit the quarters of officers or of families on the post during release from quarters or camp on Wednesday afternoon and Saturday afternoon; also Saturday evening; or accept (by permit) invitation to dine on the post on Saturday or Sunday, or on holidays, or on the evening preceding holidays.</p> <p>3. In camp: Cadet limits from 9 a. m. to retreat.</p>	<p>THIRD CLASS.</p> <p>1. May (by permit) visit the quarters of officers or of families on the post, or hotel or accept invitation to dine on the post only under special circumstances.</p> <p>2. In camp: Cadet limits from 1 p. m. to retreat.</p>
<p>FOURTH CLASS.¹</p> <p>1. May visit the quarters of officers or of families on the post during release from quarters or camp on Wednesday afternoon and Saturday afternoon; also Saturday evening; or accept (by permit) invitation to dine on the post on Saturday or Sunday, or on holidays, or on the evening preceding holidays.</p> <p>2. In barracks: Leave (by permit) to accept invitation to visit or dine in the vicinity with parents on holidays; time not over 6 hours and to end not later than evening call to quarters.</p>	<p>FOURTH CLASS.</p> <p>1. May visit the quarters of officers or of families on the post during release from quarters or camp on Wednesday afternoon and Saturday afternoon; also Saturday evening; or accept (by permit) invitation to dine on the post on Saturday or Sunday, or on holidays, or on the evening preceding holidays.</p>	<p>FOURTH CLASS.</p> <p>1. May (by permit) visit the quarters of officers or of families on the post or hotel or accept invitation to dine on the post only under special circumstances.</p>

¹ To be divided into grades for the first time Sept. 10. In camp: Cadet limits from 1 p. m. to retreat.

D.—REPORT OF THE QUARTERMASTER AND COMMISSARY OF CADETS.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER, UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N. Y., August 1, 1900.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in Circular No. 22, current series, headquarters United States Military Academy, I have the honor to report as follows on the work done in the departments under my charge, viz: (1) treasurer United States Military Academy, (2) quartermaster of cadets, (3) commissary of cadets—during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

TREASURER UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

The treasurer of the Academy is "charged with all matters relating to the pay and accounts of the cadets." In order to properly and satisfactorily perform this duty, it is not only necessary to open an individual debit and credit account with the cadets, but also to keep twenty-eight different accounts under the headings shown in statement No. 1, which statement also shows the disbursements and receipts under each heading during the fiscal year:

Statement No. 1.

	Dr.	Cr.
Assistant treasurer.....	\$184,671.90	\$185,136.63
Athletic association.....	1,569.25	1,569.25
Balances paid.....	14,450.78	14,565.79
Barber.....	611.25	611.25
Cadet cash.....	11,429.64	11,197.14
Hospital.....	4,707.06	4,867.76
Laundry.....	12,025.43	11,470.76
Store.....	91,622.15	86,216.99
Mess.....	66,635.38	67,057.71
Confectioner.....	18.00	18.00
Corps of cadets.....	210,967.80	212,525.70
Damages, ordnance.....	23.24	23.31
Dancing.....	515.00	515.00
Dentist.....	768.00	768.00
Deposits.....	15,939.71	16,960.30
Dialectic Society.....	262.58	387.62
Equipment fund.....	11,680.00	15,364.00
Expressage.....	25.35	25.35
Gas.....	1,132.55	1,929.52
Hope.....	1,929.52	1,929.52
Miscellaneous fund.....	21.22	35.71
Miscellaneous items.....	259.65	259.65
Oath.....	31.75	31.50
Paymaster.....	184,672.46	184,672.46
Periodicals.....	16.10	16.10
Photographer.....	59.50	80.00
Policing barracks.....	5,536.16	5,536.16
Young Men's Christian Association.....	307.95	144.37
Washstand, etc., fund.....	1,406.77	254.09

The treasurer's accounts are inspected every two months by an officer of the Academy detailed by the Superintendent, to whom the result of the inspection, including the condition of the accounts, is reported. The inspection for June 30, 1900, shows the following:

<i>Assets.</i>		<i>Liabilities.</i>	
Assistant treasurer.....	\$6,870.29	Balances paid.....	\$115.01
Cadet cash.....	354.50	Cadet hospital.....	180.70
Cadet store.....	996.78	Cadet laundry.....	1,250.96
Dialectic Society.....	263.84	Cadet mess.....	1,687.27
Oath.....	25	Corps of cadets.....	3,060.03
Reserve fund.....	20,000.00	Damages, ordnance.....	.07
Young Men's Christian Association.....	88.14	Deposits.....	1,020.59
Washstands, etc., fund.....	1,152.68	Equipment fund.....	24,456.00
Cash on hand.....	2,288.79	Gas fund.....	211.45
		Miscellaneous fund.....	14.69
		Photographer.....	20.50
	31,997.27		31,997.27

In July and August, 1899, thirty-three new cadets were admitted to the Academy, and deposited with the treasurer \$3,118.98, an average of \$96 each; the smallest individual deposit being nil, and the largest \$189.

For the first time since June, 1897, it was possible to graduate the first class in June (1900), and the members (54) were paid on final settlement of accounts \$12,669.87; the highest amount paid to any one cadet being \$524.71, and the lowest \$96.45.

Eighty-one cadets were admitted in June, 1900, and deposited with the treasurer \$7,560.78, an average of \$93.35 each, the largest individual deposit being \$150.61 and the smallest nil.

In June, 1900, the members of the furlough class were paid prior to departure the sum of \$5,640, an average of \$81.74 each.

I again beg to renew my recommendation of last year that a deposit of \$100 by cadets on admission be made compulsory. The cadet who makes no deposit, or who deposits only a small amount, suffers in consequence by being deprived of many things he would otherwise be allowed, as it is the object to keep cadets out of debt, and frequently the cadet is obliged to remain behind when the members of his class go on their regular furlough because he is not out of debt at the time, and only those can go who are. Any young man who has the influence to obtain an appointment to the Academy, or who is able to win one on a competitive examination, surely should have no difficulty in borrowing \$100 on his note, for satisfactory arrangements could be made with the treasurer to secure payment of the same.

Believing as I do that many of the charges now made against the pay of cadets should be removed, such as those for text books and instruments, policing barracks, gas, hospital, oath, room furniture, baths, and shoeblacking, and that these expenses should be paid from an appropriation, I renew my recommendation to this effect made to the Board of Visitors of 1899 and also of 1900, and urge that steps be taken to secure the desired result. If this is accomplished, it will be possible to increase the amount now retained for "equipment fund" from \$4 to \$8 per month, which will be very much to the interest of the cadet.

QUARTERMASTER OF CADETS.

Cadet store.—During the past year several improvements have been made in the arrangement of goods, manner of issue to cadets, and class of goods kept on hand. On account of the increased demand for articles of uniform clothing, it has been necessary to employ an extra force of tailors. A department for the repair of stockings has also been established. More store room is required, and a larger and more convenient as well as modern tailor shop will have to be provided.

Stock to the value of \$25,000 (approximately) is kept on hand, and consists of all the articles required by cadets. The amount of labor required to properly care for such a stock is considerable. All the uniform coats and trousers required by cadets are made at the cadet store.

The following list shows the number of articles made and repaired at the cadet store during the fiscal year:

	Manu- factured.	Re- paired.
Dress coats.....	324	249
Overcoats.....	197	224
Fatigue coats.....	416	701
Gray trousers.....	525	1,076
White trousers.....	1,371	966
Flannel trousers.....	244	18
Riding trousers.....	76	64
Officers' trousers.....	77	154
Officers' dress coats.....	1	.....
Citizens' overcoats.....	2	.....
Officers' blouses.....	68	34
Citizen coats.....	3	.....
Citizen vests.....	4	.....
Citizen trousers.....	3	.....
White serge blouses.....	1	.....
White serge trousers.....	8	.....
White duck blouses.....	2	.....
Citizen suits.....	.....	78
Chevrons put on.....	.....	456
Service stripes on coats.....	.....	1,470
Tags on socks.....	.....	4,806
Shoes repaired.....	.....	2,088
Socks repaired (since Mar. 1, 1900).....pairs.....	.....	1,698

CADET LAUNDRY.

The constantly increasing demands made on the laundry necessitates a larger and more modern building and extra machinery; estimates have been made to meet these requirements.

Great difficulty is experienced in obtaining competent labor, and the work turned out from the laundry is not yet to my satisfaction.

It will be seen from the following tables that 43,861 more pieces have been laundered for cadets during this fiscal year than in the year 1898-99; and 1,490 more pieces for the cadet hospital.

Articles laundered during the year.

Bathing suits	13	Shirts, white	25, 396
Belts, shoulder	25, 744	Shirts, night	14, 636
Belt, sword	2, 560	Shirts, under	38, 210
Belts, waist	17, 435	Socks, pairs	38, 475
Blankets, single	171	Towels	63, 452
Coats, fatigue	8	Trousers, gray	63
Clothes bags	2, 857	Trousers, white	28, 355
Collars	107, 874	Handkerchiefs	75, 646
Cuffs, pairs	83, 656		
Comfortables	77	Total	653, 578
Drawers	35, 751	Total pieces 1898-99	609, 717
Gloves, pairs	52, 242		
Pillow cases	15, 031	Increase over last year ...	43, 861
Sheets	25, 895		

Articles laundered for the cadet hospital during year.

Bandages	9	Table cloths	414
Bedspreeds	577	Towels	4, 049
Blankets, single	104		
Mattress covers	3	Total	14, 593
Napkins	3, 212	Total last year	13, 103
Pillow cases	2, 676		
Sheets	2, 965	Increase over last year	1, 490
Shirts, hospital	584		

A large size "Duplex" mangle will soon be installed, also a two-compartment metal drying room on second floor.

COMMISSARY OF CADETS.

Cadet mess.—During the year past efforts have been made to constantly improve the quality of the food, and the bills of fare have been as varied as possible. Since my last report a cold-storage and ice-making plant has been installed which is working satisfactorily, and it is now possible to preserve meats, etc., in a perfect condition; in consequence, advantage can be taken of depressions in the market to lay in a stock of any desired article.

The cost of subsistence at the mess during the year has been 50.13 cents per cadet per day, as against 53 cents for last year; the cost for the subsistence of cadets in hospital, 4 cents per cadet per day, as against 2.575 cents for last year. The total cost of subsistence in both mess and hospital for this year has been 54.13 cents per cadet per day, as against 55.575 for last year.

The following table shows the quantity of the principal articles of food consumed at the mess during the year:

Meat	pounds..	172, 676	Poultry	pounds..	20, 307
Fish	do....	6, 499	Butter	do....	22, 343
Flour	barrels..	432	Eggs	dozens..	11, 307
Milk	gallons..	33, 345	Coffee	pounds..	5, 106
Potatoes	bushels..	2, 194	Sugar	do....	50, 327

The authorized increase in the strength of the Corps of Cadets will necessitate the immediate extension of the mess hall and an enlargement of the kitchen, pantries, etc.; estimates for this purpose have been made, but it is doubtful if we are able to get along until the money is appropriated and available.

Immediate action should be taken to obtain money for building a large and modern kitchen and for a temporary kitchen while the new kitchen is building.

The present kitchen is small, ancient in all its parts, dangerous on account of fire, unsightly, and not a credit to the Academy.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. B. HALL,
Major, Second Infantry,

Treasurer Military Academy, Quartermaster and Commissary of Cadets.

The ADJUTANT.

E.—REPORT OF THE QUARTERMASTER.

OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER AND DISBURSING OFFICER,
WESTPOINT, N. Y., *August 9, 1900.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions from your office, per Circular No. 22, dated the 22d ultimo, I have the honor to submit herewith the following report, in triplicate, of the operations in the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Military Academy, Quartermaster's Department, United States Army, and as Director of the Gas works, United States Military Academy, for the year ending June 30, 1900.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

My duties in this branch are defined in paragraph 15 of the United States Military Academy Regulations.

Contracts entered into during the year and remaining in force in part or for the whole of the year to which this relates were as follows:

No.	Contractor.	Date.	Purpose.
1	David S. Wells.....	May 15, 1899	2,000 tons gas and 300 tons pea coal.
2	Dickson & Eddy.....	May 18, 1899	4,600 tons anthracite coal.
3	Steele & Condict.....	July 7, 1899	Ice-making apparatus.
4	Otis & Campbell.....	Aug. 21, 1899	New kitchen to quarters No. 18.
5	.....do.....	.....do.....	New addition to quarters No. 27.
6	.....do.....	.....do.....	Additions to quarters Nos. 11, 15, 17, 33, 35, and 41.
7	.....do.....	.....do.....	New kitchen to quarters No. 39.
8	.....do.....	.....do.....	Hospital stewards' quarters.
9	The Schilling Co.....	Aug. 24, 1899	Operating room, cadet hospital.
10	Hewitt & Warden.....	Oct. 4, 1899	Electric-light plant.
11	William J. Duffy.....	Nov. 2, 1899	Sand for filter bed.
12	Otis & Campbell.....	Nov. 7, 1899	Addition to cadet hospital.
13	Brown Electrical Construction Co.....	Nov. 21, 1899	Wiring Memorial Hall.
14	Geo. A. Williams & Co.....	Dec. 4, 1899	Light fixtures, Memorial Hall.
15	Otis & Campbell.....	Dec. 5, 1899	Extension, cavalry stables.
16	The Keystone Fireproofing & Paper Stock Co.....	Dec. 27, 1899	Furring, arching, and tiling for ceiling roof partitions, library.
17	New Jersey Steel and Iron Co.....	Dec. 29, 1899	Girders, beams, etc., library.
18	John Wanamaker.....	Jan. 15, 1900	Furniture, etc., Memorial Hall.
19	.....do.....	Feb. 7, 1900	Stage, etc., Memorial Hall.
20	Henry W. Otis.....	Feb. 26, 1900	Officers' quarters, 1 set.
21	.....do.....	Mar. 21, 1900	Addition to quarters No. 37.
22	Canfield Stove Co.....	Apr. 28, 1900	Heating, plumbing, etc., library.
23	M. F. Westergren.....	June 4, 1900	Roof covering, library.
24	New Jersey Steel and Iron Co.....	June 18, 1900	Roof beams on towers, library.

All of the above contracts, with the exception of a few items of furniture for Memorial Hall and completion of officers' quarters, have been fulfilled.

The following improvements have been made by special appropriations or from appropriations proper for such purpose:

Five hundred and nineteen feet of stone wall to inclose cemetery.

One hundred and seventy fruit trees planted about the post.

Ninety-five shade trees planted about the post.

Additional storage room provided over wagon shed.

Changed position of shop engine and overhauled machinery, enabling one boiler to do the work that formerly required two.

Completely overhauled, repaired, and painted power house.

Put in new gas-tar tank and built house over it.

Renewed one bench of six retorts in gas works.

Put new roof on gas works.
 Built new coal chute and partition in coal shed.
 Macadamized road from Plain to Mr. Denton's store and repaired sidewalk along same.
 Macadamized road from riding hall to south dock and relaid gutters along same.
 Kalsomined walls of drawing academy.
 Blasted out tunnel on Target Hill to confine shots to prevent ricochet.
 Put in electric lighting plant for Memorial Hall.
 Furnished Memorial Hall.
 Attended to 6,001 jobbing orders about public buildings and grounds, officers' quarters, and enlisted men's barracks and quarters.
 Put lights along road from south gate guardhouse to southern boundary of reservation.
 Built up to grade 594 feet of breast wall along main road.
 Built retaining wall 346 feet long in rear of Memorial Hall.
 Filled in and graded ground up to same; sodded surface.
 Renewed much of the fence in rear of officers' quarters.
 Built 378 feet of breast wall on hill by quartermaster's stable.
 Commenced construction of road to pass in front of new quarters.
 Built addition to post-office.
 Renovated hotel.
 Renovated Mr. Denton's store.
 Renovated livery stable.
 Completely renovated cadet barracks and guardhouse.
 Laid cement drain on north and west sides of cavalry barracks; graded ground and built breast wall on river front.
 Relaid brick area in engineer barracks.
 Laid 400 feet 15-inch drainage pipe.
 Repainted interior of riding hall; repaired roof.
 Built subterranean pump room and 183 feet of pipe tunnel in connection with steam heating plant.
 Completed stone wall around soldiers' hospital and built picket fence in rear; painted same and wire fence around garden.
 Renewed cornice on east side of cadet chapel.
 Renewed much of the flooring in cavalry barracks.
 Put in 4 additional bath tubs and rubber tile floor in bathroom in cavalry barracks.
 Macadamized 290 feet of main road in south end of post.
 Built steps leading from administration building to riding hall.
 Completed steps and walk from riding hall to West Shore station.
 Cleaned off and graded river front outside West Shore Railroad tracks at south end of tunnel.
 Laid 906 feet granolithic sidewalk in southern part of post.
 Cleared trees and stone walls from portion of tract known as Kinsley Farm.
 Reconstructed entire telephone system of post; put in new poles, new switch board at central office; put in much new wire and restrung all the old wires.
 Statement of the receipts and disbursements for the year ending June 30, 1900, accompany this report, marked "A."

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, UNITED STATES ARMY.

The duties pertaining to this department are enumerated in paragraph 972, Army Regulations, 1895.

The following contracts were entered into during the year:

No.	Contractor.	Date.	Purpose.
1	C. Daly	July 14, 1899	50 cords soft pine wood.
2	Dickson & Eddy	do	1,500 tons anthracite coal.
3	The Dixon Garbage Crematory Co.	Aug. 17, 1899	Garbage crematory.
4	Chas. L. Rickerson	Sept. 14, 1899	20 tons each bran and middlings and 115 tons straw.
5	C. A. Bloomingdale	Sept. 25, 1899	770,000 pounds oats and 1,000,000 pounds hay.

All of the above contracts, with the exception of C. A. Bloomingdale's, were fulfilled.

The garbage crematory has been in practical operation since December 1, 1899. It disposes of about 3 tons refuse matter per day and fills the requirements for which it was intended.

The amounts received, disbursed, etc., under the various heads are shown in accompanying statement, marked "B."

GAS WORKS, UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

As director of the gas works, I am charged with providing the necessary illuminating gas for the needs of the post.

Officers and civilians residing on the post, connected with the Academy, pay 75 cents per 1,000 feet for the gas they use, which charge is taken as the cost of the manufactured gas.

Each cadet pays 35 cents per month for the use of gas.

The Quartermaster's Department of the Army pays 75 cents per 1,000 cubic feet for gas used in lighting buildings devoted strictly to the use of that Department.

Coke is sold at \$1.17 per 18 bushels, and tar at $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per gallon.

The revenue derived from the sale of gas, coke, and tar is applied to payment of civilian employees at the gas works, and for miscellaneous expenses not provided for by annual appropriations of Congress.

During the year 17,190,800 cubic feet gas were manufactured; 4,075,900 pounds gas coal, and 8,859 gallons oil were used for this purpose.

The receipts and disbursements are shown in statement of special contingent fund, marked "C."

SPECIAL CONTINGENT FUND, UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

This fund is derived from the rent of hotel, stable, restaurant, post-office, and from miscellaneous receipts, such as the sale of junk, etc.

Expenditures for the repair of the buildings which pay rent are made under the direction of the superintendent out of funds derived from the rentals.

During the fiscal year the following expenditures were made to buildings which pay rent:

Hotel: Material, \$132.84; hired labor, \$166.12; labor furnished by the department during the year, estimated, \$175; total, \$469.96.

Post-office cottage: Material, \$67.80; to replace material loaned in previous fiscal year.

Store and restaurant: Material, \$20.42; labor, \$179.51; total, \$199.93.

Stables: Material, \$94.43; labor, \$117.56; total, \$211.99.

In addition to the above, this fund may be used, under the direction of the superintendent, for subscription to periodicals and for incidentals not otherwise provided for.

Statement of the receipts and disbursements under this head are included in statement marked "C."

Very respectfully,

MALVERN-HILL BARNUM,

First Lieutenant, Tenth Cavalry, Quartermaster

Military Academy, Post Quartermaster, and Director of Gas Works.

The ADJUTANT UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

(through military channels).

A.—Statement showing receipts and disbursements, etc., of funds pertaining to the appropriations for the support of the United States Military Academy, for the year ending June 30, 1900.

	Date.	Current and ordinary expenses.	Miscellaneous and incidental expenses.	Buildings and grounds.	Memorial Hall.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.
CR.							
Balance on hand fiscal year—	1899.						
1897.....	July 1			\$7,713.20			\$7,713.20
1898.....	do	\$3,886.96	\$1,018.48	365.11			5,270.55
1898-99.....	do			5,736.16			5,736.16
1899.....	do	2,728.53	3,353.21	966.44			7,068.18
1899-1900.....	do	123.30	10,010.00	15,189.01			25,327.31
Balance on hand, Memorial Hall.....	do				\$17,062.97		17,062.97
Received since fiscal year—	1900.						
1898-99.....	June 30			.37			.37
1899.....	do	8,720.50	1,250.00				9,970.50
1899.....	do	67,379.28	16,325.00	112,000.00			195,704.28
Miscellaneous receipts.....	do					\$5.00	5.00
Total.....		82,843.57	31,966.69	141,990.29	17,062.97	5.00	278,858.52
DR.							
Deposited, fiscal year—	1900.						
1898.....	June 30	3,886.96	1,006.98	365.11			5,259.05
1898-99.....	do			21.38			21.38
1899.....	do	968.13					968.13
Miscellaneous receipts.....	do					5.00	5.00
Disbursed, fiscal year—							
1898.....	do		11.50				11.50
1898-99.....	do			5,715.15			5,715.15
1899.....	do	8,069.59	4,481.24	841.44			13,392.27
1899-1900.....	do	119.25	10,009.96	15,187.96			25,317.19
1900.....	do	61,187.00	14,416.02	72,519.53			148,122.55
Disbursed, Memorial Hall.....	do				13,010.55		13,010.55
Balance on hand, fiscal year—							
1897.....	do			7,713.20			7,713.20
1899.....	do	2,411.31	121.97	145.00			2,678.28
1899-1900.....	do	9.06	.02	1.05			10.12
1900.....	do	6,192.28	1,908.98	39,480.47			47,581.73
Balance on hand, Memorial Hall.....	do				4,062.42		4,062.42
Total.....		82,843.57	31,966.69	141,990.29	17,062.97	5.00	278,858.52

MALVERN-HILL BARNUM,
First Lieutenant, Tenth Cavalry, Quartermaster and Disbursing Officer,
United States Military Academy.

WESTPOINT, N. Y., August 9, 1900.

B.—Statement of funds pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department, United States Army, for the year ending June 30, 1900.

Balance on hand July 1, 1899.	\$1,053.51	Disbursed:	
Received since:		Regular supplies.....	\$24,161.20
Regular supplies.....	24,277.90	Incidental expenses....	3,581.54
Incidental expenses....	3,602.67	Army transportation....	171.02
Army transportation....	172.15	Barracks and quarters..	1,390.00
Barracks and quarters...	1,390.00	Clothing and equipage..	10.00
Shooting ranges, etc....	121.42	Shooting ranges, etc....	436.86
Clothing and equipage...	12.00	Deposited.....	4,978.82
Sales to officers.....	4,351.72	Balance on hand June 30, 1900	681.93
Sales at auction.....	430.00		
		Total	35,411.37
Total to be accounted for	35,411.37		

MALVERN-HILL BARNUM,

First Lieutenant, Tenth Cavalry,

Acting Assistant Quartermaster United States Army.

WESTPOINT, N. Y., August 9, 1900.

C.—Statement of receipts and expenditures pertaining to the special contingent fund, United States Military Academy, from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.

	Gas works.	Rents, etc.	Total.
Balance on hand July 1, 1899.....	\$2,755.57	\$165.85	\$2,921.42
Received since:			
By rent of—			
West Point Hotel.....		1,000.00	1,000.00
Post-office.....		150.00	150.00
Stable.....		300.00	300.00
Restaurant and store.....		375.00	375.00
By sale of—			
Gas.....	5,172.88		5,172.88
Coke.....	560.49		560.49
Coal tar.....	491.41		491.41
Miscellaneous.....		259.67	259.67
Total to be accounted for	8,980.35	2,250.52	11,230.87
Disbursed	7,491.29	2,208.88	9,700.17
On hand June 30, 1900.....	1,489.06	41.64	1,530.70

MALVERN-HILL BARNUM,

First Lieutenant, Tenth Cavalry, Director of Gas Works, and

Treasurer Special Contingent Fund, U. S. Military Academy.

WESTPOINT, N. Y., August 9, 1900.

WAR 1900—VOL 1, PT I—19

F AND G.—REPORT OF ENGINEER OFFICER.

WEST POINT, N. Y., *August 14, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report on the different branches of work assigned to me for the period July 31, 1899, date of last report, to August 11, 1900, the close of the present drill season.

PRACTICAL MILITARY ENGINEERING.

During August, 1899, the classes of 1900 and 1902 received instruction in ponton drill with both advance guard and reserve equipage; the class of 1900 in construction of trestle bridges on land and water, and the class of 1902 in military signaling. The fall and spring drills for the class of 1900 were made to conform as nearly as practicable to the instruction received in the department of civil and military engineering, and with this in view a trestle bridge was constructed over the ravine near the north guardhouse, using such timber as was available and in accord with strains computed by the various members of the class. During April the principles of field fortifications were applied to trenches, gun platforms, tracing, profiling, and demolitions. Instruction was also given in military signaling with flag and heliograph. The class of 1901 was instructed in signaling. Lieut. Harry Burgess, Corps of Engineers, assisted in drills in the fall and spring.

During the summer drills just ended the class of 1901 received instruction in the construction of siege material, fascines, hurdles, and gabions (brush and iron); in the construction of palisades, high and low wire entanglements, ponton bridges with the advance and reserve equipages, and spar bridges; in military signaling with flag and heliograph. The drill season this year has been shorter than heretofore by one day each week and by the season closing August 11 instead of August 28, as formerly.

A new departure was made in the instruction of the class of 1903. Instead of combining them with the first class, as was customary in the past, they were instructed in practical surveying, and the results have been very satisfactory. The larger part of the class is now competent to handle the transit and level for ordinary surveys, including the use of the stadia. In arranging the drills for another year it is recommended that the third class be sent for instruction in surveying until August 28, if practicable, as the additional time can be most usefully employed in making a regular survey. Those men who are deficient, or who by absence received no instruction, should be taught the use of the instruments when as second classmen they attend drills in engineering. Lieuts. J. P. Jervey, Corps of Engineers, and G. F. Hamilton, Tenth Cavalry, instructed the third class during the summer.

COMPANY E, BATTALION OF ENGINEERS.

I was in command of the company until relieved in March by reason of promotion, when Lieut. Harry Burgess, Corps of Engineers, was assigned to command, retaining it until relieved June 28, 1900, by Lieut. J. P. Jervey, Corps of Engineers, until relieved July 24, 1900.

The company furnished a daily guard detail of 2 noncommissioned officers and 11 privates, kept its barracks and grounds in repair and police, cultivated its garden, kept the batteries on the reservation in good order, assisted in repair and construction of new rifle ranges, furnished the old guard for general police, and during the last of May furnished all available men for the same purpose.

It assisted in the instruction of cadets in practical military engineering, preparing bridge and siege material, and furnishing markers for cadet rifle practice.

On September 30 and May 30 the company joined the battalion in New York City and participated in the Dewey and Memorial Day parades, in each case returning to West Point the same day.

The company left the post on July 24 for service in the Orient, and it has been replaced for guard and instruction of cadets by a detachment of 40 men composed of details from Companies C and D, battalion of engineers.

WATER SUPPLY.

Work was continued last fall until exhaustion of funds, and resumed on July 6, when the new appropriations were available.

The arches for covering the filter beds were completed in September, 1899; sand for filtering was purchased, washed, and put in place. The arch construction was under the immediate charge of Lieut. J. P. Jervey, Corps of Engineers, who was temporarily assigned to duty with the company during the summer of 1899, and the excellence of the work is the result of his interest as well as his careful supervision. The arches are now being covered with earth obtained from the excavations for the water house. Automatic float valves for regulating the flow to the filter beds are to be furnished in place under an open-market agreement by the 20th instant, when the water will be turned through the new beds.

Funds are now available for the construction of a water house for filtered water and for a watchman's house. The excavation for the latter is completed, and for the former about one-third done. About one-sixth of the concrete wall for the water house is in place. Work is very materially retarded, due to the great scarcity of labor of all kinds.

Because of the scarcity of labor, it has not yet been possible to finish laying of the 8-inch pipe line from the old water house to Lusk reservoir, thus completing the connection of the latter with the Crow Nest catch-basin, but it is hoped to complete this before the fall rains begin.

A gang of stonecutters is at work cutting stone for completion of parapet walls for the dam, and the work is progressing satisfactorily with the force of men employed, all that can be secured.

With the increase in the Corps of Cadets and the necessary increase in instructors and families, the present water supply will not be sufficient if the gallons per capita now used be taken as a basis, and an additional supply must be secured and connected with the existing system.

LIBRARY BUILDING.

Bids for completely renovating the old building, making of it a modern, fireproof structure, were opened on September 4, 1899. The estimates of the architect, used for securing the necessary appropriation, were based on current prices at the time the estimates were prepared in 1895. The great advance in prices of all materials was such that the lowest bid in 1899 exceeded the amount available, and the renovation by contract had to be abandoned. Authority was granted by the Secretary of War to have the alterations made by day labor and by purchase of materials in open market. Work was commenced in October as soon as the books were removed, and it is now well under way, with contracts made for nearly all the work remaining to be done.

Experience gained on this building shows the advantage and advisability of constructing other large buildings here in the same way; that is, under the charge and supervision of an officer, by small contracts covering various parts of the building, instead of under the supervision of an architect and by contract covering the entire work. The work is done better and cheaper, changes can be easily made to the advantage of the completed structure, and without disputes with contractors and possible claims for extra compensation. This method, so successfully employed in the completion of the State, War, and Navy building, Congressional Library, and enlargement of Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., should be pursued here in the future.

Very respectfully,

GEO. W. GOETHALS,
Major, Corps of Engineers.

The ADJUTANT, UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N. Y.

**REPORT OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF
THE SOLDIERS' HOME.**

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 23, 1900.

Under section 1 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1883, prescribing regulations for the Soldiers' Home in the District of Columbia, the accompanying reports of the Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia, and of the Inspector-General of the Army are published, and a copy of this order will "be deposited in each garrison and post library," as required by the act mentioned.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant-General.

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME,
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS,
Washington, October 16, 1900.

SIR: Under the requirements of section 1 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1883, prescribing regulations for the Soldiers' Home in the District of Columbia, I have the honor to submit the following report of the Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home for the year ended September 30, 1900:

Changes in the number of beneficiaries during the year.

	Regular.	Tempo- rary.	Total.
On the rolls Sept. 30, 1899 :	1,246	50	1,296
Admitted since.....	291	211	502
Readmitted since	176	.....	176
Total	1,713	261	1,974
Withdrawn from the Home.....	217	.....	217
Dropped, dismissed, etc.....	104	102	206
Died.....	77	3	80
Transferred to permanent roll .....	.....	102	102
Total	398	207	605
Leaving on rolls Sept. 30, 1900	1,315	54	1,369

This shows an increase of 73 beneficiaries on the rolls since the last annual report.

The number (1,369) on the rolls September 30, 1900, is accounted for as follows:

Present at the Home, 840, an increase of 29 over last year and of 69 over the preceding year; on outdoor relief, 417, an increase of 10; in the Government Hospital for the Insane, 20; on furlough, 44, and 48 absent sick in the general hospital at Fort Bayard, New Mexico.

The daily average number of inmates during the year was 838. Last year the average was 807, and the preceding year 751.

The total number of deaths was 80. Last year it was 81. Of these, 39 died at the Home, 17 on outdoor relief, 1 on furlough, 3 near the Home, 8 in the Government Hospital for the Insane, 10 at the general hospital at Fort Bayard, 1 en route to Fort Bayard, and 1 accidentally drowned at Chesapeake Beach, Maryland.

During the year temporary relief was given to destitute discharged soldiers who were not entitled to admission to the extent of 10,567 meals, and 251 were provided with lodging for a few nights each.

The following statement shows the amounts received and expended

during the year and the amount of the permanent fund of the Home deposited in the United States Treasury:

PERMANENT FUND.

Balance in the United States Treasury September 30, 1899.....	\$2, 582, 016. 81
Settlement by the Treasury Department for the current year	\$297, 791. 40
Amount withdrawn for current expenses.....	299, 000. 00
	<u>1, 208. 60</u>
Balance in United States Treasury September 30, 1900	2, 580, 808. 21

ACCOUNT OF THE TREASURER OF THE HOME.

Remaining on hand September 30, 1899.....	\$19, 546. 81
Received during the year:	
From the permanent fund	299, 000. 00
Interest on the permanent fund	77, 000. 76
Effects of deceased inmates, subject to demand of legal heirs	585. 23
Miscellaneous receipts	4, 197. 02
Total receipts	<u>400, 329. 82</u>
Disbursements:	
Current expenses.....	\$180, 968. 56
Permanent improvements.....	217, 120. 49
Total disbursements	<u>398, 089. 05</u>
Balance on hand September 30, 1900.....	2, 240. 77

The foregoing statement of the permanent fund shows that the amount withdrawn was \$1,208.60 greater than the amount received from settlements made by the Treasury Department, and by that amount the permanent fund has been decreased. The large expenditures made during the year for permanent improvements were—

For the construction of an annex to the hospital, by which its capacity has been increased from 82 to 112 beds; additions and alterations to the King building made necessary to accommodate the constantly increasing demands on the Home, the average number cared for during the year being 31 more than last year and 87 more than the preceding year. With an increased army it is reasonable to expect that the ratio of increase will be still greater in the future.

The construction of the handsome conservatory, now nearing completion, and the necessity for increasing the capacity of the power house, the laying of additional sewer and water pipes, the construction of over two miles of new roads, new paving, and repair of bridges and fences, etc., have necessarily brought up the expenditures for permanent improvements to a greater sum than heretofore.

A large and commodious stable is also under construction and will be completed early next spring.

Some of the principal items of current expenditure were as follows:

Items.	1900.	1899.
Subsistence	\$42, 359. 40	\$40, 550. 06
Extra duty pay to inmates	28, 315. 78	26, 169. 02
Clothing for inmates.....	25, 461. 31	11, 673. 85
Outdoor relief	35, 214. 81	33, 963. 60
Expenses of hospital.....	21, 550. 40	15, 405. 45
Fuel for the Home.....	17, 598. 35	10, 871. 82

(1) This great increase over last year is due to the purchase of the winter clothing for the coming year from this year's appropriation, and to the improved quality of the clothing contracted for.

Since the establishment last year of the general hospital at Fort Bayard for the treatment of cases of tuberculosis, 142 inmates of the Home have been treated there at a cost to the Home of \$5 per week, each, and a total cost for the year, including transportation and meals of some of the men sent there, of \$10,438.76. The average number of inmates treated per month was 42, and there are now 48 under treatment at that hospital.

The treasurer's account of funds received for the inmate pensioners shows that he had on hand September 30, 1899, \$48,964.03; that he received during the year \$102,058.31, and paid to pensioners and legal heirs of deceased inmates \$102,730.41, leaving on hand, deposited in the United States Treasury, as required by law, \$48,291.93.

The report of the governor of the Home shows that of the 840 resident inmates, 667 are receiving pensions, as follows: Two hundred and twenty-one receive from \$6 to \$8 per month; 330, from \$10 to \$16; 87, from \$17 to \$20; 26, from \$22 to \$30; 1, \$50; and 2, \$72 per month.

There are 209 beneficiaries of the Home who served in the war with Mexico, 172 of whom are drawing outdoor relief; 400 who served in the war of the rebellion, of whom 95 are on outdoor relief, and 227 who served since the commencement of the war with Spain, making a total of 836 members who had war (other than Indian war) service.

The attending surgeon reports that 622 patients were treated in hospital; that the daily average was 86.48, and the average age of patients admitted was 52.39; that 3,049 were treated at sick call, and the proportion of death to 100 inmates per annum was 5.37.

The sanitary conditions of the Home and grounds have been excellent throughout the year. The water supply and drainage are satisfactory, and there has been no prevalent or epidemic disease among the inmates.

The account of the farm and dairy shows that the cultivation of the farm and the establishment of the dairy have proved profitable, both in saving a considerable sum of money and in producing at the Home early and late vegetables and a better quality of milk than can be supplied by contract.

The act of Congress approved January 19, 1891, requiring the treasurer to keep the current funds on deposit in the United States Treasury, has been complied with, and all supplies for the Home which could be conveniently purchased by contract were so purchased.

The library of the Home contains 6,530 volumes. Nine daily and 16 weekly papers and 24 monthly magazines are provided. The daily average number of inmates who visit the library and reading room was 232.

The Board of Commissioners take pleasure in reporting that in its opinion at no time since the Home was established has it been in every respect in such excellent condition as at present, and that this is largely due to the zeal of the officers of the Home in the performance of the duties devolved upon them. The excellent administration of the affairs of the Home is shown in the fine condition of the buildings, roads, and grounds, and in the great improvement made in all the various matters that come under the management of its internal affairs.

No changes occurred in the Board of Commissioners or the officers of the Home during the year.

Attention is especially invited to the report of the governor of the Home, which, with the accompanying papers (reports of the attending surgeon and treasurer of the Home), are required to be published with this report for distribution to the Army.

Very respectfully,

NELSON A. MILES,
Lieutenant-General Commanding the Army,
President Board of Commissioners.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME,
Washington, D. C., October, 1900.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit my report as governor of the Soldiers' Home for the year ending September 30, 1900, and to inclose herewith the reports of the attending surgeon and of the secretary and treasurer of the Home, which present in detail information as to the medical and financial administration of the institution for the past year:

Schedule of admissions to the Home.

Permanent beneficiaries, September 30, 1899	1,246
Admitted during the year ending September 30, 1900	291
Readmitted during the year ending September 30, 1900	176
Total	1,713
Dropped:	
By withdrawal	217
For absence without leave	18
Dismissed	13
Abandoned the Home	10
From outdoor relief	58
By order	5
Died	77
	398
Permanent beneficiaries September 30, 1900	1,315
Temporary inmates:	
Present September 30, 1899	50
Admitted during the year	211
	261
Total temporary beneficiaries	261
Transferred to permanent rolls	102
Dropped	102
Dismissed	0
Died	3
	207
Remaining temporary inmates, including 4 in insane asylum	54
Total beneficiaries	1,369

of whom 840 are inmates of the Home at present, 417 receive outdoor relief, 20 in insane asylum, 48 absent sick at general hospital, Fort Bayard, N. Mex., and 44 on furlough.

Increase in the number of temporary inmates for the year, 4; increase in the number of regular inmates for the year, 69. The aggregate is 73 more than was shown last report. Of the 80 deaths reported, 36 died in Home hospital, 8 in insane asylum, 1 on furlough, 17 on outdoor relief, 3 in their quarters at the Home, 3 near the Home, 1 en route to Fort Bayard, N. Mex.; 10 at general hospital, Fort Bayard, N. Mex.; 1 accidentally drowned at Chesapeake Beach, Maryland. Daily average number of inmates present during the year, 838. Last year the average was 807, and the preceding year 751.

Transients.—During the year 10,567 meals have been furnished to destitute discharged soldiers, and 251 men have been provided with lodgings for a few nights each.

Number of pensioners present at the Home and rate of pension.

Rate per month.	Number.	Rate per month.	Number.
\$6	103	\$20.	4
\$8	118	\$22.	1
\$10	47	\$24.	16
\$12	217	\$25.	2
\$12.50	1	\$30.	7
\$14	41	\$50.	1
\$15	3	\$72.	2
\$16	21		
\$17	82	Total	667
\$18	1		

Total present, 1899	604
Total present, 1898	629
Temporarily admitted for medical treatment	31
Denied admission	26
Number applying for readmission during the year	178
Granted outdoor relief	78
Denied outdoor relief	69
Number applying for outdoor relief	147
Inmates present having service in Mexico	37
Inmates on outdoor relief having service in Mexico	172
Total inmates having service in Mexico, of whom 41 had service in the civil war	209
Inmates present having service in the civil war	305
Inmates on outdoor relief or furlough having service in the civil war	95

Total inmates having service in the civil war

400

Inmates present having service since the commencement of the war with Spain	126
Inmates absent having service since the commencement of the war with Spain ..	101

Total inmates having service since the commencement of the war with Spain	227
Inmates present and absent who received wounds in action since the commencement of the war with Spain	39

Nativity of inmates present and absent September 30, 1900.

United States	645	Sweden	11
Ireland	335	France	9
Germany	224	Russia	5
England	55	Holland	4
Canada	22	Norway	5
Austria-Hungary	11	Belgium	2
Switzerland	13	Italy	1
Denmark	11		
Scotland	16	Total	1,369

Ages and length of service of inmates present at the Home September 30, 1900.

Age.	No.	Age.	No.
21 years	1	34 years	8
23 years	1	35 years	9
24 years	5	36 years	8
25 years	3	37 years	3
26 years	6	38 years	8
27 years	4	39 years	9
28 years	9	40 years	4
29 years	8	41 years	6
30 years	5	42 years	7
31 years	6	43 years	7
32 years	3	44 years	8
33 years	7	45 years	13

Ages and length of service of inmates present at the Home September 30, 1900—Continued.

Age.	No.	Age.	No.
46 years.....	13	68 years.....	16
47 years.....	14	69 years.....	10
48 years.....	11	70 years.....	21
49 years.....	15	71 years.....	13
50 years.....	18	72 years.....	9
51 years.....	22	73 years.....	8
52 years.....	37	74 years.....	12
53 years.....	39	75 years.....	8
54 years.....	43	76 years.....	5
55 years.....	37	77 years.....	6
56 years.....	41	78 years.....	3
57 years.....	30	79 years.....	5
58 years.....	31	80 years.....	4
59 years.....	18	81 years.....	1
60 years.....	41	83 years.....	1
61 years.....	20	84 years.....	1
62 years.....	31	85 years.....	1
63 years.....	34	87 years.....	1
64 years.....	21	94 years.....	1
65 years.....	21		
66 years.....	13	Total.....	840
67 years.....	16		

Length of service.	No.	Length of service.	No.
4 months.....	1	14 years.....	11
6 months.....	9	15 years.....	19
7 months.....	1	16 years.....	23
8 months.....	3	17 years.....	12
9 months.....	2	18 years.....	34
10 months.....	5	19 years.....	34
1 year.....	29	20 years.....	92
2 years.....	43	21 years.....	76
3 years.....	64	22 years.....	51
4 years.....	15	23 years.....	42
5 years.....	38	24 years.....	28
6 years.....	18	25 years.....	21
7 years.....	15	26 years.....	8
8 years.....	13	27 years.....	7
9 years.....	16	28 years.....	1
10 years.....	19	29 years.....	2
11 years.....	19	31 years.....	
12 years.....	22		
13 years.....	20	Total.....	840

Number of delinquencies committed at the United States Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia, from October 1, 1899, to September 30, 1900.

Drunkenness.....	148
Absent without leave.....	64
Drunk and disorderly.....	4
Introducing liquor into the Home.....	5
Disorderly conduct.....	5
Disobedience of orders.....	3
Total number of offenses.....	229
Total number of inmates tried.....	144
Number of inmates tried once.....	88
Number of inmates tried twice.....	36
Number of inmates tried three times.....	15
Number of inmates tried four times.....	2
Number of inmates tried five times.....	2
Number of inmates tried six times.....	1
Number of inmates tried for drunkenness.....	65
Number of inmates tried for absence without leave.....	32
Number of inmates tried for other offenses.....	16
Number of inmates not tried.....	1, 641

Home library.

Number of books on hand September 30, 1900:

Fiction	2,459
Miscellaneous	1,615
Travels	162
Magazines	1,164
Biography	193
Poetry	215
History	317
Agriculture	41
Religion	62
Military	302
Total	6,530

Periodicals in reading room:

Daily papers	9
Weekly papers	16
Pictorials, monthly and weekly	6
Magazines, monthly	18
Number of books issued during year	12,110
Average daily issue of books	39
Daily average of inmates visiting library and reading room	232

The library building requires enlargement to provide for future accumulations of books. Such enlargement can be made only with great care to preserve the architectural features of the building, and should be attempted only upon plans and specifications prepared by a skilled architect. This improvement can, however, be deferred till after the completion of buildings now in course of construction.

IMPROVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.

The extensions of the King Building and of the Barnes Hospital and the addition to the power house have been completed. The King Building is now a thoroughly comfortable, commodious barrack. The addition to the hospital has given, besides other improvements and apartments, additional bath rooms and water-closets, etherizing, operating, and sterilizing rooms, and a well-appointed laboratory for clinical microscopy and X-ray apparatus with a photographic department. The hospital is now thoroughly equipped with the latest appliances, and its capacity has been increased 40 beds. Its increase in size and usefulness has necessitated the employment of 12 additional attendants and one acting clinical assistant. Dr. W. C. Kellogg, from Johns-Hopkins Hospital, was appointed to fill the last-mentioned position on the 3d of June, 1900.

A handsome conservatory has been erected and will be completed within a few weeks. A large and commodious stable and carriage house, removed from the vicinage of the quarters, has been contracted for, and the work thereon is now under way. This building will be completed early in the coming spring. When this shall have been accomplished the unsuitable and unsightly structures between the conservatory and the King Building will be removed and the ground now occupied by them will be graded and its appearance improved by lawn and shrubs and flowers.

The completion of the city sewers to the immediate neighborhood of the Ivy Gate on the Rock Creek Church road has enabled the Home, within the year, to disconnect all the officers' quarters with cesspools and to connect them with the sewerage of the city. The use of these cesspools has accordingly been discontinued and they have been filled up.

About 2 miles of roads and 2½ miles of gutters have been added to the road system during the year.

Between 3,000 and 4,000 feet of cross drainage have been constructed to protect the roads in the future from the serious damage which they have heretofore sustained by floods and washouts in times of heavy storms.

The large pool of stagnant water near Michigan avenue, which was dangerous to health and unpleasant to the sight, has been drained and entirely removed. Protecting walls have been constructed about the bridge at the head of the large sewer near Michigan avenue.

Two hundred young trees have been set out along the driveways with a loss of not over 5 per cent. Five hundred shrubs have been planted, and they are doing well.

Three hundred cords of wood have been cut and piled from fallen timber, and will be held for a good market. Stumps in great numbers have been removed from the grounds. Current repairs to buildings and roads have been carried on to keep the property in the best condition.

TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS.

One hundred and forty-two inmates have been treated at the general hospital at Fort Bayard during the year, with a monthly average of 42. Forty-eight are there at the date of this report. The expense to the Home on this account has been \$10,438.76 for the year.

THE HERD.

The herd now consists of 2 bulls, 46 cows, 3 heifers, and 6 calves, nearly all of the Durham or Holstein breeds. These breeds of cows are preferred because they yield more milk than others. The milk is of good quantity and quality.

CLOTHING.

The quality of the clothing has been very considerably improved. By the advance in date of issue of winter clothing from November 1 to October 1, the cost of three issues, one for summer and two for winter—instead of two, one for summer and one for winter, as usual—appears in the accounts for this year.

DISCIPLINE.

The rules of discipline have been duly enforced. The percentage of men tried is decreasing from year to year.

ENTERTAINMENTS AT STANLEY HALL.

Fifty-five entertainments were given at Stanley Hall during the autumn, winter, and spring, a season of six months, at an expense, exclusive of light and heat, of \$399.25.

GOLF LINKS AND QUOIT GROUNDS.

A golf course and quoit grounds have been established, but are little availed of by the men. The golf course had, of necessity, to be placed on part of the hay grounds and is not available at all seasons of the year, and can not be kept in good condition for the game.

THE BILLIARD, AMUSEMENT, SMOKING, AND READING ROOMS, MUSEUM, AND LIBRARY.

These are kept in good order, under charge of noncommissioned officers, and are constantly used and enjoyed by the men. A shuffle board has been added to the equipment of the amusement room, and is in constant use.

THE BAND.

The late band leader, M. C. Meyrells, died at the Home on the 17th of August, from disease contracted while in active service. Mr. John S. M. Zimmerman was appointed bandmaster from the 17th of September, 1900. He has already shown himself to be a competent and very efficient leader. Under his charge the band is doing well. It is kept up to its full strength.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Episcopal services are held each Sunday in the chapel.

Funeral services for deceased inmates of the Roman Catholic faith are attended by the Roman Catholic chaplain, and of deceased Protestant inmates by the Episcopal chaplain.

OFFICERS, NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND CLERICAL FORCE.

The deputy governor, surgeon, treasurer, clinical assistants, and chaplains have performed their duties most faithfully and acceptably, and full and free acknowledgment is given of their cordial support of the governor in the administration of the Home.

The sergeant-major and all the other noncommissioned officers form an efficient body of men, conscientious and faithful in the performance of their respective duties. The clerical force is attentive, intelligent and faithful.

ASSISTANCE RENDERED BY THE POLICE FORCE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Renewed acknowledgment is due to the chief of police and his officers and men for valuable assistance rendered by the force on Sundays and holidays in preserving order upon the grounds, and guarding the shrubbery, flowers, and Home property from destruction or damage at the hands of thoughtless or irresponsible parties.

Very respectfully,

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Brigadier-General, Governor.

The BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE SOLDIERS HOME,
Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF THE ATTENDING SURGEON OF THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME,
Washington, D. C., September 30, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the medical department of the Home for the past year, ending September 30, 1900:

	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.
Patients remaining in hospital from last report	82	75	79	76
Patients admitted to hospital during the year	540	415	393	357
Total treated in hospital	622	490	472	433
Returned to the Home, recovered, mostly acute cases	239	198	160	133
Returned to the Home, improved, mostly chronic cases	165	92	113	103
Returned to the Home, unimproved, incurable	59	66	88	82
Sent to the United States hospital for the insane	9	5	10	3
Died in hospital	39	45	25	30
Dead when brought to hospital	6	3	1	3
Remaining in hospital at present date	105	82	75	79
Total	622	490	472	433

Ages of patients admitted.

	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.
Under 20 years	1			
From 20 to 29 years	59	40	31	27
From 30 to 39 years	79	43	37	45
From 40 to 49 years	80	65	60	67
From 50 to 59 years	128	124	127	92
From 60 to 69 years	100	83	74	78
From 70 to 79 years	69	50	56	41
From 80 to 89 years	18	9	8	6
From 90 to 99 years	1	1		
Age of the youngest	19	21	23	19
Age of the oldest	91	90	87	85
Average age of patients admitted	52.39	53.17	53.92	52.27
Greatest number of patients at one time	106	86	84	83
Least number of patients at one time	69	73	60	61
Daily average of patients in hospital	86.48	79.22	74.91	75.91

Diseases for which patients were admitted to hospital.

Diseases.	Pa- tients.	Diseases.	Pa- tients.
Abscess:		Gunshot wounds—Continued.	
Iliac	2	Head	2
Ischio-rectal	1	Jaw	1
Liver	1	Knee	2
Perineal	1	Leg	3
Adenitis inguinalis	1	Thigh	3
Alcoholism	71	Scalp	1
Amputation	1	Hematemesis	1
Anemia:		Hemoptysis	2
Simple	2	Hemorrhoids	2
Pernicious	1	Hammer fingers	1
Aneurism:		Heart disease:	
Aorta	2	Aortic	3
Popliteal	1	Mitral	7
Apoplexy	3	Heat exhaustion	1
Appendicitis	3	Hemiplegia	7
Arterio sclerosis	8	Herpes Zoster	1
Arthritis deformans	3	Hernia:	
Asthma	13	Cerebral	1
Atrophy of optic nerves	2	Femoral, strangulated	1
Bronchitis:		Inguinal	4
Acute	5	Hydrocele	1
Chronic	16	Hypertrophy of prostate	3
Carbuncle	3	Hypermetropia	1
Carcinoma:		Incontinence of feces	1
Face	1	Infection of stump	1
Lip	2	Infection of thigh	1
Gall bladder	1	Infection of toe	2
Esophagus	1	Influenza	2
Pancreas	1	Ingrowing toenail	1
Penis	1	Injury to leg	1
Prostate	1	Insanity	3
Rectum	1	Iritis	3
Ventriculi	2	Jaundice	2
Caries of jaw	1	Keratitis	3
Cellulitis	1	Locomotor ataxia	10
Cephalalgia	1	Malarial fever	6
Cerebro-spinal sclerosis	3	Malarial cachexia	3
Cholelithiasis	3	Melancholia	1
Cholera morbus	1	Mental debility	1
Chorea, chronic	1	Mucous colitis	1
Constipation	27	Nasal polypi	1
Contusion:		Nephritis, chronic	4
Foot	1	Neuralgia	7
Knee	1	Intercostal	1
Leg	2	Of stump	1
Shoulder	1	Neurasthenia	2
Side	1	Neuritis:	
Spine	1	Multiple	1
Cirrhosis of liver	2	Rheumatic	1
Cystitis	13	Ophthalmia, chronic	1
Diabetes:		Painful cicatrix	1
Insipidus	3	Painful callosities	1
Mellitus	1	Papilloma of toe	1
Diarrhea:		Paralysis:	
Acute	14	Arm	1
Chronic	6	Facial	1
Diallocation:		Agitans	1
Shoulder	1	Paraplegia	1
Knee, partial	1	Paresis, general	1
Dysentery:		Parotitis	2
Chronic	3	Pericarditis	1
Amebic	1	Pharyngitis:	
Eczema	1	Chronic	1
Empyema	2	Ulcerative	1
Epididymitis	2	Phlebitis	2
Epilepsy	7	Pleurisy	9
Erysipelas	3	Phimosia	1
Exophthalmic goiter	1	Pneumonia:	
Febricula	1	Lobar	3
Fistula in ano	1	Broncho	1
Fractures:		Chronic	3
Femur	2	Progressive muscular atrophy	1
Humerus	1	Prolapse of rectum	1
Leg	2	Pulmonary oedema	1
Gastralgia	1	Pyonephrosis	1
Gastritis:		Retention of urine	2
Acute	4	Rhinitis, chronic	1
Chronic	19	Rheumatism:	
General debility	3	Acute	5
Gunshot wounds:		Subacute	3
Arm	6	Chronic	29
Chest	4	Muscular	10
Foot	4	Syphilitic	1
Hand	1	Rhus poisoning	1

Diseases for which patients were admitted to hospital—Continued.

Diseases.	Pa- tients.	Diseases.	Pa- tients.
Rodent ulcer.....	3	Tuberculosis—Continued.	
Sciatica.....	1	Laryngeal.....	1
Senility.....	29	Pulmonary.....	36
Splenomegaly.....	1	Of testicles.....	1
Sprain:		Tumors:	
Ankle.....	2	Fibrous.....	1
Knee.....	2	Parotid.....	1
Wrist.....	1	Ulcers:	
Stricture, urethral.....	4	Varicose.....	5
Syphilis:		Syphilitic.....	4
Secondary.....	3	Cremia.....	1
Of testicle.....	2	Varicose veins.....	4
Thermic fever.....	1	Vertigo.....	2
Tinea, circinata.....	1	Vesicle calculus.....	1
Torticollis.....	2	Wounds:	
Trauma of brain.....	1	Hand.....	2
Tuberculosis:		Head.....	5
Of bladder.....	1	Neck.....	1

This list exhibits only the diseases complained of by the patients at the time of admission to the hospital, and does not include the numerous complications, operations, nor secondary affections arising during the course of treatment. The principal troubles are tuberculosis, chronic rheumatism, heart disease, hernia, catarrh, epilepsy, dyspepsia, and constipation. Many of the men are affected with two or more of these diseases at the same time, and yet be admitted to hospital for some minor complaint not connected with either.

The 3,049 cases treated at sick call are not included in the above list of diseases.

Necrology.

Name.	Age.	Nativity.	Last served in company and reg- iment.	Died.	Cause of death.
				1899.	
Maloney, Michael.....	38	Ireland.....	H, 2d Art.....	Oct. 2	Consumption.
Schmalzinger, Aug.....	84	Germany.....	H, 3d Inf.....	Oct. 5	Suicide.
Carton, Hugh.....	78	Ireland.....	C, 3d Cav.....	Oct. 15	Arterial sclerosis.
Ryan, John.....	66	do.....	H, 19th Inf.....	Oct. 27	Carcinoma of pancreas.
Young, Elisha M.....	84	United States.....	A, 3d Inf.....	Nov. 6	Pneumonia.
McDermott, Michael.....	77	Ireland.....	K, 2d Inf.....	Nov. 21	Pericarditis.
Burke, De Witt C.....	60	United States.....	Gen. service.....	Dec. 2	Apoplexy.
Gibney, David M.....	57	do.....	A, 5th Art.....	Dec. 16	Cerebral hemorrhage.
Pogatschnig, Hans J.....	32	Austria.....	C, 3d Inf.....	Dec. 27	General paresis.
Friton, Chas. A.....	75	Germany.....	A, 2d Art.....	do.....	Cancer of stomach.
Hunter, Frank ¹	62	Ireland.....	E, 9th Inf.....	do.....	Alcoholism.
				1900.	
Griffith, William.....	70	United States.....	L, 3d Cav.....	Jan. 3	Cancer of esophagus.
Smith, William.....	59	Ireland.....	B, 8th Inf.....	Jan. 6	Lateral sclerosis.
Boog, Martin V.....	62	United States.....	H, 6th Cav.....	Jan. 9	Interstitial nephritis.
Halleran, John.....	34	England.....	D, 17th Inf.....	Jan. 18	Malarial cachexia.
Read, Samuel.....	24	United States.....	I, 10th Cav.....	Jan. 24	Gunshot wound of head.
Kernahan, William.....	77	Ireland.....	K, 4th Art.....	Feb. 1	Mitral insufficiency.
Murphy, Thomas.....	55	do.....	C, 23d Inf.....	Feb. 5	Chronic nephritis.
Walker, Frank P.....	81	United States.....	A, 6th Cav.....	Feb. 11	Do.
Bunyan, Benjamin F.....	77	do.....	D, 10th Inf.....	Feb. 20	Apoplexy.
Sturdy, George ¹	64	Ireland.....	B, 19th Inf.....	Mar. 5	Apnea.
Dougherty, Edward.....	74	do.....	H, 1st Inf.....	Mar. 10	Apoplexy.
Grant, Joseph.....	65	do.....	M, 3d Art.....	do.....	Pneumonia.
Barry, William.....	46	United States.....	K, 2d Cav.....	Apr. 4	Do.
Dumont, Charles.....	57	Austria.....	F, 12th Inf.....	Apr. 8	Cancer of larynx.
Farrell, Patrick ¹	70	Ireland.....	D, 29th Inf.....	Apr. 18	Nephritis.
Johnson, John.....	79	do.....	D, 6th Inf.....	Apr. 24	Do.
Riley, David.....	54	United States.....	Hoe. Corps.....	Apr. 26	Cancer of prostate.
Schreck, Jacob.....	50	Germany.....	do.....	May 8	Broncho-pneumonia.
Zumbro, John.....	80	United States.....	I, 11th Inf.....	May 17	Empyema.
Grover, Thomas.....	54	do.....	Hoe. Corps.....	May 18	Septicemia.
Odder, Michael.....	67	Germany.....	K, 7th Inf.....	June 3	Renal asthma.
Ryan, Patrick.....	72	Ireland.....	Ordnance.....	July 1	Consumption.
Welsh, Patrick.....	52	United States.....	B, 2d Inf.....	July 7	Heat stroke.
Fitzpatrick, John.....	62	Ireland.....	E, 13th Inf.....	July 25	Cancer of parotid.
Gonzales, Manuel.....	58	Spain.....	L, 1st Art.....	July 26	Cancer of stomach.
Sigrist, Eugene ¹	62	Germany.....	E, 10th Inf.....	Aug. 9	Aneurism of aorta.
Fenn, Amos S.....	63	United States.....	H, 3d Art.....	Aug. 10	Do.
Brownlee, Joseph.....	70	do.....	B, 4th Art.....	Aug. 11	Chronic nephritis.
Meyrelles, Michael C.....	52	Portugal.....	Ch. mus. 2d Cav.....	Aug. 17	Do.
King, John ¹	58	United States.....	D, 1st Cav.....	do.....	Drowned.
Moore, Hugh M.....	50	do.....	F, 7th Cav.....	Sept. 8	Mitral insufficiency.
Schafer, Richard.....	68	Germany.....	G, 16th Inf.....	Sept. 22	Strangulated hernia.
Jackson, Geo. E.....	58	England.....	Ordnance.....	Sept. 25	Cancer of gall bladder.
Brown, Willet G.....	88	United States.....	Rect., 4th Art.....	Sept. 26	Senile debility.

¹ Dead when brought to hospital.

The daily average of inmates present at the Home was: For 1896, 638; for 1897, 722; for 1898, 751; for 1899, 807; for 1900, 838.

Proportion of deaths to 100 inmates per annum.

Year.	Per cent.	Year.	Per cent.	Year.	Per cent.
1900.....	5.37	1898.....	3.33	1896.....	6.10
1899.....	5.94	1897.....	4.16	1895.....	4.29

Number of prescriptions compounded during the year 10,877
 Applications for treatment at sick call 3,049
 Number of out-patients connected with the Home treated 276

Annual statement of expenses from treasurer's records.

	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.
Average number of men, including attendants	130	112	107	106
Subsistence	\$9,493.71	\$8,894.35	\$7,467.10	\$7,791.83
Subsistence, inmates Government Insane Asylum	5,598.56	5,567.84	4,916.42	2,987.85
Cost of medicines	1,704.32	1,227.09	1,287.05	1,348.91
Attendants	7,876.80	6,565.52	6,693.96	6,506.36
Ice	52.04	404.92	412.79	428.78
Fuel	2,060.39	1,387.48	1,493.35	112.96
Gas	95.50	72.20	583.10	761.00
Laundry	190.54	141.65	100.30	126.95
Stationery	96.85	82.24	49.57	68.51
Spectacles	48.00	50.60	42.00	22.90
Trusses	14.00	6.50	12.75	.....
Coffins	321.93	315.72	126.67	309.70
Bedding	1,658.85	480.70	318.61	138.28
Repairs	2,444.06	454.99	1,786.42	2,776.16
Forage for ambulance horses	228.32	166.80	208.44	208.44
Instruments and appliances	448.18	60.50	162.94	174.54
Books	141.05	140.35	74.32	109.68
Furniture	1,776.03	149.65	240.64	.....
Miscellaneous	52.23	46.88	56.23	313.20
Total	34,303.36	26,214.98	25,982.66	24,185.95
Cost per man, per day	72.08	64.12	66.53	61.35

Monthly statement of expenses of hospital from October 1, 1899, to September 30, 1900, furnished by the treasurer.

	Amount.		Amount.
<i>October, 1899.</i>		<i>November, 1899.</i>	
Subsistence	\$709.56	Subsistence	700.45
Ice	22.10	Ice	11.74
Gas	6.60	Gas	11.30
Pay, clinical assistant	100.00	Pay, clinical assistant	100.00
Pay, ambulance driver	15.00	Pay, ambulance driver	15.00
Forage and hay	19.73	Forage and hay	19.14
Horseshoeing	3.00	Horseshoeing	3.00
Extra washing	14.06	Extra washing	13.30
Coffepot .....	.50	Kerosene oil, turpentine	34.11
Desk lamp	3.60	Rope, wire basket	1.93
Oak cabinet	4.00	Toilet paper	58.15
Window shades	12.90	Furnace repairs	14.43
Repairs, mattresses and furniture	75.19	Covering sofa	8.74
Articles for police purposes	23.15	Iron bed	4.75
Express charges .....	.80	Articles for police purposes	4.07
Stationery and printing	26.60	Stationery and printing	5.40
Medical and hospital supplies	26.08	Medical and hospital supplies	104.75
Instruments	1.00	Medical books	7.00
Spectacles	3.00	Spectacles	7.50
Pay roll, extra duty	413.40	Pay roll, extra duty	417.69
Total	1,480.27	Total	1,542.35

Monthly statement of expenses of hospital from October 1, 1899, to September 30, 1900, furnished by the treasurer—Continued.

	Amount.		Amount.
<i>December, 1899.</i>		<i>March, 1900—Continued.</i>	
Subsistence	\$176.08	Pay, ambulance driver	\$15.00
Ice	8.52	Forage and hay	23.46
Gas	14.70	Horseshoeing	3.00
Pay, clinical assistant	100.00	Extra washing	10.30
Pay, ambulance driver	15.00	Cooking utensils, mattress covers	238.78
Forage and hay	19.73	Clocks, arm and rocking chairs	172.50
Horseshoeing	3.00	Hair pillows, slippers, etc	163.95
Extra washing	9.39	Office chairs, counterpanes	144.60
Hemp, express charges	2.83	Window shades, rolling chairs	279.45
Repairs to basement	34.90	Kerosene oil, turpentine	37.90
Plumbing repairs	4.80	Hardware, floor polishers	27.37
Water-pipe covering	10.51	Articles for police purposes	28.64
Ladies, curtain fasteners	1.41	Meat block, picture molding	14.14
Repairs to range	10.70	Hair mattresses, trays, back rests	16.98
Articles for police purposes	6.34	Thermometers, oil cans, etc	320.60
Instruments	5.00	X-ray machine	121.58
Medical and hospital supplies	119.45	Instruments	120.07
Medical books	40.75	Medical and hospital supplies	13.53
Spectacles	1.50	Printing and stationery	12.53
Lumber, etc., for coffins	91.94	Spectacles	1,407.14
Government Asylum for Insane	1,417.85	Government Asylum for Insane	469.33
Pay roll, extra duty	416.99	Pay roll, extra duty	
Total	3,061.39	Total	4,910.34
<i>January, 1900.</i>		<i>April, 1900.</i>	
Subsistence	678.53	Subsistence	755.47
Ice	9.68	Gas	7.90
Gas	12.10	Pay, clinical assistant	100.00
Pay, clinical assistant	100.00	Pay, ambulance driver	15.00
Pay, ambulance driver	15.00	Forage and hay	18.06
Forage and hay	19.84	Extra washing	12.10
Horseshoeing	3.00	Horseshoeing	3.00
Extra washing	8.42	Hand and roller towels	183.30
Sheets, pillowcases, and towels	117.00	Iron beds (107)	468.66
Lumber, etc., for repairs	35.01	Lattice closets, clothes presser	31.48
Cylinder oil for boiler	25.50	Hardware and lumber	37.30
Bookcase, rugs	18.25	Turpentine	31.05
Mattresses, air	30.00	Feather pillows, mirrors	95.00
Articles for police purposes	3.54	Autoclave	82.35
Printing and stationery	12.77	Household articles	89.44
Medical and hospital supplies	92.22	Repairs to elevator	78.00
Spectacles	1.50	Material for cold storage	39.86
Trimmings for coffins	15.20	Articles for police purposes	12.90
Pay roll, extra duty	457.00	Medical books	77.55
Total	1,654.56	Printing and stationery	1.00
<i>February, 1900.</i>		Medical and hospital supplies	863.37
Subsistence	601.51	Spectacles	6.00
Gas	8.50	Material for coffins	20.20
Pay, clinical assistant	100.00	Pay roll, extra duty	642.43
Pay, ambulance driver	15.00	Total	3,671.42
Forage and hay	18.06	<i>May, 1900.</i>	
Horseshoeing	3.00	Subsistence	918.96
Extra washing	10.26	Gas	5.60
Thermometer, rubber stamps	3.00	Pay, clinical assistant	100.00
Repairs to ambulance	36.55	Pay, ambulance driver	15.00
Blankets, chairs, table	427.33	Forage and hay	18.06
Cooking utensils	56.95	Extra washing	18.00
Hardware, shelving, etc	26.77	Horseshoeing	3.00
Articles for police purposes	5.64	Door mats	11.00
Sheets, pillowcases	165.00	Kerosene oil, turpentine	37.95
Cutlery, crockery ware	289.53	Hardware, tips for chairs	28.84
Coal	1,493.59	Bath towels	37.50
Medical and hospital supplies	44.45	Material for X-ray	13.50
Medical books	8.75	Household articles	17.87
Spectacles	1.50	Repairs to plumbing	5.73
Trusses	2.50	Lumber for repairs	22.02
Lumber, etc., for coffins	69.74	Freight	8.10
Pay roll, extra duty	458.14	Articles for police purposes	14.02
Total	3,825.77	Medical and hospital supplies	104.52
<i>March, 1900.</i>		Printing and stationery	15.50
Subsistence	751.62	Spectacles	3.00
Gas	9.40	Pay roll, extra duty	642.70
Pay, clinical assistant	100.00	Total	2,040.88

Monthly statement of expenses of hospital from October 1, 1899, to September 30, 1900, furnished by the treasurer—Continued.

	Amount.		Amount.
<i>June, 1900.</i>		<i>August, 1900.</i>	
Subsistence	\$904.72	Subsistence	\$1,008.43
Gas	5.60	Gas	4.10
Pay, clinical assistant	100.00	Pay, clinical assistant	100.00
Pay, ambulance driver	15.00	Pay, ambulance driver	15.00
Forage and hay	18.06	Forage and hay	18.06
Horseshoeing	3.00	Horseshoeing	3.00
Extra washing	18.00	Extra washing	31.11
Material for X-ray machine, etc	76.21	Grate bars for furnace	98.00
Household articles	36.60	Kerosene oil	6.98
Materials for aprons, etc	35.82	Electrical repairs	58.20
Materials for plumbing	3.50	Curtain rod and snaps	5.00
Repairs to elevator	6.85	Pitchers	2.18
Articles for police purposes	11.11	Repairs to plumbing	13.21
Medical and hospital supplies	82.14	Hardware and lumber	7.91
Material for coffins	30.90	Salt for ice machine	1.50
Medical books	7.00	Articles for police purposes	11.11
Trusses	3.00	Renovating hair mattresses	83.00
Spectacles	3.00	Freight and drayage	4.50
Printing and stationery	13.70	Medical and hospital supplies	98.40
Pay roll, extra duty	636.70	Coffin trimmings and lumber	98.95
Total	1,960.41	Photo supplies	29.05
		Spectacles	13.50
<i>July, 1900.</i>		Trusses	8.50
Subsistence	1,015.96	Pay roll, extra duty	653.70
Gas	5.20	Total	2,317.39
Pay, clinical assistant	100.00		
Pay, ambulance driver	15.00	<i>September, 1900.</i>	
Forage and hay	18.06	Subsistence	732.42
Horseshoeing	3.00	Gas	4.50
Extra washing	22.05	Pay, clinical assistant	100.00
Hardware, felt	1.95	Pay, ambulance driver	15.00
Turpentine	31.34	Forage and hay	18.06
Screens for garbage cans	20.31	Horseshoeing	3.00
Household articles	5.14	Extra washing	23.55
Window shades	6.93	Coal	566.80
Repairs to elevator	40.20	Screen doors and windows	848.00
Articles for police purposes	9.32	Turpentine	32.78
Medical and hospital supplies	98.87	Repairs to chairs	10.00
Stationery and printing	1.00	Ammonia for cold-storage plant	12.50
Spectacles	3.00	Articles for police purposes	12.90
Government Asylum for Insane	1,422.86	Stationery and printing	9.35
Pay roll, extra duty	635.65	Government Asylum for Insane	1,350.71
Total	3,455.84	Pay roll, extra duty	653.17
		Total	4,392.74

The general sanitary condition of the Home and grounds has been excellent throughout the year. The water supply and drainage are satisfactory, and there has been no prevalent or epidemic disease among the inmates.

Since my last report the Barnes Hospital has undergone many modifications and additions rendered necessary by the course of time and the modern advances in hospital administration. The changes have reference to the heating and ventilation, lighting, new furniture, elevator service, introduction of cold storage in place of ice, the use of steam in lieu of coal and gas, alteration in the kitchen, etc. In addition to the foregoing changes an annex was built and occupied last April by which the capacity of the hospital has been increased from 82 to 112 beds.

Heating and ventilation.—The heating as it existed in the hospital from its foundation in 1876—the inverted-syphon system of ventilation with provision for heating the inlet air in chambers filled with hot-water pipes—had become very defective on account of the deposit that had taken place in the pipes. The boilers for the generation of the hot water were old and needed to be replaced by new ones, so that the entire system would have required renewal. Under these circumstances it was deemed best to replace the old method of heating and ventilation with that of hot water with direct indirect radiation. The basement floor had to be torn out very largely to remove the old pipes, and as it was very much worn we sought this opportunity to renew it with a good concrete cellar, which insures cleanliness and acts as a barrier against the incursion of rats and mice.

The method of heating by hot water was in operation last winter to the full satisfaction of all concerned.

Lighting.—The electric wires which were formerly conducted on the outside of the old gas chandeliers proved troublesome in thunderstorms by the connection which they established with the earth through the gas pipes. The old chandeliers have been replaced by new white-enameled combination pendants.

New furniture.—The old style iron bunks and wooden tables for the wards have been replaced by modern white-enameled beds and glass-top tables. Eight rolling chairs have been added to the wards; the men's boxes, formerly painted a sickly-yellow color, were painted with white enamel, so that the refuge of the sick has a far more cheerful surrounding than formerly.

Elevator service.—In a hospital having so many cripples and long-lived invalids the effort to ascend and descend stairways is always irksome. This was especially true of the Barnes Hospital, in which the sole opportunity to relieve the daily routine of ward life lay in an airing on the porch. The construction of the annex afforded a central location—at the junction of the two buildings—for an elevator which is run by hydraulic pressure. Many invalids who seldom left the building are now free to go about the grounds, and to go to their meals three times a day, when formerly their food had to be carried to them—a practice which, aside from many other objections, was very laborious to the ward nurses.

Cold storage.—The value of cold storage in institutions used as habitations in recent years has been so thoroughly demonstrated on sanitary and economic grounds that the opportunity to embrace this modern convenience was very wisely decided upon. The machine in use is the "Remington," which enables us to make 200 pounds of ice per day, and supplies in addition cold storage to two boxes for food stuffs in the commissary and culinary departments, and one box for the reception of cadavers in the hot summer months.

Steam.—The proximity of the pump house to the hospital rendered the introduction of steam feasible for a number of uses. (1) Formerly the bath water for all the bathrooms was heated by three distinct fires in the basement. This practice entailed a great deal of labor, aside from being a source of much nuisance. Water for bathing purposes in all the rooms and for use in kitchen and dining room is now heated by a steam coil in a large boiler centrally located in the basement. (2) The introduction of steam as stated enabled us to operate the cold storage at a fractional cost, and it furnishes heat for the bain-marie and plate warmer in the kitchen and the sterilizers in the operating room.

Alteration of kitchen.—The partition in the kitchen which divided it from the pantry was torn down, converting the two rooms into one large room. The old wooden floor was taken up and a new terrazo floor put in its place to correspond to that in the dining room. The cooking range, which was small before, had to be increased by another oven, and this addition to the cooking area necessitated a larger hood to carry off the heat and vapors. The kitchen has been further provided with a bain-marie, plate warmer, and an overhead iron rack on which to hang cooking utensils, tea and coffee urns, etc.

The annex.—The annex referred to is composed of three stories and a basement.

Basement.—The basement is divided through its length and width by halls, and it is further divided into rooms for supplies, heating apparatus, cold storage, and machinery for the elevator.

First floor.—The first floor is divided in its length by a well lighted hall 5 feet by 54 feet, which connects into eight commodious rooms, five of which are used as surgical wards, each containing two beds, whilst the other three are devoted to the use of the nurses and storage of linen. At the northern exposure of the building are located the water-closet and bath, the etherizing, operating, and sterilizing rooms, also the laboratory for clinical microscopy and X-ray apparatus.

Second floor.—The second floor contains a medical ward 30 by 54 by 14 feet, with fourteen beds; two isolation wards, one 16 by 20 feet, and the other 16 by 18 feet, three beds to each; ward master and nurses' rooms, a special-diet kitchen, linen room, and bath and water-closet.

Third floor.—Before the construction of the annex the dining room was located on the second floor of the administration part of the building, under the kitchen. The room was small, seating but one-third of the men at a time, so that it was necessary to set the table three times for each meal. The construction of the annex gave the opportunity to put the dining room on the same level with the kitchen. All of the space which corresponds to the ward below was devoted to this purpose. There is now a spacious dining hall 54 by 29 feet, with a seating capacity of 104, which can be increased to 130 when needed without crowding. The rest of the space at the end of the building is devoted to bathroom and water-closet for use of the dining room

and kitchen help, a pantry, a china closet, a sleeping room with three beds for the dining-room men, and a bread pantry. The floors of all these rooms, including the dining room, is made of terrazo. The food is carried from the kitchen to the dining room on a car, a method that saves labor and that insures rapid transit of food on hot dishes from the kitchen.

The advances in the field of diagnosis in recent years have rendered thoroughly equipped laboratories for research in the causes of disease an indispensable feature of all general hospitals. With this idea in view it was determined to place the Barnes Hospital on a footing with the leading hospitals of this country. Under the active supervision of Dr. A. B. Herrick, the clinical assistant, we now have a well appointed laboratory for clinical microscopy, supplemented by a Röntgen-ray apparatus and photographic department.

The pathological and anatomical material is worked up and recorded. Analyses are made of the urine, sputum, gastric juice, and stools, which are most valuable for diagnostic purposes, also bacteriological cultures are taken when necessary as a further aid to diagnosis. The Röntgen-ray apparatus (latest improved Edison cabinet break-wheel outfit), arranged to connect with the electric system of the hospital, has been of special service for the diagnosis and treatment of fractures, the location of lodged balls, and in determining the amount of injury caused by gunshot wounds. Bullets have been located, fractures reduced and placed in apposition under the direct light of the X-ray; also, later, they are examined by means of the ray directly through dressings. It has also proved of service in the differential diagnosis of arthritis deformans and chronic articular rheumatism.

Operating room.—The operating room occupies the space at the north end of the annex. It is a spacious, well-lighted room, with two anterooms in which to etherize patients and to conduct the sterilizing of instruments, dressings, etc. The furniture and fixings were supplied by the Kny-Scheerer Company, of New York, and the appointments generally are of the best.

The increase in the size of the hospital and the additional labors thrust upon it by the inauguration of the laboratory rendered necessary an increase in the personnel by twelve attendants and one acting clinical assistant. Dr. W. C. Kellogg was appointed to fill the place June 3, 1900.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LOUIS A. LA GARDE,
Major and Surgeon, U. S. A., Attending Surgeon.

THE GOVERNOR OF THE HOME.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE HOME.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME,
Washington, D. C., October 8, 1900.

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith the following reports for the year ending September 30, 1900:

Statement of receipts and expenditures of the Home fund, with recapitulation and comparative statement for the previous year.

Statements of the permanent fund and interest account, as shown by the Warrant Division of the Treasury Department.

Statement of the treasurer's account with inmate pensioners.

Statement of pensioners in the Home, with rates of pensions, etc.

Statement of members of the Home receiving outdoor relief, rates of relief, pensions, etc.

Statement of expenditures on account of members of the Home under medical treatment at United States general hospital, Fort Bayard, N. Mex.

Statement of receipts and expenditures on account of the farm, garden, and dairy.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. W. TAYLOR,
Captain, Ninth United States Cavalry, Secretary and Treasurer.

Gen. GEO. D. RUGGLES, U. S. A.,
Governor of the Home.

Annual report of receipts and expenditures of the United States Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C., from October 1, 1899, to September 30, 1900, by Capt. Charles W. Taylor, Ninth United States Cavalry, secretary and treasurer.

Receipts and expenditures.	1899.			1900.							Total.		
	October.	Novem-ber.	Decem-ber.	January.	Febru-ary.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.		August.	Septem-ber.
RECEIPTS.													
From the United States Treasurer upon resolutions of the Board of Commis-sioners approved by the Secretary of War.	\$20,000.00	\$18,000.00	\$43,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$23,000.00	\$52,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$38,000.00		\$15,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$299,000.00
From interest on permanent fund.	19,640.86			19,239.24			19,128.07				\$18,992.56		77,000.76
From effects of deceased inmates sub-ject to demand of legal heirs	23.15	63.80	32.51	172.11	58.77	19.00	2.00	5.49		17.31	12.09	179.00	585.23
From miscellaneous sources.	1,275.81	276.27	261.69	251.52	222.06	322.89	132.14	491.66	294.93	176.84	243.17	248.04	4,197.02
Total receipts.	40,939.82	18,340.07	13,294.20	41,662.87	23,280.83	52,341.89	29,262.21	25,497.15	38,294.93	19,186.74	15,255.26	30,427.04	380,793.01
EXPENDITURES.													
Repairs to officers' quarters.	35.25	9.08	45.77	73.82	2.76	1.88	12.25	141.18		27.40	1.40	20.80	371.57
Compensation of the governor, deputy governor, treasurer, and secretary to the Board of Commissioners.	372.91	372.91	372.91	372.91	372.91	372.91	372.91	372.91	372.91	372.91	372.91	372.91	4,474.92
Transportation furnished to discharged soldiers en route to the Home, cost to be refunded to the quartermaster's department.	23.90	13.45	47.95	39.89	115.80	20.10	46.00	220.25	117.35		7.75	2.00	553.94
Fuel for the Home.	2,617.94	2,229.55	1,163.34	3,537.14		2,135.40	3,401.63	1,043.99	242.69	272.43	570.35	443.89	17,598.35
Expenses of the hospital for medicines, medical stores, spectacles, artificial teeth, material for collars, etc.	93.99	30.08	157.00	203.39	108.92	447.54	128.97	616.89	3.00	120.11	101.87	243.40	2,255.16
Expenses of the hospital for mess and kitchen purposes, and all running ex-penses, including compensation to inmates on duty and pay of civilian employees.	1,104.98	1,052.39	1,063.13	1,154.13	1,311.15	2,302.14	2,223.03	2,306.56	1,524.83	1,410.14	1,418.90	2,423.86	19,286.24
Refunded to claimants as heirs of de-ceased soldiers.				34.90		17.77	419.52	21.35		236.75		293.69	1,012.94
Refunded to claimants as heirs of de-ceased inmates.				240.44	2.21	38.75	71.93					7.04	360.37
Clothing for inmates.	2,726.06	7,472.64	880.00	34.50		3,814.83	2,171.26					8,302.08	25,461.81
Farm dairy, lawns and grounds, uten-sils, seeds, guano, manure, cultivation of garden, ornamentation of grounds, pay of farm, dairy, and other civilian employees.	1,669.13	1,640.51	1,632.42	1,535.84	1,556.00	1,434.82	1,558.99	2,027.06	1,809.85	1,851.75	1,025.05	1,620.35	19,803.57

Substance stores and ice, including special diet for the sick.....	3,169.56	3,244.32	3,801.65	3,700.04	3,652.70	3,520.62	3,544.00	3,496.99	3,897.69	3,227.14	3,639.06	3,465.68	42,859.40
Bedding for inmates, bedsteads, blankets, upholders' materials, etc.....	388.66	.....	425.84	18.84	337.43	652.69	889.05	.....	19.51	.....	23.08	181.74	2,836.49
Mess and kitchen utensils and all other articles except bedding.....	146.72	161.69	274.96	223.13	403.58	580.90	399.09	376.91	221.44	140.71	139.61	70.02	3,138.75
Material for general repairs to buildings, repairs of roads and fences, purchase of and repairs to animal vehicles, and purchase of mechanical tools.....	430.18	383.03	426.74	607.64	397.13	551.80	638.00	925.35	733.25	447.86	783.49	405.11	6,739.58
Forage and medicines for Home animals, articles used in stables.....	183.32	285.39	213.97	155.36	321.79	189.68	1,060.54	385.30	365.66	201.64	189.65	209.71	3,722.21
Expenses of the library, governor's and treasurer's offices, post-office box rent, stationery, etc., for commissioners' office, freight, telegrams, and amusements.....	126.80	168.98	299.36	551.42	103.73	237.14	133.92	130.11	108.22	214.62	125.17	223.91	2,483.38
Incidental expenses, rental of telephone, hack hire, traveling expenses, professional services, and expenses of chapel.....	60.00	8.05	67.73	13.84	53.27	5.84	103.00	2.00	.....	78.46	186.25	11.83	598.27
Religious services.....	135.42	171.00	171.00	171.00	171.00	171.00	171.00	171.00	171.00	171.00	171.00	171.00	2,082.00
Laundry work.....	.....	.....	263.87	136.46	133.39	139.35	143.59	135.88	143.13	140.23	146.45	139.81	1,659.78
Compensation and monthly allowance to inmates, nonpensioners on duty at the Home, except compensation to inmates employed on roads and grounds and hospital.....	1,953.03	1,957.30	1,976.98	1,996.40	1,957.83	2,033.62	2,061.85	2,049.19	1,979.10	1,977.90	1,916.10	1,928.48	23,777.78
Compensation to inmates employed on roads and grounds.....	382.35	401.20	390.15	261.00	276.60	277.30	436.55	476.45	359.52	446.88	435.90	394.05	4,537.95
Commutation to inmates of the Home residing outside.....	442.00	298.00	7,946.14	472.00	333.60	8,012.00	386.90	388.00	8,124.00	479.00	357.00	7,998.27	35,214.81
Gas for the Home.....	14.80	18.30	23.10	27.00	27.40	21.40	28.00	23.10	32.00	39.60	39.70	29.40	325.80
Funeral expenses of members of the Home residing outside.....	25.00	110.00	25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	.....	50.00	50.00	10.00	312.95
New buildings: Additions to the King building, Barnes hospital, power house, new range of greenhouses, and stables.....	14,305.09	21,767.85	13,177.00	18,275.51	12,907.98	19,669.00	3,331.20	1,903.79	1,761.37	1,468.04	7,112.24	1,497.02	116,176.09
Expenses of inmates of the Home treated at the United States General Hospital at Fort Bayard, N. Mex.....	947.10	122.46	501.60	939.89	908.64	733.71	811.04	876.56	841.09	847.41	896.84	792.86	9,241.20
Board and medical treatment of inmates of the Home in the Government Hospital for the Insane.....	1,403.57	.....	.....	1,417.85	.....	1,407.14	.....	.....	.....	1,422.86	.....	.....	5,651.42
Permanent improvements, new fences, repairs to bridges, grading, making new roads, paving gutters, sewerage, retinning boilers in boiler house.....	1,809.07	3,157.80	2,492.89	3,168.35	1,377.23	3,485.77	2,572.19	2,740.03	5,086.76	9,445.21	6,922.67	2,350.79	43,958.78
Purchase of cows and horses.....	.....	.....	390.00	110.00	196.00	.....	810.00	160.00	.....	150.00	50.00	.....	1,865.00
Total expenditures.....	34,728.00	43,934.18	38,171.99	39,472.69	27,028.15	52,296.30	27,926.31	21,070.45	27,864.39	25,237.05	26,700.94	33,659.60	398,089.05

Receipts and expenditures of the United States Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C., etc.—
Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand September 30, 1899	\$19,546.81
From the United States Treasurer upon resolutions of the Board of Commissioners, approved by the Secretary of War	299,000.00
From interest on permanent fund	77,000.76
From effects of deceased inmates subject to demand of legal heirs	585.25
From miscellaneous sources	4,197.02
Total receipts	400,329.82

EXPENDITURES.

Repairs to officers' quarters	\$371.57
Compensation of the governor, deputy governor, treasurer, and secretary to board of commissioners	4,474.92
Transportation furnished to discharged soldiers en route to the Home	553.94
Fuel for the Home	17,598.35
Expenses of the hospital for drugs, medical stores, spectacles, artificial teeth, etc.	2,255.16
Expenses of the hospital for mess and kitchen purposes and all running expenses	19,295.24
Refunded to claimants as heirs of deceased soldiers	1,012.96
Refunded to claimants as heirs of deceased inmates	360.37
Clothing furnished to inmates	25,461.31
Farm, dairy, garden utensils, seeds, guano manure, cultivation of garden, ornamentation of grounds, and pay of civilian employees	19,863.57
Subsistence stores and ice, including special diet for the sick	42,359.40
Bedding for inmates, bedsteads, blankets, upholsterers' material, etc.	2,936.49
Mess and kitchen utensils, and all other articles, except bedding	3,138.75
Material for general repairs of roads and fences, purchase and repairs to harness, vehicles, and purchase of mechanical tools	6,739.58
Forage and medicine for animals, articles used in stables	3,722.21
Expenses of the library, governor's and treasurer's offices, post-office box rent, stationery, etc., for commissioner's office, freight, telegrams, and amusements	2,483.38
Incidental expenses, rental of telephone, hack hire, traveling expenses, professional services	588.27
Religious services	2,052.00
Laundry work for the Home	1,659.78
Compensation and monthly allowance to inmates—nonpensioners—on duty at the Home, except compensation to inmates on duty at the hospital, and inmates on roads and grounds	23,777.78
Compensation to inmates employed on roads and grounds	4,537.95
Commutation to inmates residing outside	35,214.81
Gas	325.80
Funeral expenses of members of the Home residing outside	312.95
New buildings. Addition to Barnes Hospital, addition to King Building, power house, new range of greenhouse, and new stables	116,176.09
Permanent improvements, new fence, repairs to bridges, paving, sewerage, pipe line from pump house for cold storage plant at hospital, etc.	43,958.78
Board and medical treatment of members of the Home at the United States general hospital at Fort Bayard, N. Mex., including transportation and meals en route	9,241.20
Purchase of animals	1,865.00
Board and medical treatment of inmates at United States Government Hospital for Insane	5,651.42
Balance on hand September 30, 1900	2,240.77
Total expenditures	400,329.82

Comparative statement of money received and disbursed on account of the United States Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C., from October 1, 1898, to September 30, 1900.

Received from October 1, 1898, to September 30, 1899	\$275,414.94
Expended from October 1, 1898, to September 30, 1899	255,868.13
Balance on hand September 30, 1899	19,546.81
Received from October 1, 1899, to September 30, 1900	400,329.82
Expended from October 1, 1899, to September 30, 1900	398,069.06
Balance on hand September 30, 1900	2,240.77
The expenditures during the year ending September 30, 1899 for new buildings and permanent improvements were	\$62,921.03
The running expenses during the year were	\$192,947.10
The expenditures during the year ending September 30, 1900, for new buildings and permanent improvements were	\$217,120.49
The running expenses during the year were	\$180,968.56
Average cost per man, per year	\$215.95
Average cost per man, per month	\$18.00
Average number of inmates from October 1, 1899, to September 30, 1900	838
Average cost of ration per month, including vegetables, fruit, and milk produced on the Home grounds	\$4.98
Average cost of ration per day	\$0.164

I certify that the foregoing statement is correct.

CHAS. W. TAYLOR,
Captain, Ninth United States Cavalry, Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Soldiers' Home permanent fund account from October 1, 1899, to September 30, 1900.

Date.		Partial amounts.	Dr.	Cr.
1899.				
Oct. 1	Balance.....			\$2,582,016.81
28	Amount of deposits.....	\$19,206.75		
Nov. 27	do.....	30,733.16		
Dec. 28	do.....	33,613.44		
1900.				
Feb. 26	do.....	46,212.44		
Apr. 28	do.....	63,932.85		
June 29	do.....	54,228.28		
Aug. 29	do.....	49,864.48		
				297,791.40
1899.				
Oct. 12	Less amount paid from permanent fund.....	20,000.00		
Nov. 16	do.....	5,000.00		
18	do.....	13,000.00		
28	do.....	43,000.00		
Dec. 28	do.....	25,000.00		
1900.				
Feb. 1	do.....	23,000.00		
Mar. 12	do.....	52,000.00		
31	do.....	10,000.00		
Apr. 27	do.....	25,000.00		
May 22	do.....	38,000.00		
July 30	do.....	15,000.00		
Aug. 30	do.....	30,000.00		
	Balance.....		\$299,000.00	
			2,580,808.21	
	Total.....		2,879,808.21	2,879,808.21

CHAS. W. TAYLOR,
Captain, Ninth United States Cavalry, Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Soldiers' Home interest account from October 1, 1899, to September 30, 1900.

	Partial amounts.	Dr.	Cr.
Balance Oct. 1, 1899.....			\$19,640.86
Interest on balance, \$2,582,016.81, from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1899.....	\$19,365.13		
Interest on deposits from Oct. 28 to Dec. 31, 1899.....	202.06		
			19,567.19
Interest on balance, \$2,559,569.86, from Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, 1900.....	19,196.77		
Interest on deposits from Feb. 26 to Mar. 31, 1900.....	129.14		
			19,325.91
Interest on balance, \$2,520,782.30, from Apr. 1 to June 30, 1900.....	18,905.87		
Interest on deposits from Apr. 28 to June 30, 1900.....	345.21		
			19,251.08
Interest on balance, \$2,575,943.43, from July 1 to Sept. 30, 1900.....	19,319.58		
Interest on deposits from Aug. 29 to Sept. 30, 1900.....	135.27		
			19,454.85
Less interest on principal paid:			
Fourth quarter of 1899.....	327.95		
First quarter of 1900.....	197.84		
Second quarter of 1900.....	258.49		
Third quarter of 1900.....	156.58		
		\$940.86	
Less interest paid:			
Fourth quarter of 1899.....	19,640.86		
First quarter of 1900.....	19,239.24		
Second quarter of 1900.....	19,128.07		
Third quarter of 1900.....	18,992.59		
		77,000.76	
Balance.....		19,298.27	
Total.....		97,239.89	97,239.89

CHAS. W. TAYLOR,
Captain, Ninth United States Cavalry, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Treasurer of the United States Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C., in account with the inmate pensioners for moneys received under section 4, act approved March 3, 1883, and deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C.

MONEYS RECEIVED.

1899.		
Oct. 1.	To balance on hand.....	\$48,964.03
Oct. 31.	To S. L. Willson's checks.....	1,620.51
Nov. 30.	To S. L. Willson's checks.....	146.10
Dec. 31.	To S. L. Willson's checks.....	22,798.41
1900.		
Jan. 31.	To S. L. Willson's checks.....	1,612.33
Feb. 28.	To S. L. Willson's checks.....	386.60
Mar. 31.	To S. L. Willson's checks.....	22,726.50
Apr. 30.	To S. L. Willson's checks.....	812.53
May 31.	To S. L. Willson's checks.....	589.74
June 30.	To S. L. Willson's checks.....	25,241.40
July 31.	To S. L. Willson's checks.....	1,494.09
Aug. 31.	To S. L. Willson's checks.....	888.87
Sept. 30.	To S. L. Willson's checks.....	23,741.23
Total.....		151,022.34

MONEYS DISBURSED.

1899.		
Oct. 16.	By pension moneys of deceased pensioners, transferred to Home fund under section 4, act of March 3, 1883.....	\$910.00
Oct. 30.	By amount paid the estate of James Kennelly, deceased.....	65.00
Oct. 31.	By pension pay roll for October, 1899.....	2,539.41
Nov. 10.	By amount paid the estate of Charles Taylor, deceased.....	195.00
Nov. 30.	By pension pay roll for November, 1899.....	422.30
Dec. 1.	By amount paid the estate of Augustus Schmalzinger, deceased.....	350.00
Dec. 30.	By pension pay roll for December, 1899.....	21,455.44
1900.		
Jan. 15.	By amount paid the estate of David M. Gibney, deceased.....	208.00
Jan. 31.	By pension pay roll for January, 1900.....	1,864.66
Feb. 28.	By pension pay roll for February, 1900.....	828.00
Feb. 28.	By amount paid the estate of Thomas Murphy, deceased.....	87.00
Mar. 15.	By amount paid the estate of William Smith, deceased.....	1,141.00
Mar. 31.	By pension pay roll for March, 1900.....	17,920.74
Apr. 6.	By amount paid the estate of Michael Moloney, deceased.....	18.00
Apr. 20.	By amount paid the estate of John Brannigan, deceased.....	479.00
Apr. 23.	By amount paid the estate of Hans J. Pogatschnig, deceased.....	1,014.00
Apr. 30.	By amount paid the estate of Wallace Bidwell, deceased.....	50.00
Apr. 30.	By pension pay roll for April, 1900.....	3,342.73
May 12.	By amount paid the estate of William Kernahan, deceased.....	200.00
May 31.	By pension pay roll for May, 1900.....	1,713.27
June 25.	By amount paid the estate of Robert H. Stacy, deceased.....	76.00
June 30.	By pension pay roll for June, 1900.....	21,527.07
July 5.	By amount paid the estate of John McGovern, deceased.....	64.00
July 23.	By amount paid the estate of Michael Odder, deceased.....	408.00
July 31.	By pension pay roll for July, 1900.....	3,180.42
Aug. 31.	By pension pay roll for August, 1900.....	2,001.87
Sept. 28.	By amount paid the estate of John Johnson, deceased.....	384.00
Sept. 30.	By pension pay roll for September, 1900.....	20,285.50
Sept. 30.	By balance in United States Treasury.....	48,291.93
Total.....		151,022.34

I certify on honor that the above account is correct.

CHAS. W. TAYLOR,

Captain, Ninth United States Cavalry, Secretary and Treasurer.

Annual report of the number of pensioners in the United States Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia, rates of pension, etc., September 30, 1900.

Pensioners drawing per month—		Pensioners drawing per month—Continued.	
\$6.00.....	171	\$18.00.....	1
\$8.00.....	160	\$20.00.....	5
\$10.00.....	55	\$22.00.....	1
\$11.25.....	1	\$24.00.....	22
\$12.00.....	356	\$25.00.....	2
\$12.50.....	1	\$30.00.....	11
\$14.00.....	47	\$50.00.....	1
\$15.00.....	3	\$72.00.....	2
\$16.00.....	23		
\$17.00.....	96		958
Pensioners present in the Home.			
Pensioners whose money is drawn by the treasurer.....		659	
Pensioners who have assigned their certificates.....		8	
Pensioners absent on outdoor relief.....			667
			291
Total number of pensioners September 30, 1900.....			958
Total number of pensioners September 30, 1899.....			924

Alterations since last report, September 30, 1899:

New certificates received for inmates.....	56	
Admitted and readmitted.....	218	
		274
Loss by discharge.....	196	
Loss by death.....	44	
		240
Net gain during the year.....		34

Description of certificates:

Army, invalids.....	581	
Army, act of June 27, 1890.....	160	
Mexican war.....	188	
War with Spain.....	26	
Navy, invalid.....	2	
Navy, act of June 27, 1890.....	1	
		958

NOTE.—There are 8 pensioners in the Government Hospital for the Insane whose money is drawn by the treasurer.

CHAS. W. TAYLOR,

Captain, Ninth United States Cavalry, Secretary and Treasurer.

Annual report of members of United States Soldiers' Home receiving outdoor relief September 30, 1900, rates of relief, pensions, etc.

Number receiving outdoor relief:		Receiving pensions—Continued.	
\$3 per month.....	363	\$14 per month.....	5
\$4 per month.....	2	\$16 per month.....	2
\$2 per month.....	62	\$17 per month.....	14
Total.....	417	\$20 per month.....	1
Receiving outdoor relief September 30, 1899.....	407	\$24 per month.....	5
		\$30 per month.....	4
Net gain during the year.....	10	Total.....	291
Nonpensioners receiving outdoor relief.....	126	Nonpensioners.....	126
Receiving pensions:		Total.....	417
\$6 per month.....	68	Of this number there are:	
\$8 per month.....	46	Mexican war survivors.....	168
\$10 per month.....	7	Men who have served twenty-five years	
\$11.25 per month.....	1	or over.....	66
12 per month.....	138	Of this latter number there are nonpen-	
		sioners.....	1

Seventeen members on outdoor relief have died since date of last annual report.

Twenty-one members were dropped from outdoor relief after June 30, 1900, in compliance with resolutions of the Board of Commissioners, dated June 19, 1891, and July 17, 1900.

CHAS. W. TAYLOR,

Captain, Ninth United States Cavalry, Secretary and Treasurer.

Report of expenditures on account of care and maintenance of members of the Home at United States general hospital, Fort Bayard, N. Mex.

Date.	Transpor- tation.	Board and med- ical treat- ment.	Clothing and freight charges on same.	Funeral expenses.	Total.
1899.					
October.....	\$947.10	\$107.33			
November.....		370.00	\$15.10	\$35.00	
December.....	129.10	456.43			
1900.					
January.....	170.90	647.14	208.99	156.02	
February.....	254.25	702.86		7.25	
March.....	50.85	794.29			
April.....	46.00	797.86	16.75		
May.....	82.70	744.29			
June.....	54.85	755.71			
July.....	63.70	812.14			
August.....	84.70	792.86			
September.....		1,134.29			
Total.....	1,884.15	8,115.20	240.84	198.27	\$10,438.76

Correct.

CHAS. W. TAYLOR,

Captain, Ninth United States Cavalry, Secretary and Treasurer.

Farm and dairy account, United States Soldiers' Home, from October 1, 1899, to September 30, 1900, consolidated.

DR.		CR.—Continued.	
To labor, forage, fuel, fertilizers, implements, seeds, repairs, and purchase of animals	\$10,601.46	By 2,990 bunches onions	\$29.90
To balance to credit of farm and dairy	1,539.02	By 595 bunches parsley	17.75
Total	12,140.48	By 215½ bushels parsnips	107.63
		By 926½ bushels potatoes	463.25
		By 15 bushels radishes	12.75
		By 1,530 bunches rhubarb	78.50
		By 48½ bushels salsify	48.25
		By 237½ bushels spinach	118.75
		By 13,540 pounds squash	135.40
		By 92 bushels sweet potatoes	69.15
		By 91½ bushels string beans	45.75
		By 253 bushels tomatoes	116.50
		By 266½ bushels turnips	64.85
		By 33 tons hay	1,078.48
		By 26,250½ gallons milk	4,319.67
		By sale of 42 cows	372.00
		By sale of 42 calves	235.00
		Value of live stock	3,817.00
		Total	12,140.48

Estimated value of vegetables in the ground September 30, 1900.

700 bushels beets, at 75 cents	\$525.00	100 bushels spinach, at 50 cents	\$50.00
200 bushels carrots, at 50 cents	100.00	50 bushels string beans, at 50 cents	25.00
4,000 stalks celery, at 5 cents	200.00	50 bushels sweet potatoes, at \$1	50.00
10,000 heads cabbage, at 3 cents	303.00	50 bushels turnips, at 20 cents	10.00
300 bushels parsnips, at 50 cents	150.00	Total	1,508.00
1,000 bunches parsley, at 2 cents	20.00		
75 bushels salsify, at \$1	75.00		

The herd on September 30, 1900, consisted of 2 bulls, 46 cows, 3 heifers, and 6 calves, also 1 horse and 7 mules.

CHAS. W. TAYLOR,
Captain, Ninth United States Cavalry, Secretary and Treasurer.

Garden account of United States Soldiers' Home from October 1, 1899, to September 30, 1900.

DR.		CR.	
To labor, fertilizers, seeds, tools, fuel, and implements	\$9,453.15	By 35,000 plants, trees, and shrubs raised in garden and greenhouse	2,275.00
		By 300 cords of wood	\$450.00
		By balance to debit of garden expended in improvement of grounds	6,728.15
		Total	9,453.15

NOTE.—This department has the care of the ornamentation of the grounds, lawns, flowers, shrubs, trees, and fruit.

CHAS. W. TAYLOR,
Captain, Ninth United States Cavalry, Secretary and Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTION OF THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 10, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of the Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia, made during the week ending July 14, 1900, as required by the act of March 3, 1883. Lieut. Col. Charles H. Heyl and Maj. Thomas T. Knox, inspectors-general, rendered valuable aid in the inspection, and Messrs. A. C. Quisenberry and D. C. Spencer, clerks in the office of the Inspector-General, assisted in the examination of the accounts.

The officers of the Home are Brig. Gen. George D. Ruggles, governor; Lieut. Col. R. F. Bernard, deputy governor; Capt. Charles W. Taylor, Ninth Cavalry, secretary and treasurer, and Maj. Louis A. La Garde, surgeon (at present absent in Europe); and there has been no change in these details during the past year. The office of clinical assistant to the attending surgeon was voluntarily vacated during the year by Dr. J. B. Nichols, a civilian, who had filled it most creditably for some years, and Dr. A. B. Herrick, a graduate of Johns Hopkins University, was appointed to succeed him.

The great improvements and repairs accomplished and in prospect, and the fine spirit in which matters are run, mark the present administration of the Home. The expenditures for permanent improvements during the past year amount to nearly \$150,000, and each improvement, from greenhouse to enlargement of hospital and barracks, tends to increase the comfort, contentment, and convenience of the men for whose benefit this magnificent institution was established nearly half a century ago. It has always been celebrated and never deserved its high reputation more than now. Much that has been needed long is now being accomplished; and it must be a pleasure to all who are interested in it to see what seemed so good can still be improved. If the Home is to be maintained in such an expensive location and on land so valuable, it is seemly to run it on lines in accordance with its environments, trying always to get a full dollar's worth for every dollar wisely expended. The minor items, as to which it may seem some question is raised, are noted only for such consideration as may seem best, recognizing that the general effect is admirable.

The secretary and treasurer acts quite like a post quartermaster; and it would seem beneficial if there were also an adjutant. In how many ways this would prove beneficial may not be fully recognized till the close of a successful detail. The lack of officers for this large and growing institution is perhaps emphasized by the anomaly that the deputy governor in the dual capacity of acting governor and inspector of unserviceable property has been compelled to approve his own action.

MEMBERS.

The average number of officers and members present during the year ending June 30, 1900, was 832, which is an increase of 23 over the number reported at the preceding inspection. The highest number present was 846, on February 1, 1900, and the lowest was 787, on July 18, 1899. The average number absent during the same period, including 415 members on outdoor relief, was 504, which is about 38 per cent of the total membership, or about 7 per cent without including the men on outdoor relief. At the Volunteer Homes, where outdoor relief is not favored nor granted, the per cent of absentees is much larger, and has increased from 18 to over 21 per cent in the past five years.

The age of the members present on June 30, 1900, ranged from 24 to 91 years, and averaged 56½ years, which is about seven years less than reported for the Volunteer Homes at the last inspection. Their length of service ranged from four months to twenty-nine years, and less than half of the men had served twenty years or more, which is the requirement for admission unless the soldier should have become incapacitated in the line of duty before that time. Over two-fifths were native born, and the remainder of foreign extraction, with the Irish and German largely predominating.

On July 10, 1900, the members of the Home were formed and reviewed in line in front of the main barracks. They were cleanly and comfortably dressed and presented a good appearance and looked contented and well cared for. The quality of clothing, it seemed, could be improved to advantage, and the issue of white collars would add to the otherwise neat appearance of the men. Of the 795 men reported present 449, or about 56 per cent, stood in line; the remainder were mostly sick or invalided or engaged on extra duty or kitchen police. Subsequently the men were inspected in barracks, standing at their bunks. There were then 99 vacant beds in barracks and 12 in hospital, or a total of 111, which would indicate room for 37 new members, should the absentees from the Home (72 on leave and 2 without leave) return all at once. The large number of vacant beds is due to the enlargement of the King Building and of the hospital, and seems a timely and commendable provision in view of the increased Army and the conditions abroad, which may cause at any time undue congestion of the institution. Under ordinary conditions the present accommodations seem sufficient for several years. A copy of the field return for June 30, 1900, is shown in Exhibit A.

DISCIPLINE.

The reports show a very commendable improvement in the behavior of the men during the past twelve months, and the discipline seems better than ever reported for any similar period since 1889, when the present Inspector-General of the Army entered upon his duties. The total number of offenses committed during the year was 262 by 162 members, against 249 by 190 members during the preceding nine months covered by the last inspection report, and 80.5 per cent of the average present, or 670 members, committed no offense, and only 23 of the entire number offended oftener than twice during the year. Breaches of discipline were confined almost exclusively to drunkenness

and absence without leave in the proportion of two to one; and notwithstanding the operation of the law of February 28, 1891, prohibiting the sale of liquors within 1 mile of the Home, or the liberal granting of passes by the governor, these two concomitant evils seem to continue to be the most perplexing incubus upon the Home here as well as upon other Soldiers' Homes.

The post exchange, for which so much good is claimed at military posts and with which the larger number of members have become acquainted during their army service, has never been tried here.

AMUSEMENTS.

Amusements for the members seem to be well provided for and comprise theatrical performances, lectures, library, concerts, billiards, pool, bagatelle, chess, backgammon, checkers, cards, dominoes, quoits, and golf. Each barrack building contains an amusement and smoking room for chess, cards, and kindred games, and the basement of the Sherman Building contains a billiard room with 1 pool, 2 bagatelle, and 3 billiard tables, which are reported in constant use while the hall is open. There are no charges for such games. For the interest and entertainment of the inmates there is also a small museum, consisting of old-fashioned arms, military relics, and Indian curiosities, which was started by Brig. Gen. O. B. Willcox, in 1891, when he was governor of the Home. It would serve a good purpose and be an act of kindness to the old soldiers if some of the curiosities and relics gathered by officers and enlisted men serving in China or the newly acquired islands were donated to the Home. The amusement rooms were all in excellent condition.

Outdoor amusements and occupations deserve greater encouragement and convenience; and a deer park or menageries like those at the Eastern or Pacific Branches of the National Home would amuse the old soldiers as well as visitors and form an acceptable break in the daily routine. There is also a post of the Grand Army of the Republic, a garrison of the Regular Army and Navy Union, and a temperance society under the auspices of the Women's Christian Temperance Union at the Home, which hold regular meetings at Stanley Hall.

During the past year 20 performances were given at the theater, at a total expenditure to the Home of \$399.25. Members are not charged for admission, and outsiders are admitted only to a limited number upon invitation of the managers of the performing companies. There were therefore no receipts from admission. The hall is a fine building of white marble, in keeping with the beauty of the place, standing within easy access of the various barracks and well adapted to its present uses, but is said to leak.

The band continues to be appreciated, and is composed of 12 members and 8 civilians, who are subsisted and live at the Home the same as members. It gave during the year 223 concerts, of which 176 were out of doors, at a total cost to the Home of \$5,492, or at an average cost per musician of \$274.60 and per concert of \$24.63, which is rather less than at most of the Volunteer Homes. The band leader's compensation is reported as \$25 per month, which seems small, though it is \$3 more than reported at the previous inspection. The concerts seem to be much liked and are reported well attended.

The library, which is close to the cluster of barracks, was in good

condition and appears to be much sought by the members. It contained at date of inspection 7,368 volumes, which is an increase of 919 volumes over the number reported in June, 1899, and 17 periodicals and 33 papers are subscribed for. The number of books read or circulated during the past year is given as 12,545, which is an average of 15 books per man. Fiction and history are in greatest demand, and books are issued daily, except Sundays, from 9 a. m. to 12 noon, and must be returned within ten days.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The spiritual welfare of the members seems to be well provided for. The Home has a regular choir and 3 chaplains, a Catholic and an Episcopalian, each at \$50 per month, and a Lutheran, at \$25 per month, who hold regular Sunday services, officiate at funerals, visit the sick, and perform other duties pertaining to their profession. They do not live on the Home grounds. The services are reported well attended. The chapel seems to be suitable, though it is small, having a capacity of only 200; but with three services each Sunday by three different chaplains there appears for the present ample opportunity for all who wish to attend. The expenditures for religious services during the year amounted to \$2,052.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Capt. C. W. Taylor, Ninth Cavalry, continued during the year as secretary and treasurer. His books, accounts, and disbursements covering the period from July 15, 1899, to June 30, 1900, were inspected, and the transactions under the two funds kept at the Home were found to be as follows:

HOME FUND.		
Balance on hand July 15, 1899		\$2, 373. 18
Received from United States Treasury	\$394, 977. 62	
Received from sales	2, 765. 18	
Received from collections.....	1, 580. 18	
		<hr/> 399, 322. 96
Total to be accounted for		401, 696. 14
Disbursed as per vouchers:		
Paid by check.....	\$309, 480. 52	
Paid by cash.....	69, 246. 30	
		<hr/> 378, 726. 82
Balance on hand June 30, 1900.....		<hr/> 22, 969. 32
PENSION FUND.		
Balance on hand July 15, 1899		49, 136. 44
Received from United States pension agent		99, 281. 53
		<hr/> 148, 417. 97
Total to be accounted for		148, 417. 97
Paid to pensioners:		
By check	\$31, 999. 30	
By cash.....	67, 927. 14	
		<hr/> 99, 926. 44
Balance on hand June 30, 1900		<hr/> 48, 491. 53
Total balance on hand June 30, 1900.....		<hr/> 71, 460. 85
Distributed as follows:		
Assistant treasurer United States, New York	\$20. 38	
Treasurer United States, Washington	71, 337. 73	
Cash on hand.....	102. 74	
		<hr/> 71, 460. 85

These two funds (Home and pension) are entirely distinct. The former accrues from the following sources:

(a) The monthly contributions of 12½ cents from the enlisted men in service.

(b) Fines and forfeitures from enlisted men by sentence of courts-martial.

(c) Amounts forfeited by deserters and unclaimed amounts due to the estates of deceased soldiers.

(d) Interest on the permanent fund.

The latter (pension) fund is derived from the annual appropriations for pensions and intrusted to the treasurer of the Home for payment to those pensioners who are members of the Home, but notwithstanding this distinction it was noted that the treasurer uses but one check book in the disbursements of these funds, which may cause confusion, and certainly is not in harmony with the universal custom of keeping a separate check book for each distinct fund.

It is also noted that there has been no decrease in the large balances kept in the pension fund. At the close of each month during the past year they ranged from \$44,853.20 to \$50,267.93, and averaged over \$47,000, which is nearly half of the total amount paid to the pensioners during the entire year. The interest on this, even at 2 per cent, would meet all expenses incident to the keeping of the pension accounts, which are now paid from the Home fund.

On June 30, 1900, there were 626 pensioners on the rolls, receiving pensions ranging from \$6 to \$72 per month, of whom 307 had balances to their credit in sums from \$100 or less to over \$1,000, the total composing the large balances which the treasurer under present methods is compelled to carry from month to month. Nine of these men, with a balance of \$6,073 to their credit, were in the insane asylum.

The expenditures from the Home fund have been large, compared with those of the previous year, due mainly to the enlargement of the hospital and King Building, for which over \$110,000 were expended during the year.

The following statement shows the transactions affecting the permanent fund for the past four years and for nine months of the year 1900:

Year.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Balance Oct. 1	\$2,690,042.88	\$2,711,124.52	\$2,737,597.95	\$2,725,740.08	\$2,582,016.81
Credit settlements	145,700.49	134,256.23	109,142.13	40,676.73	228,724.87
Total	2,835,743.32	2,845,380.75	2,846,740.08	2,766,416.81	2,810,741.68
Drawn for current expenses	124,618.80	107,782.80	121,000.00	184,400.00	254,000.00
Balance Sept. 30	2,711,124.52	2,737,597.95	2,725,740.08	2,582,016.81	.....
Balance June 30 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,556,741.68

Up to 1897 the balances of the permanent fund on deposit in the United States Treasury witnessed a steady growth, but since then there has been a decrease amounting to over \$180,000. This seems to be due to delayed settlements in the Auditor's Office and to an increased withdrawal for current expenses on account of extensive permanent improvements. In the meantime the Home suffers from loss of interest on the unsettled accounts, though the increased settlements in the past nine months seem to indicate that this matter is receiving attention in the Auditor's Office.

OUTDOOR RELIEF.

The number of men receiving outdoor relief on June 30, 1900, was 428, which is 7 less than the number reported a year previously. Among these beneficiaries were 166 survivors of the Mexican war, 58 who had served twenty-five years or over, and 133 who were nonpensioners. The average number on outdoor relief during the year was slightly over 414, and the total amount paid them was \$35,177.41. This gives an average per man of \$84.85 per annum or \$7.07 per month, and is much less than the cost of maintenance at the Home, which is reported as \$125.85 per man per year for clothing, subsistence, and household expenses, and reaches \$247.77 per man when all the heads of expenditures are considered. Of the 428 members on outdoor relief, 372 received \$8 per month—which is the maximum amount granted—2 received \$4 per month, and 54 received the minimum of \$2 per month each.

The system of outdoor relief seems to be one of the commendable features of the Home for Regulars, and has the double advantage of pleasing the beneficiaries and of effecting a large annual saving to the Home. Outdoor relief is also authorized for the Volunteer Homes—vide section 4833, Revised Statutes—but the managers do not seem to be inclined to institute a system that has worked so well for the regulars.

EMPLOYEES.

The following statement, showing the average daily number of employees and amount paid them during the past year, was received:

Employees.	Number.	Amount.
Officers	3	\$3,296.82
Noncommissioned officers	30	4,072.60
Members	190	22,480.75
Civilians	128	48,796.68
Total	351	78,646.80

Compared with the statement furnished at the preceding inspection, which covered, however, only nine months of the year, there has been an increase of 2 in the number of noncommissioned officers, of 26 in the number of members, and of 60 in the number of civilians employed. The ratio of employees to the average membership was about 42 per cent, and the compensation paid them was about 20.7 per cent of the total disbursements, and averaged about \$94.50 per member of the average present. While the ratio of employees to average membership and the actual amount paid for services have increased, the per cent of the total disbursements paid for services has decreased, which is probably brought about by the expensive improvements accomplished during the year. At the Volunteer Homes the ratio of employees to the average membership is much smaller. The extremes and averages of the daily compensations are reported as follows:

Employees.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.
Officers	\$3.82	\$2.50	\$3.03
Noncommissioned officers	1.67	.33½	.48½
Members	1.67	.16½	.40
Civilians	5.00	.66½	1.80½

These figures are about the same as reported last year, except that there is an increase in the maximum and average compensations of civilians, amounting to \$1 and 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, respectively.

An average of 6 members per day worked during the year without pay, but not as a penalty.

RESERVATION.

The reservation was in excellent condition throughout. The care bestowed upon this beautiful tract of 502 acres and its many fine roads deserves unstinted praise, and the clean and neat condition of everything within the grounds is calculated to excite the admiration of all who visit it. Members of the Home are employed looking after the roads and grounds, the expenditures for the improvement and repair of the roads, including new roads opened during the year, amounting to \$5,028.50, which is above the usual allowance for such items and said to be due to repeated washouts caused by storms.

It would seem desirable to place benches at convenient points along the brick walk leading from the Scott Building to the hospital. This walk is now in fine condition and much used by the members.

BARRACKS.

The five barracks of the Home are known as the Anderson, Scott, Sherman, Sheridan, and King buildings, the names being associated with the memory of distinguished men who were once prominently connected with the Home. The Anderson Building is the oldest and was on the grounds when purchased. It is a brick structure, and the smallest of the barracks, with bedroom space of 55,874 cubic feet and about 37 occupants, including the band. The Scott and Sherman buildings are imposing marble structures, being connected by an annex, which gives them the appearance of a single structure. They have a combined bedroom space of 486,674 cubic feet and are occupied by about 304 members. The Sheridan and King buildings are both brick structures and both have comfortable verandas, though the former is perhaps more sought after than any of the other barracks. It contained the most men in comparison to its cubic contents, which is 152,058 cubic feet, with about 132 occupants.

The King Building, which is three stories in height, was considerably enlarged during the year by adding a wing to both north and south sides of the original building, each annex having a length of 51 feet 3 inches, a width of 53 feet, and a height of 51 feet 6 inches, thus preserving the symmetry of the structure. This improvement gives an increased capacity of 125 beds, and cost \$47,698.11, or about \$381 per bed. There was also expended in connection with this improvement, for altering the sewer connections and water system, grading, painting, etc., the sum of \$2,056.55. The building at present has bedroom space of 312,640 cubic feet and is occupied by 139 men. It can now house more men than any of the other barracks. The additions improve its comforts exceedingly. The later passageways may be rather narrow, and the change from the remarkably enduring maroon-colored dado and the struggle with the contractors and items that indicate making an old building over may catch temporary attention; but the main thing is the great improvement in the comfort of the men. And

this building promises to rival the Sheridan in popularity, though the beauty and convenience of the main building still marks it with special character. Again, there is a desire to modernize and bring light into its cooking arrangements. It seems the floor space upon the upper floor might be utilized for other purposes, and bringing cooking there may threaten the sleeping rooms with heat and smells. But some change seems desirable and the best will doubtless be adopted.

The elevators in the King Building and also the hospital meet a long-felt want, and the need for them in the larger central barracks is still more evident. They seemed rather slow, and the best economy in method and water may become desirable.

The Anderson Building is the only one that was altered into a barrack from a private residence, and at one time it was used as a summer residence for the President of the United States. All other barracks were originally constructed as such. The accommodations are much more liberal and satisfactory than at the Volunteer Homes, the floor space per man ranging from 73 to 292 square feet, and the air space from 600 to 5,531 cubic feet. At the Volunteer Homes the floor space at the last inspection was reported from 23.6 to 285 square feet per man, and the air space from 298 to 2,180 cubic feet. Bathing and toilet facilities are also more ample and convenient. All the barracks are heated by steam except the King Building by hot water, and lighted by electricity from the Home plant or gas derived from the city gas works. The use of gas, however, is limited, the cost to the Home for the past year amounting to only \$272.30, and it is thought that eventually gas will entirely be superseded by electricity, though the lack of the latter by day may suggest supplementing it by any of the outside systems. Everything in and about the barracks was in very satisfactory condition.

The average supply of bedding per man is 2 woolen blankets, 3 sheets, 2 pillowcases, 1 bedspread, and a hair mattress weighing 25 pounds. At the Volunteer Homes the men are allowed 3 blankets each; but they have a cotton mattress weighing only from 8 to 17 pounds and a narrower cot, and do not therefore seem to be as comfortably situated in this respect as the men at this Home. The lockers are reported satisfactory, but seem smaller than those at the Volunteer Homes.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENTS.

All supplies and stores were generally in good condition and seemed to be well cared for, and storage facilities are reported satisfactory in every respect. Inventories are taken semiannually and verified by the treasurer, who renders his returns to the Board of Commissioners. All furniture and other property of the Home is marked and taken up as public property, except that the property in the officers' quarters is not marked, but the treasurer has a memorandum receipt from officers and others for all property continuously in their possession. The value of quartermaster stores (current supplies) on hand June 30, 1900, is reported as \$14,500, which is about \$10.50 per man of the total membership, and does not seem excessive.

The clothing, which is under the direct supervision of the governor, seems inferior in quality and variety to the Army standard. The allowance of clothing per man is, every two years, 1 winter coat and 1 vest; and every year, 2 pairs trousers, 1 blouse, 4 shirts, 3 pair draw-

ers, 6 pairs socks, 3 pairs shoes, 1 felt hat, and 1 straw hat. There is no exchange of old clothing for new, and when it is worn out or cast off some of it is given to temporary inmates, but the most of it is used for police purposes. At the Volunteer Homes all unserviceable clothing is inspected and condemned and sold as rags. The difference in the accountability of clothing here and at the Volunteer Homes seems to be that at this Home the members receive a fixed allowance, while at the Volunteer Homes the men exchange their old clothing, after it has been worn a reasonable length of time and is no longer fit to wear, for new clothing, article for article.

The dining hall and kitchen were in excellent police, and the food appeared to be very satisfactory in quality and quantity. The facilities for cooking and serving the meals are ample, though somewhat antiquated, and a more modern plant should be provided. If this is done, it would seem advisable to model it after that at the Western Branch of the National Home, which is admirable in every respect. The bill of fare for the week ending July 1, 1900, is shown in Exhibit M, and can be compared with the messes at similar institutions. The average daily amount of food consumed, and its cost as reported for the months of December, 1899, and June, 1900, are shown in the following table for both general dining room and hospital:

Month.	General dining hall.						Hospital.					
	Pounds issued.	Cost.	Average present.	Amount per man.	Cost per pound.	Cost per man.	Pounds issued.	Cost.	Average present.	Amount per man.	Cost per pound.	Cost per man.
December.....	3,598.25	\$118.54	778	<i>Lbs.</i> 4.62	<i>Cents.</i> 3.30	15.2	578	\$25.70	110	<i>Lbs.</i> 5.25	<i>Cents.</i> 4.45	23.4
June.....	3,189.37	110.59	729	4.37	3.47	15.2	552	27.60	138	4.00	5.00	20.0

Compared with the last similar statement furnished by the Volunteer Homes, the daily expenditures per man for food are greater at this Home by about 2 cents.

To prepare and serve the meals requires a force of 13 men in the kitchen and of 25 men in the dining hall, which is an increase of 2 over the number reported at the last inspection.

During the year 10,275 meals were given to transients not connected officially with the Home, most of whom were destitute ex-soldiers. Swill and garbage are not sold, as at most Volunteer Homes, but given to one of the members for removal.

Exhibit O shows the amount of crockery in use, and also the per cent of breakage, which is much smaller here than at the Volunteer Homes, probably due to its better quality and the fact that it is handled less, as the tables are set but once for each meal.

Unserviceable property is inspected by one of the Home officials—usually the deputy governor—and disposed of as recommended by the inspector and approved by the governor. The original value of the quartermaster's property inspected and condemned during the year is reported as \$7,500, and the amount received from its sale as \$1,022.75. The corresponding amounts for subsistence property and stores condemned and sold during the year are \$2,635.23 and \$97.75, respectively. The ratio of the receipts from the sale of condemned property to its original cost is much smaller at the Volunteer Homes, which may possibly indicate greater use of the various articles before they are submitted to an inspector.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The protection against fire consists of a hose and reel company of 50 men, bucket, rake, and ax details, water plugs, fire buckets on each floor, and fire extinguishers. The firemen are assigned to their stations with orders to turn out promptly in case of fire, and the apparatus is reported adequate and in good condition, and tested every two weeks. There were no fires during the past year.

The water supply is ample and seems satisfactory in every respect, the pipes being connected with the city waterworks. There is also a water tower of 50,000 gallons capacity, calculated to give sufficient pressure in case of necessity.

LAUNDRY.

The laundry work of the Home is done under contract, and a statement showing the amount of washing done during the year is shown in Exhibit N. The number of pieces of all kinds washed during the year amounted to 129,629, and cost \$1,621.96, giving an average of about 1½ cents per piece. This seems reasonable, considering the articles sent to the laundry, though at the Volunteer Homes, which have their own laundry plants, the cost of material and labor falls to less than one-half cent per piece. But conditions at the Home for Regulars are somewhat different, as its funds are deposited with the Government at 3 per cent per annum, and should it install an expensive laundry plant the funds for that purpose would have to be taken from the permanent fund and the Home would lose the interest on the capital needed for such a plant.

The laundry allowances per man are about the same as at the Volunteer Homes, but more than half of the men wash their own shirts and drawers or have them washed at their own expense, and more than 90 per cent pursue a similar course with their socks.

FARM AND DAIRY.

The farm of the Home comprises 300 acres, or about three-fifths of the entire reservation, of which 50 are under cultivation for vegetables and 250 for hay. The average number of men employed on the farm and dairy was 18 during the past year, of whom 12 were civilians. The farm and dairy account, showing expenditures and value of products for the past year, is shown in Exhibit I. From this statement it appears that the running expenses amounted to \$10,080.70, and the products to \$16,562.86, including \$3,781 appraised value of stock on hand, and \$5,049 value of hay saved on hand; or, excluding the stock, a value of \$12,781.86, composed as follows:

Vegetables.....	\$2,600.26
Hay (78.032 tons).....	780.32
Milk (24,958½ gallons).....	3,743.78
Sale of animals.....	608.50
Hay saved on hand.....	5,049.00
Total.....	12,781.86

The herd consists of 44 cows, 5 heifers, 8 calves, and 2 bulls, or a total of 59 animals. The cost of maintaining a cow is reported as \$5.20 per month, or \$62.40 per year, which for the 59 animals would

amount to \$3,681.60 per annum, and is but \$62.18 less than the value of the milk yielded by the cows at 15 cents per gallon—the price at which it is credited to the dairy. The contract price for milk in 1896 was 13½ cents per gallon, and in 1897, when the nucleus of the present herd was formed, it was 10 cents per gallon from May to October and 14 cents per gallon from November to April. At this rate the herd would seem a losing investment, and at the Volunteer Homes farming and dairying is falling into disfavor. It may be possible that the herd will yield a richer and purer milk than can be purchased, though the former herd had to be killed in 1893 on account of tubercular infection.

The number of horses and mules owned and employed by the Home is shown in Exhibit P. Most of these animals do not pertain to the farm. Their stables, near the King Building, are poorly arranged and illy adapted to their present uses, and new stables have been authorized as recommended in my report of January 13, 1899, at a cost of \$25,000. Location of stables near residences or the chapel has in it something very objectionable.

HOSPITAL.

The most considerable improvement made during the year at the Home was the enlargement and refitting of the Barnes Hospital, at an expenditure of \$73,222.75, and it is now in a thoroughly satisfactory condition. The enlargement was accomplished by a brick annex to the main building extending from the middle to the rear and connected therewith by a corridor, 30 by 13½ feet. Signs of some minor flaws in the construction were explained by winter work. The soil around the new building is rather inferior and suffered from the building operations, and it would therefore seem advisable to heavily lime and compost it so as to assure a perfect sod for many years.

The new annex contains a basement and three stories, and in general appearance closely resembles the architecture of the main hospital building. It is 120 feet in length and 46½ feet in width at the rear end, but only 33½ feet at the front, the cut-in being taken up by comfortable verandas, 80 feet long and 10 feet wide. The building is provided with a hydraulic passenger elevator, which is reported to work well and is sufficiently large to carry patients on stretchers or on wheeled chairs. A lavatory and bathroom and water-closets are on each floor from basement up. The arrangement of the various floors is as follows:

Basement, 9½ feet high, contains cold storage, ice, and refrigerating machine, hydraulic machinery for elevator, heating apparatus, store-rooms, and commissary department.

First floor, 15 feet high, contains 5 surgical wards, each 12 by 18 feet, with 2 beds, ward master's and nurses' rooms, a well-equipped photograph and X-ray room, a modern laboratory, and complete operating, etherizing, and sterilizing rooms.

Second floor, 14 feet high, contains the medical ward, 30 by 54 feet, with ample accommodations for 14 patients, 2 isolation wards with 3 beds each, a special-diet kitchen, and rooms for wardmaster, nurses, linen, and reception purposes.

Third floor, 13 feet high, under a mansard roof, contains a large mess room of the same dimensions as the medical ward of the floor below, cold-storage rooms, pantry, china closet, and rooms for attendants. The dining room is at present arranged to seat 104 men, but its

seating capacity can be increased to 130 without crowding. The kitchen in the main building has been remodeled and connected with the new dining room, and provided with hot water, tea and coffee apparatus, bain-marie, and heating closet, all heated by steam. The range of the kitchen has also been enlarged, and the heating plant of the hospital has been changed to a hot-water system.

The refrigerating plant consists of a Remington machine, having 2 4 by 6 foot ammonia cylinders and a 6 by 7 foot vertical engine. It has also 1 oil separator, 1 liquid ammonia receiver, 2 ammonia gauges, 1 submerger condenser, and 1 steel brine tank with space for 4 50-pound ice cans. There is also a duplex steam pump, 3 by 2 by 3 feet, for circulating the brine, and 3 refrigerators, of which 2 are in the basement and 1 on the third floor, all thoroughly well insulated and piped for brine circulation to maintain temperatures from 28 to 50 degrees. The plant is reported to work well and can make 200 pounds of ice per day. The contract price of this plant was \$1,920, and the running expenses are reported at 38 cents per day.

A steam pipe has been laid from the pump house to the hospital and furnishes power for running the refrigerating plant, sterilizing apparatus, tea and coffee urns, and bain-marie in the kitchen. These long needed improvements give 30 additional beds and better conveniences of administration and dining-room service. The hospital has now ample facilities for 112 patients, and seems for the present well equipped to take care of the sick.

The average daily number of sick in the hospital during the past year was 81.7, which is an increase of about 3 over the number reported at the preceding inspection; and at sick call it averaged 8.6, or an increase of only three-tenths per day. The total number of patients treated during the year in and out of hospital was 3,651, and each case remained under treatment an average of fifty-one days in hospital and one day at sick call. Of the total number treated, 505, or about one-seventh, were admitted to the hospital, and 214 were discharged therefrom as cured during the year. Some civilians were also being treated in the hospital. The patients seem to be well cared for, though female nurses have not yet been introduced as at the Volunteer Homes, where they render excellent services and are much liked. The average cost of the hospital ration, including extra diet, is about \$0.21 per man per day, which is slightly higher than at the Volunteer Homes and may indicate perhaps greater liberality.

The principal diseases and percentage of each to whole number of diseases are as follows:

Chronic: Tuberculosis and rheumatism, each 6.33; senility, 5.30; paralysis, 4.30; bronchitis, 3.42, and gastritis, 3.25.

Acute: Alcoholism, 10.27; constipation, 3.25; diarrhea and malaria, each 2.91, and pleurisy or pneumonia, 2.91.

Surgical: Wounds, gunshot, 3.94; wounds, simple, 1.54; infection and abscesses 1.88; and contusions 1.20.

Compared in general with the percentages reported a year ago, there is an increase in rheumatism, alcoholism, and wounds, and a decrease in tuberculosis. The decrease is probably due to the opening of the general hospital at Fort Bayard, N. Mex., for consumptives, and at date of inspection 32 members of the Home were under treatment at that hospital. The cost of keeping members there amounted to \$6,704.09 for the year.

There were no epidemics at the Home, but among the sporadic cases of infectious or contagious diseases influenza, diphtheria, tuberculosis, and syphilis are mentioned. Malaria is reported as the principal disease of local origin.

Seventy-eight deaths among the members occurred during the year. Of these 40 happened at the Home and 38 outside, giving a death rate of 58.38 per 1,000 of the average present and absent. This is higher than at the Volunteer Homes, according to the last inspection report, but it should be remembered that nearly 50 per cent of the deaths occurred outside, which is almost three times as much as in case of the Volunteer Homes. One of the deaths resulted from suicide and all others from natural causes.

Fifty-six members and 9 ex-members were buried in the adjoining national cemetery at a cost of \$8.10 per funeral, and \$285 was expended for outside funerals. Members are buried in the Home uniform, and the coffins are made at the Home shops at a cost of about \$7.35 each.

Insane patients are cared for the same as other patients, but when the facilities are not sufficient to give them proper care they are sent to the Government insane asylum at St. Elizabeth. During the past year 16 members showed indications of disordered minds and 10 of these were sent to the asylum. The cost for board and medical treatment of the members at the asylum amounted to \$4,228.56 for the year. The blind also seem to receive proper care and attention. There were 4 totally blind at the Home and 18 with an impaired eyesight so as to be unable to read.

The number of hospital employees consists of 40 members and 3 civilians, and the total compensation paid them during the year was \$7,024.10.

The hospital was in excellent condition and immaculately clean, though when it was visited in the afternoon on the last day of the inspection the surgeon and steward were not there, and the way some of the laundry was being delivered and arranged over the floor of the front hall seemed a questionable method.

No sanitary inspection or hygienic reports have been submitted during the year by the surgeon to higher authority, though a monthly sanitary report seems as clearly needed here as at army posts, and it is understood that it will be undertaken in the usual faithful spirit.

Attention is invited to the accompanying exhibits for detailed information, and a few photographs, showing the hospital and annex and some of the interior arrangements, are also inclosed.

Respectfully submitted.

J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Inspector-General.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

LIST OF EXHIBITS.

- A.—Field return of inmates, June 30, 1900.
- B.—Recapitulation of expenses, July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.
- C.—Amount paid to civil employees during June, 1900.
- D.—1. Statement relative to members on outdoor relief.
2. Statement showing number of inmates on outdoor relief June 30, 1900, rates of relief, pensions, etc.
- E.—Statement showing number of inmates present June 30, 1900, length of service, age, and rates of pensions.

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A steam pipe has been laid from the pump house to the building, furnishes power for running the refrigerating plant, sterilizer, bath, ratas, tea and coffee urns, and bain-marie in the kitchen. The needed improvements give 30 additional beds and better conditions of administration and dining-room service. The hospital has facilities for 112 patients, and seems for the present well equipped to take care of the sick.

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LIST OF RE

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expenses, July 1, 1900.

employees during J

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number of inmate

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number of inmates

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The inspection of hygienic reports have been submitted to the surgeon by the surgeon to higher authority, though a monthly inspection seems as clearly needed here as at army posts, and it is invited that it will be undertaken in the usual faithful spirit. A few photographs, showing the hospital and annex and the interior arrangements, are also inclosed. The report is submitted.

J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Inspector-General.

DEPT OF WAR.

LIST OF EXHIBITS.

1. Inmates, June 30, 1900.
2. Expenses, July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.
3. Civil employees during June, 1900.
4. Relative to members on outdoor relief.
5. Wine number of inmates on outdoor relief June 30, 1900, rates of pay, etc.
6. List of inmates present June 30, 1900, length of service, etc.

100.00
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37
56
1.09
2.50
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et.

\$100.00
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100.00
188.00
75.00
8.00
15.00
12.00
4.00
1.20
1.20
5.00

TAYLOR,
and Treasurer

- F.—List of contracts for supplies and services June 30, 1900.
 G.—Amount expended on officers' quarters and permanent buildings from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.
 H.—Garden account from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.
 I.—Farm and dairy account from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.
 K.—Vegetables furnished Home and hospital mess from farm for year ending June 30, 1900.
 L.—Vegetables purchased in addition to those furnished by farm for the year ending June 30, 1900.
 M.—1. Home mess bill of fare for week ending July 1, 1900.
 2. Subsistence stores consumed in the month of December, 1899.
 3. Subsistence stores consumed in the month of June, 1900.
 N.—1. Clothing washed during June, 1900.
 2. Extra washing done during June, 1900.
 3. Regular and extra washing done from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.
 O.—List of crockery in daily use during year ending June 30, 1900, with per cent of breakage.
 P.—Number of horses and mules owned and employed June 30, 1900.
 Q.—Hospital diet, special and general.
 R.—List of medicines on hand March 31, 1900, and six months' supply received April 23, 1900.

EXHIBIT A.—Field return of the inmates of the United States Soldiers' Home near Washington, D. C., June 30, 1900.

Present for duty:		Distributed as follows:	
Governor.....	1	Scott Building ¹	206
Deputy governor.....	1	Sherman Building ²	98
Secretary and treasurer.....	1	Sheridan Building ³	132
Hospital steward.....	1	King Building ⁴	139
Sergeants.....	23	Anderson Building ⁵	37
Corporals.....	4	Stanley Hall.....	8
Privates.....	360	North gate house.....	2
Present sick—Privates.....	99	Eagle gate house.....	2
Extra duty:		West gate house.....	1
Sergeant.....	1	South gate house.....	1
Privates.....	177	Southeast gate house.....	1
Temporarily admitted.....	22	Whitney avenue gatehouse.....	1
Invalids.....	108	At old farm.....	3
		In stable yard.....	3
Total.....	795	At dairy.....	1
Aggregate.....	798	At pump house.....	3
Absent:		Hospital.....	139
Surgeon.....	1	Inmates sleeping outside.....	18
On outdoor relief.....	428		
Insane asylum.....	22		
With leave.....	68		
Without leave.....	2		
Sick at Fort Bayard, N. Mex.....	34		
Total.....	554		
Aggregate.....	555		
Total present and absent.....	1,353		

¹ With bedroom space of 271,990 cubic feet; 1,192.94 cubic feet per man.

² With bedroom space of 214,684 cubic feet; 1,638.39 cubic feet per man.

³ With bedroom space of 152,058 cubic feet; 1,007 cubic feet per man.

⁴ With bedroom space of 312,640 cubic feet; 1,670 cubic feet per man.

⁵ With bedroom space of 55,874 cubic feet; 1,330.24 cubic feet per man.

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
 Brigadier-General, U. S. A., Governor.

EXHIBIT B.—Recapitulation of expenses, July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.

Repairs to officers' quarters.....	\$380.75
Compensation of the governor, deputy governor, treasurer and secretary to Board of Commissioners.....	4,474.92
Transportation furnished to discharged soldiers en route to the Home.....	732.71
Fuel for the Home.....	16,311.68
Expenses of the hospital for drugs, medical stores, spectacles, artificial teeth, etc.....	2,091.80
Expenses of the hospital for mess and kitchen purposes and all running expenses, including compensation to inmates and pay of civilian employees.....	17,338.62
Refunded to claimants as heirs of deceased soldiers.....	1,127.81
Refunded to claimants as heirs of deceased inmates.....	358.38

Clothing for inmates of the Home	\$17,102.08
Subsistence stores and ice, including special diet for the sick	42,470.59
Bedding for inmates, bedsteads, blankets, upholsterers' materials, etc	2,811.45
Farm, dairy, utensils for lawns and grounds, seeds, guano, manure, ornamentation of grounds and pay of miscellaneous civil employees	19,480.58
Mess and kitchen utensils, and all other articles except bedding	8,858.78
Material for general repairs of roads and fences, purchase and repairs to vehicles, harness, purchase of mechanical tools	7,078.74
Forage and medicines for animals, articles for use in Home stables	3,580.67
Expenses of the library, governor's and treasurer's offices, post-office box rent, stationery, etc., for commissioner's office, freight charges, telegrams, and amusements	2,143.84
Incidental expenses, rental of telephone, hack hire, traveling expenses, etc	725.98
Religious services	2,052.00
Laundry work for the Home	1,621.96
Compensation and monthly allowance to inmates, nonpensioners, on duty at the Home, except pay of inmates at hospital and inmates on roads and grounds	28,977.88
Compensation to inmates employed on roads and grounds	4,291.62
Commutation to inmates of the Home residing outside	85,177.41
Gas for the Home	272.30
Funeral expenses of members of the Home residing outside	285.00
New buildings, extensions to King Building, new annex at hospital, addition to power house, new range of greenhouse	183,817.38
Permanent improvements, new fences, repairs to bridges, paving, sewerage, building new roads, improvements in Home bakery	83,175.37
Board and medical treatment of members of the Home in Government Hospital for Insane	4,228.56
Expenses of maintaining inmates at the United States general hospital at Fort Bayard, N. Mex.	6,704.09
Purchase of animals, cows, and horses	1,832.50
Total	388,475.25

CHAS. W. TAYLOR,

Captain, Ninth United States Cavalry, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXHIBIT C.—Amount paid to civil employees during June, 1900.

One secretary to the Board of Commissioners	\$100.00
One clerk to the secretary and treasurer	100.00
A. B. Herrick, clinical assistant to the attending surgeon	100.00
Rev. Eugene Hannan, religious services and services of choir	65.00
Rev. H. A. Griffith, religious services	50.00
Rev. Gustav Facius, religious services	25.00
Lulu Davis, services as organist and in choir	25.00
Mary V. Delaplane, services in choir	6.00
Emily Grant, hospital matron	10.00
One overseer, farm and dairy	50.00
Sixteen farm hands and dairy laborers	870.20
One gardener and florist	65.00
Twenty-two laborers on lawns and grounds	615.78
Two plumbers	174.25
One tinner	75.00
One blacksmith	75.00
One chief engineer, boiler house and electric plant	95.00
One assistant of boiler house and electric plant	75.00
Five firemen at boiler house and electric plant	165.00
One engineer at pump house	50.00
One chief cook	50.00
One assistant cook	25.00
One chief baker	50.00
One assistant baker	45.00
One ambulance driver	20.00
One chief carpenter	100.00
Three assistant carpenters	188.50
One mason	75.00
One steam fitter	97.38
One civil engineer, making survey of pipe lines, sewerage, etc	150.00
One superintendent of construction new range of greenhouses	125.00
Payment to laborers building foundation walls for new range of greenhouses	494.68
Payment to laborers grading, making new roads, digging ditches, etc	1,242.48
Payment for labor harvesting hay crop	310.69
Total	5,204.81

CHAS. W. TAYLOR,

Captain, Ninth United States Cavalry, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXHIBIT D¹.—Statement relative to members on outdoor relief at United States Soldiers' Home from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.

Average number from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.....	414.58
Total amount paid for outdoor relief during the year ending June 30, 1900.....	\$35,177.41
Average amount paid per man for one year.....	84.85
Average amount paid per man for one month.....	7.07
Highest amount paid per man for one month.....	8.00
Lowest amount paid per man for one month.....	2.00

CHAS. W. TAYLOR,

Captain, Ninth United States Cavalry, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXHIBIT D².—Report of members of United States Soldiers' Home receiving outdoor relief, June 30, 1900, rates of relief, pensions, etc.

Number receiving outdoor relief:		Receiving pensions continued:	
\$8 per month.....	372	\$14 per month.....	5
\$4 per month.....	2	\$16 per month.....	3
\$2 per month.....	54	\$17 per month.....	12
Total.....	428	\$20 per month.....	1
Receiving outdoor relief June 30, 1899.....	435	\$24 per month.....	5
		\$30 per month.....	4
Net loss during the year.....	7		295
Of the number receiving outdoor relief, there are nonpensioners.....	138	Total nonpensioners.....	133
Receiving pensions:		Total.....	428
\$6 per month.....	68	Of this number there are Mexican war survivors.....	166
\$8 per month.....	48	Men who have served twenty-five years or over.....	56
\$10 per month.....	7	Of this latter number there are nonpensioners.....	13
\$11.25 per month.....	1		
\$12 per month.....	141		

Twenty members of the home on outdoor relief have died since date of last report. Twenty-nine members were dropped from outdoor relief after June 30, 1899, in compliance with resolutions of Board of Commissioners, dated June 19, 1891, July 22 and August 19, 1899.

CHAS. W. TAYLOR,

Captain, Ninth United States Cavalry, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXHIBIT E.—Statement showing number of inmates present June 30, 1900, length of service, age, pension, and nativity.

NUMBER OF INMATES AND LENGTH OF SERVICE.

Service.	Number.	Service.	Number.
4 months.....	2	14 years.....	8
5 months.....	3	15 years.....	20
6 months.....	9	16 years.....	20
7 months.....	4	17 years.....	15
8 months.....	2	18 years.....	26
9 months.....	9	19 years.....	38
1 year.....	28	20 years.....	85
2 years.....	29	21 years.....	74
3 years.....	55	22 years.....	52
4 years.....	11	23 years.....	43
5 years.....	33	24 years.....	26
6 years.....	15	25 years.....	24
7 years.....	15	26 years.....	22
8 years.....	13	27 years.....	10
9 years.....	19	28 years.....	6
10 years.....	18	29 years.....	1
11 years.....	17		
12 years.....	23	Total.....	795
13 years.....	20		

EXHIBIT E.—Statement showing number of inmates present June 30, 1900, length of service, age, pension, and nativity—Continued.

AGE.

Years.	Number.	Years.	Number.
24 years	2	57 years	83
25 years	3	58 years	29
26 years	2	59 years	21
27 years	4	60 years	41
28 years	3	61 years	25
29 years	7	62 years	30
31 years	3	63 years	37
32 years	3	64 years	20
33 years	7	65 years	20
34 years	6	66 years	11
35 years	5	67 years	13
36 years	3	68 years	13
37 years	5	69 years	11
38 years	5	70 years	21
39 years	7	71 years	8
40 years	2	72 years	11
41 years	6	73 years	7
42 years	7	74 years	13
43 years	6	75 years	8
44 years	9	76 years	5
45 years	12	77 years	6
46 years	6	78 years	1
47 years	14	79 years	5
48 years	11	80 years	4
49 years	14	81 years	1
50 years	17	82 years	4
51 years	24	84 years	1
52 years	88	85 years	1
53 years	46	87 years	1
54 years	41	91 years	1
55 years	37		
56 years	38	Total	796

PENSIONS.

Rate per month.	Number.	Rate per month.	Number.
\$6	106	\$18	4
\$8	115	\$20	2
\$10	45	\$22	2
\$12	174	\$24	17
\$12.50	1	\$25	1
\$14	37	\$30	7
\$15	3		
\$16	20	Total	595
\$17	61		

NATIVITY.

Born in—	Number.	Born in—	Number.
United States	334	Norway	6
Ireland	213	France	8
Germany	140	Russia	2
England	53	Belgium	2
Scotland	10	Spain	1
Austria	9	Portugal	1
Canada	9	Holland	1
Sweden	9	Italy	1
Switzerland	8		
Denmark	8	Total	796

Average age of inmates, 56½ years.

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Brigadier-General, Governor.

EXHIBIT F.—*List of contracts for supplies and services June 30, 1900.*

Telephone services, Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, metallic circuit, per annum.....	\$240.00
Fuel:	
White ash furnace coal..... per ton..	4.95
White ash stove coal..... do.....	5.20
Cumberland coal..... do.....	2.85
Forage:	
Oats..... per hundredweight..	1.05
Shelled corn..... do.....	.80
Bran..... do.....	.72
Corn meal..... do.....	.82
Flour..... per barrel..	8.95
Laundry work:	
Per man (the laundered articles for each man per week consists of one sheet, one pillow-case, and one complete change of underclothing per man)..... per month.....	.13
Billiard-table covers..... each.....	.10
Blankets..... do.....	.06
Trousers..... do.....	.10
Summer coats..... do.....	.05
Aprons..... do.....	.01
Men's white caps..... do.....	.05
Table covers..... do.....	.10
Bed spreads..... do.....	.06
Sheets..... do.....	.004
Pillowcases..... do.....	.004
Mattress covers..... do.....	.05
Roller towels..... per hundred..	.75
Hand towels..... do.....	.50
Napkins..... do.....	.50
Ice.....	.18
Oleomargarine..... per pound..	.12
Beef, etc.:	
Fresh beef..... do.....	.0686
Corned beef..... do.....	.0889
Fresh mutton..... do.....	.0786
Fresh veal..... do.....	.0886
Head cheese..... do.....	.0559
Fresh pork loins..... do.....	.07
Fresh pork, spareribs..... do.....	.0479
Breast bacon..... do.....	.0750
Hams..... do.....	.09
Smoked pork, shoulders..... do.....	.0675
Sausages, assorted..... do.....	.0598
Sausage meat..... do.....	.0598
Groceries:	
Mess pork..... per barrel..	10.50
Salt codfish..... per pound..	.0475
A sugar..... do.....	.0479
C sugar..... do.....	.0428
Vinegar..... per gallon..	.1175
Mustard..... per pound..	.31
Pure sugar sirup..... per gallon..	.20
Hominy..... per pound..	.0115
Barley..... do.....	.0275
Buckwheat..... do.....	.0350
Oatmeal..... per barrel..	4.50
Cornstarch..... per pound..	.0825
Farina..... do.....	.06
Fresh lemons..... per dozen..	.20
Oyster crackers..... per pound..	.0450
Soda crackers..... do.....	.0450
Graham flour..... per barrel..	3.50
Navy beans..... per pound..	.0350
Rice..... do.....	.0450
Roasted Rio coffee..... do.....	.1050
Green tea..... do.....	.33
Black tea..... do.....	.33
Royal baking powder..... do.....	.35
Smith's noodles..... do.....	.13
Candles..... do.....	.0975
Laundry soap..... do.....	.08
Black pepper, whole berry..... do.....	.12
White pepper, ground..... do.....	.18
Red pepper..... do.....	.17
Cheese..... do.....	.1350
Quaker oats..... do.....	.04
Taploca..... do.....	.0650
Granulated sugar..... do.....	.05
Sal soda..... do.....	.004
Flavoring extract, lemon..... per dozen..	1.50
Flavoring extract, vanilla..... do.....	1.75
Evaporated apples..... per pound..	.08
Evaporated prunes..... do.....	.0525
Evaporated peaches..... do.....	.0850
Evaporated pears..... do.....	.1175
Evaporated apricots..... do.....	.14

Groceries—Continued.

Canned tomatoes.....	per dozen..	\$2. 10
Canned peaches.....	do.....	1. 70
Canned corn.....	do.....	. 75
Canned pease.....	do.....	1. 10
Canned lima beans.....	do.....	. 825
Canned string beans.....	do.....	
Salt mackerel, No. 2.....	per barrel..	15. 75
Sapallo.....	per dozen..	. 78
Pearline.....	per case.....	. 80
Table salt.....	per pound..	. 004
New Orleans molasses.....	per gallon..	. 22
Rye flour.....	per pound..	. 02
Table corn meal.....	do.....	. 01
Cucumber pickles.....	per barrel..	8. 00
Lard.....	per pound..	. 0750
Powdered sugar.....	do.....	. 0525
Dried lima beans.....	do.....	. 0825
Dried currants.....	do.....	. 054
Raisins.....	do.....	. 08
Macaroni.....	do.....	. 0450
Sauerkraut.....	per barrel..	7. 00

Painting:

Upper floors of Sherman and Scott buildings.....	1,984. 00
Construction of new range of greenhouses.....	26,000. 00

CHAS. W. TAYLOR,

Captain, Ninth United States Cavalry, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXHIBIT. G.—Amount expended on officers' quarters and permanent buildings from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.

House No. 1, quarters of the governor.....	\$64. 80
House No. 2, quarters of the deputy governor.....	121. 27
House No. 3, quarters of the treasurer.....	120. 47
House No. 4, quarters of the surgeon.....	15. 33

Total for ordinary repairs.....	321. 97
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Amount expended for papering, painting, bathrooms, reflooring, etc.:

House No. 1, quarters of the governor.....	347. 96
House No. 3, quarters of the treasurer.....	259. 04
House No. 4, quarters of the surgeon.....	72. 41

Total amount for papering, painting, bathrooms, reflooring, etc.....	679. 40
Total for ordinary repairs.....	321. 97

Total amount expended on officers' quarters.....	1,001. 37
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On account of permanent buildings:

New range of greenhouses—For excavations, material for masonry work, etc.....	2,816. 86
Stanley Hall—Painting and decorating interior.....	337. 72
Home library—Painting exterior.....	685. 70
Home stables—Lumber for repairs, purchase of new market wagon.....	268. 56
Hospital steward's quarters—Plumbing, hardware, and repairs.....	91. 81
Wire fence—Final payment for completion of.....	476. 96
Barnes Hospital—Repairs to ranges, plumbing, repairs to freight elevator, altering water mains, remodeling plumbing in old part of building, etc.....	758. 70
Barnes Hospital—New annex, refrigerating plant, etc.....	78,222. 75
Billiard hall—Material for repairs to billiard, pool, and bagatelle tables.....	92. 35
Boiler house—Material for repairs to steam apparatus, resetting boilers, etc.....	806. 30
New storehouse, gun shed, and magazine—Payments for completion thereof.....	1,425. 22
Gate lodges—Lumber and material for repairs, increasing water supply.....	62. 12
Pumping station—Pipe covering and material for repairs, etc.....	126. 00
King Building—Altering sewer connections and watersystem, grading, painting, etc.....	2,056. 55
King Building—New additions thereto.....	47,698. 11
Scott Building—Plumbing repairs, repairs to broken stoves in wall, 4 new bath tubs, etc.....	1,080. 34
Roads and grounds—Grading, purchase of gravel, paving gutters, etc.....	2,124. 48
Home buildings—Purchase of iron beds, mattresses, lumber for lockers, plumbing, etc.....	1,260. 96
Sherman Building—Plumbing, repairs, painting.....	465. 08
Power house—New addition thereto.....	8,154. 44

Total.....	145,022. 88
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CHAS. W. TAYLOR,

Captain, Ninth United States Cavalry, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXHIBIT H.—*Garden account of United States Soldiers' Home from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.*

DR.

To labor, fertilizers, seeds, tools, fuel, and implements \$8,741.42

CR.

By balance to debit of garden expended in improvement of grounds..... 8,741.42

NOTE.—This department has the care of the ornamentation of the grounds, lawns, flowers, shrubs, trees, and fruit.

CHAS. W. TAYLOR,
*Captain, Ninth United States Cavalry, Secretary and Treasurer.*EXHIBIT I.—*Farm and dairy account, United States Soldiers' Home, from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900, consolidated.*

DR.

To labor, forage, fertilizers, implements,
seeds, repairs, and purchase of ani-
mals \$10,060.70

To balance to credit of farm and dairy..... 6,482.16

Total 16,562.86

CR.

By 126½ bushels beets..... 83.83
By 43 bunches beets..... 6.72
By 1,990 heads cabbage..... 59.70
By 17,394 pounds cabbage..... 227.63
By 38 bushels carrots..... 27.13
By 498 stalks celery..... 24.90
By 1,061½ dozen ears of corn..... 118.24
By 138 bushels horse-radish..... 207.00
By 223½ bushels kale..... 78.23
By 3,785 heads lettuce..... 118.06
By 114½ bushels onions..... 92.16By 3,330 bunches onions..... \$33.50
By 195 bunches parsley..... 9.75
By 273 bushels parsnips..... 156.45
By 864½ bushels potatoes..... 518.30
By 15 bushels radishes..... 12.75
By 1,530 bunches rhubarb..... 76.50
By 48½ bushels salsify..... 48.25
By 237½ bushels spinach..... 118.75
By 15,473 pounds squash..... 154.73
By 101 bushels sweet potatoes..... 71.45
By 246½ bushels string beans..... 125.40
By 389½ bushels tomatoes..... 168.94
By 269 bushels turnips..... 66.10
By 78½ tons hay..... 780.82
By 24,958½ gallons milk, at 15 cents..... 3,743.75
By sale of 1 mule..... 37.50
By sale of 9 cows..... 270.00
By sale of 45 calves..... 301.00
Value of stock on hand..... 3,781.00
Value of hay saved on hand..... 5,049.00
Total 16,562.86

The herd on June 30, 1900, consisted of 2 bulls, 44 cows, 5 heifers, and 8 calves, also 7 mules and 1 horse.

CHAS. W. TAYLOR,
*Captain, Ninth United States Cavalry, Secretary and Treasurer.*EXHIBIT K.—*Vegetables furnished Home and hospital mess from farm for year ending June 30, 1900.*Home mess \$2,313.74
Barnes Hospital..... 223.96
Total..... 2,537.70CHAS. W. TAYLOR,
Captain, Ninth United States Cavalry, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXHIBIT L.—Vegetables purchased in addition to those furnished by farm for the year ending June 30, 1900.

Date of purchase.	Strawberries.	Cabbage.	Potatoes, white.	String beans.	Blackberries.	Cabbage.	Potatoes, white.	Watermelons.	Cantaloupes.	Cantaloupes.	Potatoes, sweet.	Carrots.	Grapes.	Carrots.
	<i>Qts.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bbls.</i>	<i>Qts.</i>	<i>Bbls.</i>	<i>Bbls.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Busk.</i>	<i>Crat.</i>	<i>Bbls.</i>	<i>Bnch.</i>	<i>Busk.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>
1899.														
July	1,080	3,650	60	15	320	8	51	800	40	2	6	50		
Aug		750			612									
Sept.		700						74		4				
Oct.		6,650									12		750	1
Nov		1,500									1		300	
Dec			250								1			
1900.														
Jan		300	400								1			
Feb		2,100	300			4					1			
Mar			300			1								
Apr			300											3
May			300			7								1
June	411		300											1
Total.	1,491	15,650	2,210	15	932	15	102	374	40	6	21	50	1,050	6
Cost...	\$70.71	\$279.80	\$1,345.00	\$45.00	\$55.92	\$26.00	\$323.00	\$74.80	\$40.00	\$7.50	\$40.75	\$0.75	\$99.75	\$4.50

Date of purchase.	Turnips.	Onions.	Turnips.	Leeks.	Apples.	Onions.	Onions.	Cranberries.	Oranges.	Beets.	Kale.	Celery.	Cabbage.	Total cost.
	<i>Bbls.</i>	<i>Bbls.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Bnch.</i>	<i>Bbls.</i>	<i>Sacks.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Box.</i>	<i>Bnch.</i>	<i>Bbls.</i>	<i>Stalk.</i>	<i>Crate.</i>	
1899.														
July														\$436.11
Aug														311.22
Sept.														41.55
Oct.	4	9		2										184.95
Nov		24		2	17									117.35
Dec		16			3	9	3							177.50
1900.														
Jan		14		4	10	7		2	4	6		535		354.69
Feb		25		6	4			3						316.55
Mar		17		2	3			2						284.45
Apr		16	2		3			2		6	4			231.30
May		14	2	1	3			6			14			260.95
June			6				13						11	265.95
Total.	4	135	10	17	40	16	31	4	6	6	18	335	11	
Cost...	\$5.10	\$232.75	\$5.20	\$1.10	\$109.25	\$16.25	\$48.25	\$10.69	\$22.75	\$0.50	\$24.00	\$16.75	\$28.00	\$2,934.07

CHAS. W. TAYLOR,
Captain, Ninth United States Cavalry, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXHIBIT M'.—Home-mess bill of fare for the week ending July 1, 1900.

Monday, June 25.—Breakfast: Ham, hominy, bread, butter, and coffee. Dinner: Vegetable soup, boiled beef, potatoes, lima beans, pickles, bread, milk, and coffee. Supper: Stewed peaches, bread, butter, and tea. Milk consumed (61 gallons): For coffee, 12; tea, 7; kitchen, 2; mess hall, 40 gallons.

Tuesday, June 26.—Breakfast: Beef stew, bread, butter, and coffee. Dinner: Roast beef, potatoes, green peas, beets, bread, milk, and coffee. Supper: Stewed apples, bread, butter, and tea. Milk consumed (59 gallons): For coffee, 12; tea, 7; kitchen, 4; mess hall, 36 gallons.

Wednesday, June 27.—Breakfast: Corned-beef hash, bread, butter, and coffee. Dinner: Bean soup, corned beef, potatoes, cabbage, pickles, bread, milk, and coffee. Supper: Frankfort sausage, bread, butter, and tea. Milk consumed (61½ gallons): For coffee, 12; tea, 7; kitchen, 4½; mess hall, 38 gallons.

Thursday, June 28.—Breakfast: Mackerel, potatoes, bread, butter, and coffee. Dinner: Baked beans, bacon, pickles, bread pudding, bread, milk, and coffee. Supper: Stewed prunes, bread, butter, and tea. Milk consumed (55½ gallons): For coffee, 12; tea, 7; kitchen, 22½, and mess hall, 14 gallons.

Friday, June 29.—Breakfast: Boiled eggs, bread, butter, and coffee. Dinner: Baked fish, cold meat, macaroni, mashed potatoes, beets, bread, milk, and coffee. Supper: Cheese, bread, butter, and tea. Milk consumed (58½ gallons): For coffee, 12; tea, 7; kitchen, 23½, and mess hall, 16 gallons.

Saturday, June 30.—Breakfast: Beef stew, bread, butter, and coffee. Dinner: Cabbage, bacon, potatoes, beets, bread, milk, and coffee. Supper: Stewed peaches, bread, butter, and tea. Milk consumed (58½ gallons): For coffee, 12; tea, 7; kitchen, 3½, and mess hall, 36 gallons.

Sunday, July 1.—Breakfast: Corned-beef hash, bread, butter, and coffee. Dinner: Roast beef, mashed potatoes, stewed tomatoes, beets, rice pudding, bread, milk, and coffee. Supper: Vanilla cake, bread, butter, and tea. Milk consumed (58½ gallons): For coffee, 12; tea, 7; kitchen, 23½, and mess hall, 16 gallons.

R. F. BERNARD,

Brevet Brigadier-General, Deputy Governor.

EXHIBIT M².—Subsistence stores consumed in the month of December, 1899.

Articles.	Pounds.	Articles.	Pounds.
Ham	2,458	Corned beef	3,727
Bacon	415	Fresh mutton	1,816
Coffee	1,544	Fresh pork	788
Tea	155	Fresh pork sausage	1,300
Sugar	3,700	Frankfort sausage	900
Rice	202	Spareribs	1,500
Beans	210	Fresh eggs	75
Pork shoulders	1,479	Turkeys	1,893
Codfish, boneless	640	Celery	45
Mustard	40	Cranberries	240
Pepper	50	Sage	1
Oleomargarine	1,676	Salmon	144
Salt	400	Apples	1,050
Cheese	662	Mince pies	800
Macaroni	150	Oranges	200
Oyster crackers	57	Cider	1,500
Peaches, canned	24	Sugar, granulated	100
Tomatoes, canned	1,320	Lemons	2
Pickles	400	Sauerkraut	2,500
Royal baking powder	15	Flour	196
Sweet-oil	40	Split peas	150
Vinegar	450	Apples, evaporated	200
Lima beans, canned	212	Peaches, evaporated	200
Smith's noodles	13	Prunes	500
Potatoes	21,240	Raisins	57
Onions	4,225	String beans	336
Horse-radish	90	Cinnamon	2
Turnips	1,500	Mace	2
Squash	2,160	Lemon extract	2
Cabbage	3,682	Vanilla extract	1
Salsify	1,260	Hominy	240
Carrots	180	Fresh bread	16,719
Beets	96	Milk	9,784
Parsnips	1,260		
Oysters	900	Total	113,067
Fresh fish	1,150	Per day	3,647½
Lard	5	Average present	778
Fresh beef	12,037	Per man	4½

R. F. BERNARD,

Brevet Brigadier-General, Deputy Governor.

EXHIBIT M³.—*Subsistence stores consumed in the month of June, 1900.*

Articles.	Pounds.	Articles.	Pounds.
Ham	1,743	Clams	800
Bacon	666	Apples, evaporated	140
Coffee	1,451	Peaches, evaporated	170
Tea	168	Lard	40
Sugar	3,900	Mess pork	90
Rice	200	Mackerel	1,250
Beans	325	Cinnamon	1
Pork shoulders	1,927	String beans, canned	576
Vinegar	450	Prunes	325
Mustard	30	Smith's noodles	18
Pepper	40	Raisins	40
Oleomargarine	1,680	Pearl barley	40
Salt	450	Split pease	90
Cheese	741	Mace	5
Macaroni	140	Cabbage	5,328
Tomatoes, canned	1,790	Lettuce	900
Lemon extract	2	Spinach	2,400
Vanilla extract	3	Green onions	250
Royal baking powder	5	Rhubarb	500
Sweet oil	2	Parsley	6
Lima beans, dried	141	Beets	420
Green pease, canned	576	Strawberries	562
Potatoes	18,480	Milk	14,816
Onions	840	Fresh bread and cake	15,430
Fresh eggs	963		
Fresh beef	11,166	Total	99,780
Corned beef	3,989	Per day	3,324½
Fresh mutton	1,520		
Frankfort sausage	725	Average present	729
Fresh fish	1,400	Per man	4½

R. F. BERNARD,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Deputy Governor.

EXHIBIT N¹.—*Clothing washed by James S. Cotton, contractor, during the month of June, 1900.*

Date.	Sheets.	Pillow-cases.	Shirts.	Drawers.	Socks.
June 2	700	700	422	336	57
June 9	698	698	390	314	54
June 16	655	655	339	253	42
June 23	648	648	348	295	47
June 30	653	653	355	301	53
Total	3,354	3,354	1,854	1,499	253

R. F. BERNARD,
Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A., Deputy Governor.

EXHIBIT N².—*Extra washing done by James S. Cotton, contractor, during the month of June, 1900.*

711 roller towels, at 75 cents per 100	\$5.38
443 hand towels, at 50 cents per 100	2.22
126 aprons, at 1 cent	1.26
125 jackets, at 5 cents	6.25
11 caps, at 5 cents	55
2 spreads, at 6 cents	12
61 mattress covers, at 5 cents	3.05
4 billiard-table covers, at 10 cents	40
Total	19.18

R. F. BERNARD,
Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A., Deputy Governor.

EXHIBIT N³.—Regular and extra washing done from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.

[James S. Cotton, contractor.]

Month of—	Regular washing.					Average men per month.
	Sheets.	Pillow-cases.	Shirts.	Drawers.	Socks (pairs).	
1899.						
July.....	3,358	3,358	2,009	1,653	330	672
August.....	2,782	2,782	1,684	1,369	275	696
September.....	3,453	3,453	1,948	1,665	300	691
October.....	2,807	2,807	1,702	1,384	245	702
November.....	2,827	2,827	1,699	1,386	243	707
December.....	2,802	2,802	1,516	1,303	213	701
1900.						
January.....	3,493	3,493	1,869	1,695	290	699
February.....	2,859	2,859	1,449	1,355	229	715
March.....	2,801	2,801	1,388	1,265	199	700
April.....	3,473	3,473	1,783	1,618	297	694
May.....	2,796	2,796	1,588	1,318	225	699
June.....	3,354	3,354	1,854	1,499	253	671
Total.....	36,805	36,805	20,489	17,510	3,099	8,347
Average per month.....	3,067	3,067	1,707	1,459	258	696
Average per month last fiscal year.....	2,961	2,961	1,820	1,447	320	684

Month of—	Extra washing.							
	Roller towels.	Hand towels.	Aprons.	Jack-ets.	Caps.	Spreads.	Mat-tress covers.	Billiard table covers.
1899.								
July.....	567	408	105	117	6	10	94	5
August.....	439	341	92	96	3	7	110	6
September.....	557	441	129	126	15	12	111	4
October.....	439	325	108	100	12	3	73	5
November.....	444	308	104	100	11	3	104	6
December.....	442	313	102	97	16	4	42	2
1900.								
January.....	551	436	134	119	14	5	77	4
February.....	440	331	98	97	13	2	74	4
March.....	500	346	104	98	12	8	149	2
April.....	690	444	132	120	15	3	230	2
May.....	572	363	106	96	12	1	56	2
June.....	711	443	126	125	11	2	61	4
Total.....	6,352	4,499	1,340	1,291	140	60	1,181	40
Average per month.....	529	375	112	108	12	5	96	3
Average per month last fiscal year.....	500	376	90	101	6	10	81	4

Forty-five per cent washed their shirts themselves or had them washed outside; 42½ per cent washed their drawers themselves or had them washed outside; 92 per cent washed their socks themselves or had them washed outside. Pieces of regular washing, 114,708; pieces of extra washing, 14,921; total per year, 129,629 pieces.

R. F. BERNARD,
Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A., Deputy Governor.

EXHIBIT O.—List of crockery in daily use during the year ending June 30, 1900, with per cent of breakage.

	Dinner plates.	Soup plates.	Vegetable dishes.	Butter dishes.	Bowls.	Total.
In use.....	2,100	800	275	220	2,100	5,495
Per cent of breakage.....	3½	7½	.....	3	4½	5

R. F. BERNARD,
Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A., Deputy Governor.

EXHIBIT P.—*Number of horses and mules owned and employed June 30, 1900.*

Horses:	
For carts and wagons on roads, grounds, and police, including one stone boat for policing grounds.....	15
Market wagon.....	2
Mail wagon.....	2
Road sprinkler.....	2
Wagonette and Red Cross.....	2
Farm and dairy.....	1
Hospital ambulance.....	1
Total.....	25
Mules:	
For general police purposes around Home buildings and grounds.....	3
For farm and dairy purposes.....	7

TRANSPORTATION.

	Governor.	Deputy governor.	Treasurer.	Clinical assistant.
Forage for horses.....	2	2	1	1
Buggy and single harness.....				

CHAS. W. TAYLOR,
Captain, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXHIBIT Q.—*Hospital mess—Ration return for ten days, from the 1st to the 10th of June, 1900.*

Required:	
Sugar.....	pounds.. 250
Coffee.....	do.. 100
Tea.....	do.. 12
Soap.....	do.. 120
Salt.....	do.. 50
Butter.....	do.. 120
Clinical assistants.....	2
Hospital matron.....	1
Attached.....	4
Employees.....	40
Patients.....	92
Total.....	139

Attached for meal: One engineer and three firemen, employed at pumping station.

Special diet for the week ending July 7, prescribed by the doctor.

TO BE SERVED IN DINING ROOM.

[Subject to daily change.]

Name of patient.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Fowler.....	Oatmeal, milk.....	Chicken stew, coffee....	Soft-boiled eggs, coffee.
Stone.....	Soft-boiled eggs, milk.....	Clam broth, milk.....	Milk.
Murphy.....	Oatmeal, milk.....	Milk, dry toast.....	Milk, dry toast.
Morland.....		Milk.....	Milk.
Wagner.....	Soft-boiled eggs, milk.....	Stewed chicken.....	Oatmeal, milk, soft-boiled eggs.
Tehany.....			Fried eggs.
Crow.....	Oatmeal.....	Milk.....	Soft-boiled eggs, milk.
Hadar.....	do.....		Oatmeal.
Stafford.....	Oatmeal, sugar.....	Milk.....	Milk, soft-boiled eggs.
Ferrey.....	Oatmeal.....		
Shantz.....	do.....	Soft-boiled eggs.....	Oatmeal.
Wisel.....	do.....	Graham bread.....	Graham bread, oatmeal.
Gray.....	do.....	Soft-boiled eggs.....	
Schan.....	Soft-boiled eggs, dry toast.....	Chicken stew, milk, toast.....	Soft-boiled eggs, dry toast, milk.
Harrison.....	do.....	Chicken stew, milk.....	Do.
Spooner.....	Oatmeal.....		
Row.....		Coffee.....	
Fitzpatrick.....	Eggs on toast.....	Chicken stew.....	Milk toast.
Gonzoler.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Christopher.....		Coffee.....	Coffee.
Lewis.....	Milk toast.....	Chicken broth.....	Milk.
Degercolb.....	Oatmeal.....	Hot milk.....	Hot milk.
Butts.....	Dry toast.....	Toast, milk.....	Toast, milk.
Coleman.....		Milk.....	
Burns.....	Milk.....	do.....	Milk.

TO BE SERVED IN THE WARDS.

[Subject to daily change.]

Ward and name of patient.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Ward A:			
Fedler.....	Milk toast.....	Scrambled eggs.....	Soft-boiled eggs.
Brown.....	Oatmeal, milk.....	Milk toast, milk.....	Milk toast, milk.
Blander.....	Milk.....	Milk.....	Milk.
Ward B:			
Meininger.....	Oatmeal.....		
Brownlee.....	Milk, milk toast.....	Milk, milk toast.....	Milk, milk toast.
Devine.....	Milk toast.....	Scrambled eggs, coffee..	Cornstarch, coffee.
Sivers.....	Bacon and eggs, oatmeal, milk.	Milk, chicken broth, tomatoes.	Poached eggs on toast, milk.
Burns.....	Milk, dry toast.....	Milk, dry toast.....	Milk, dry toast.
Ward D:			
Cane.....	Oatmeal, milk.....	Milk.....	Soft-boiled eggs, milk.
Walther.....	Milk toast.....		Milk toast.
Gallagher.....	Dry toast, milk, coffee..	Dry toast, milk, coffee..	Dry toast, milk, coffee.
Rooney.....	Soft-boiled eggs.....	Milk, fried eggs.....	Milk, fried eggs.
Smitch.....	Milk, dry toast.....	Milk, dry toast.....	Milk, dry toast.
Ward H:			
Thope.....	Soft-boiled eggs, dry toast.	Chicken stew, milk.....	Rice, milk.
Mahoney.....	Oatmeal.....	Milk toast, milk.....	Soft-boiled eggs, milk.
Parslee.....			Tea without milk.
Fenn.....	Oatmeal, milk.....	Soft-boiled eggs, milk..	Soft-boiled eggs, milk.
Tomas.....	Boiled milk, beef broth.	Boiled milk, beef broth.	Boiled milk, beef broth.
Ward G:			
Albert.....	Soft-boiled eggs, milk toast.	Soft meat or chicken....	Soft-boiled eggs, rice.

Received, issued, and remaining on hand from June 1 to June 10, 1900.

Received and issued:

Beef, fresh.....	pounds..	806
Beans, string.....	dozen..	8
Bread.....	pounds..	1,104
Butter.....	do.....	120
Cake.....	do.....	42
Cheese.....	do.....	80
Chicken.....	do.....	42
Coffee.....	do.....	100
Eggs.....	dozen..	180
Fish, fresh.....	pounds..	170
Lemons, fresh.....	dozen..	6
Milk, fresh.....	gallons..	200
Milk, condensed.....	dozen cans..	4
Matches.....	gross..	1
Potatoes.....	bushels..	18
Sausages.....	pounds..	25
Salt.....	do.....	50
Strawberries.....	pints..	150
Sugar, granulated.....	pounds..	75
Sugar, powdered.....	do.....	3
Soap.....	do.....	120

Received and issued—Continued.

Tea.....	pounds..	12
Tomatoes.....	dozen..	3
Remaining on hand June 11:		
Beef, fresh.....	pounds..	75
Beans, string.....	dozen..	6
Bread.....	pounds..	40
Butter.....	do.....	29
Cheese.....	do.....	56
Chicken.....	do.....	24
Coffee.....	do.....	5
Eggs.....	dozen..	15
Lemons, fresh.....	do.....	4
Milk, condensed.....	dozen cans..	14
Matches.....	gross..	4
Potatoes.....	bushels..	7
Salt.....	pounds..	20
Sugar, granulated.....	do.....	60
Sugar, powdered.....	do.....	3
Soap.....	do.....	88
Tea.....	do.....	2
Tomatoes.....	dozen..	24

Estimate for stores and supplies for use of hospital during June, 1900.

Apples, evaporated.....	pounds..	100
Beans, string, 1-pound cans.....	dozen..	8
Corn, green, 1-pound cans.....	do.....	8
Vanilla extract.....	do.....	4
Lemon, extract.....	do.....	1
Quaker oats.....	pounds..	80
Peaches, evaporated.....	do.....	100
Prunes, evaporated.....	do.....	100
Sapallo.....	dozen..	3
Pearline.....	case..	1
Sugar, granulated.....	pounds..	75
Tomatoes, 8-pound cans.....	dozen..	3
Cheese.....	pounds..	80
Fish, fresh.....	do.....	600
Corn meal.....	do.....	50
Currants.....	do.....	5
Raisins.....	pounds..	5
Sugar, powdered.....	do.....	3
Bacon.....	do.....	125
Ham.....	do.....	250
Shoulders.....	do.....	150
Royal baking powder.....	do.....	20
Chocolate.....	do.....	2
Condensed milk.....	dozen cans..	4
Jelly.....	pounds..	90
Pease, split.....	do.....	60
Matches.....	gross..	1
Sausage.....	pounds..	100
Lemons.....	dozen..	10
Eggs.....	do.....	400
Chicken.....	pounds..	150
Vichy, syphons.....	dozen..	1

On hand in kitchen, dining room, and wards from July 1 to 7, 1900.

July 1:

To kitchen—	
Beef, fresh	pounds.. 102
Hams	do. 75
Potatoes	barrel 1
Beans, lima	pounds.. 24
Cornstarch	do. 6
Eggs	dozen 12
Milk	gallons 15
Milk, condensed	cans 6
Oats	pounds.. 6

Dining room—	
Cheese	pounds.. 12
Crackers	do. 6
Cake	do. 42
Bread	do. 120
Butter	do. 18
Milk	gallons 15
Sal soda	pounds.. 4

Wards—	
Lemons	dozen.. 1

July 2:

To kitchen—	
Beef, fresh	pounds.. 154
Tomatoes	do. 48
Peaches, evaporated	do. 25
Eggs	dozen 12
Oats	pounds.. 4
Milk	gallons 5
Milk, condensed	cans.. 4

Dining room—	
Butter	pounds.. 18
Bread	do. 120
Soap	do. 6
Sapallo	do. 2
Pearline	do. 2
Milk	gallons 15

Wards—	
Soap	pounds.. 8
Sapallo	do. 2
Lemons	dozen.. 1
Eggs	do. 1

July 3:

To kitchen—	
Corned beef	pounds.. 30
Shoulders	do. 60
Potatoes	barrel 1
Cabbage	pounds.. 165
Oats	do. 6
Milk	gallons 4½
Milk, condensed	cans.. 6

Dining room—	
Butter	pounds.. 20
Bread	do. 110
Pearline	do. 2
Sal soda	do. 4
Milk	gallons 15½

Wards—	
Lemons	dozen.. ½
Eggs	do. 1
Matches	boxes.. 16
Lye	do. 2

July 4:

To kitchen—	
Veal	pounds.. 117
Lamb	do. 69
Peas, green	do. 24
Oats	do. 6
Eggs	dozen 12
Milk	gallons 5
Milk, condensed	cans.. 6

Dining room—	
Butter	pounds.. 18
Bread	do. 100
Pies	do. 40
Ice cream	gallons 7
Cake	pounds.. 42

July 4—Continued.

Dining room—Continued.	
Milk	gallons.. 15
Soap	pounds.. 6
Wards—	
Eggs	dozen.. 1
Lemons	do. ½
Soap	pounds.. 4
Pearline	do. 2

July 5:

To kitchen—	
Beef, fresh	pounds.. 90
Shoulders	do. 69
Potatoes	barrel 1
Onions	bushel.. 1
Cabbage	pounds.. 47
Eggs	dozen 12
Oats	pounds.. 6
Milk	gallons 5
Milk, condensed	cans.. 6

Dining room—	
Butter	pounds.. 20
Bread	do. 120
Sapallo	do. 2
Sal soda	do. 5

Wards—	
Putz's pomade	box.. 1
Blacking	do. 2
Matches	do. 36
Lemons	dozen.. ½
Eggs	do. 1½

July 6:

To kitchen—	
Fish, fresh	pounds.. 85
Eggs	dozen 36
Bacon	pounds.. 35
Farina	do. 6
Lemon extract	bottle.. 1
Vanilla extract	do. 1
Frankfurter	pounds.. 25
Apples, evaporated	do. 25
Milk	gallons 5
Milk, condensed	cans.. 6

Dining room—	
Butter	pounds.. 22
Bread	do. 120
Milk	gallons 15
Soap	pounds.. 6
Pearline	do. 2

Wards—	
Soap	pounds.. 9
Pearline	do. 4
Sapallo	do. 4
Lemon	dozen.. 1
Eggs	do. 1

July 7:

To kitchen—	
Beef, fresh	pounds.. 145
Noodles	do. 5
String beans	do. 24
Peaches, evaporated	do. 25
Eggs	dozen 16
Potatoes	barrel 1
Oats	pounds.. 6
Milk	gallons 5
Milk, condensed	cans.. 4

Dining room—	
Butter	pounds.. 22
Bread	do. 120
Milk	gallons 15
Sal soda	do. 4
Putz's pomade	box.. 1

Wards—	
Lemons	dozen.. 1½
Eggs	do. 1
Lye	cans.. 2
Sapallo	pounds.. ½

Full diet for the week ending July 7, 1900.

Sunday.—Breakfast: Boiled ham, fried potatoes, butter, bread, coffee. Dinner: Beef a la mode, mashed potatoes, stewed lima beans, cornstarch custard, butter, bread, coffee. Supper: Cake, cheese and crackers, butter, bread, tea.

Monday.—Breakfast: Beef stew, butter, bread, coffee. Dinner: Bean soup, boiled beef, onion gravy, potatoes, stewed tomatoes, butter, bread. Supper: Stewed peaches, hot corn bread, butter, bread, tea.

Tuesday.—Breakfast: Smoked pork shoulder, fried potatoes, butter, bread, coffee. Dinner: Fresh corned beef, cabbage and potatoes, butter, bread, coffee. Supper: Baked hash, butter, bread, tea.

Wednesday.—Breakfast: Lamb stew, butter, bread, coffee. Dinner: Roast veal, mashed or new potatoes, green peas, butter, bread, coffee, ice cream, apple pie. Supper: Cheese and crackers, preserves, butter, bread, tea.

Thursday.—Breakfast: Beefsteak and onions, fried potatoes, butter, bread, coffee. Dinner: Smoked shoulder, champagne sauce, Boston baked beans, cold slaw, butter, bread, coffee. Supper: Stewed prunes, hot biscuits, butter, bread, tea.

Friday.—Breakfast: Fried bacon, soft-boiled eggs, butter, bread, coffee. Dinner: Fresh fish, boiled or baked, mashed potatoes, farina pudding, butter, bread, coffee. Supper: Hot Frankfurter, stewed apples, butter, bread, tea.

Saturday.—Breakfast: Baked hash, butter, bread, coffee. Dinner: Noodle soup, boiled beef, brown gravy, potatoes, string beans, butter, bread. Supper: Cold sliced beef, stewed peaches, butter, bread, tea.

EXHIBIT R.—*List of medicines on hand March 31, 1900, and six months' supply received April 23, 1900, at hospital, United States Soldiers' Home.*

Aggregate number present (all invalids).....	828
Average in hospital.....	81.74
Average at sick call.....	8.62

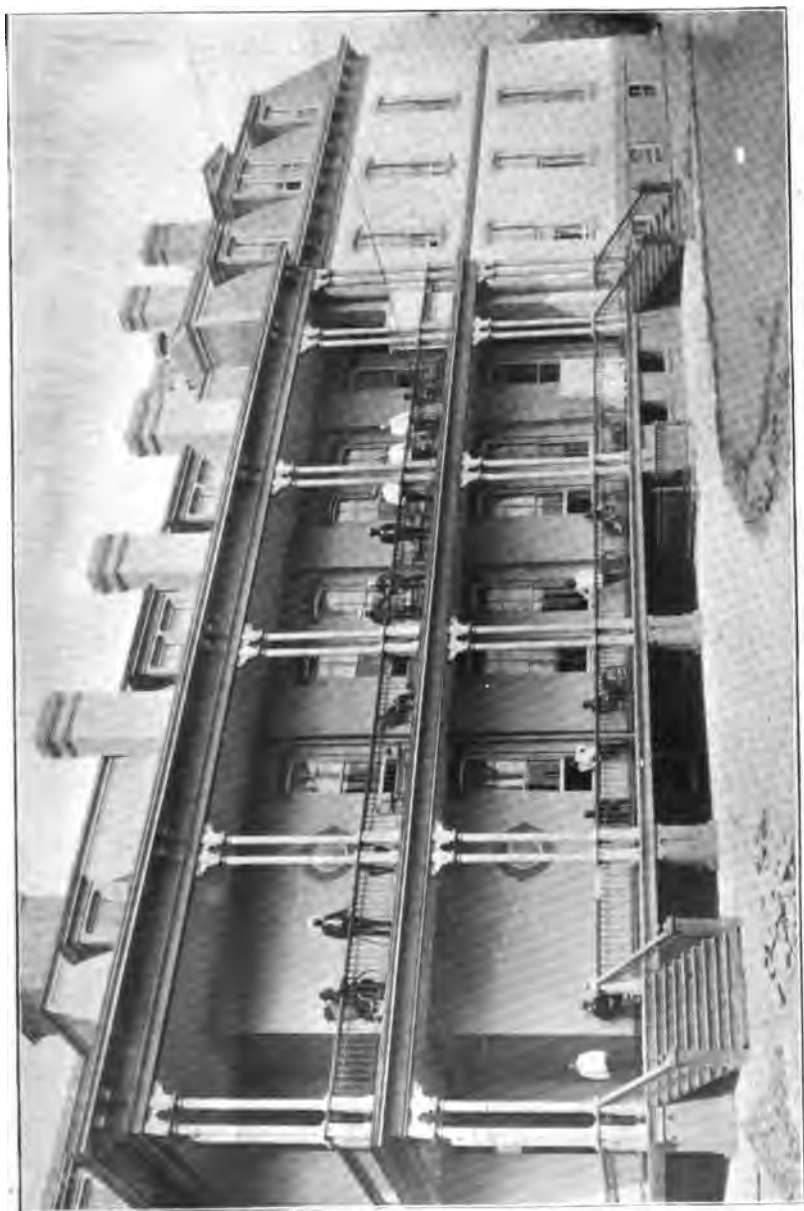
Articles.	On hand.	Re- ceived.	Articles.	On hand.	Re- ceived.
Acacia:			Bromine.....ounces..	2	.....
Gum.....pounds..	1	1	Camphor, gum.....pounds..	1	2
Powdered.....do.....	1	5	Capsules, assorted.....boxes..	.....	5
Acetanilid.....do.....	2	.....	Copper, sulph.....pounds..	1	.....
Acid:			Catechu.....do.....	1	.....
Acetic.....ounces..	6	1	Chloranodyne.....ounces..	4	.....
Benzolic.....do.....	1	.....	Chloralamid.....do.....	2	.....
Boric.....pounds..	1	.....	Chloroform:		
Carbolic, pure.....do.....	.....	1	Anaesthesia, 100-gm. bottles..	4	8
Carbolic, common.....do.....	.....	.....	Commercial.....pounds..	1	3
Citric.....do.....	1	.....	Chloral hydrate.....do.....	.....	1
Hydrochloric, C. P.....do.....	1	1	Cocaine:		
Hydrochloric, com.....do.....	5	.....	Hydroch.....ounces..	1	1
Nitric, C. P.....do.....	1	1	Hydroch. tablets.....do.....	.....	.....
Nitric, commercial.....do.....	.....	5	Collodion, flex.....oz. bottles..	.....	10
Salicylic.....do.....	1	2	Creosote, beechwood.....pounds..	1	1
Tartaric.....do.....	8	.....	Copaiba, balsam.....do.....	4	.....
Tannic.....do.....	1	.....	Chalk, prepared.....do.....	1	.....
Sulphuric, C. P.....do.....	1	1	Ether:		
Sulphuric, com.....do.....	.....	5	Fortior.....100 tin gm.....	80	20
Phosph. dil.....do.....	1	.....	Commercial.....pounds..	.....	5
Oxalic.....do.....	5	6	Spirits, compound.....do.....	1	1
Alcohol.....qt. bottles..	48	.....	Spirits, nitrous.....do.....	1	3
Absolute.....500-gm. bottles..	2	.....	Extract:		
Wood.....gallons..	1	.....	Belladonna.....ounces..	1	.....
Aloes.....ounces..	2	.....	Buchu, fl.....pounds..	1	.....
Ammonia:			Cascara sagrada, fl.....do.....	.....	2
Aromatic spirits.....pounds..	1	1	Tridicum repens, fl.....do.....	2	.....
Bromide.....do.....	2	.....	Grind. Robusta, fl.....do.....	1	.....
Carbonic.....do.....	1	.....	Taraxacum, fl.....do.....	2	.....
Salicylate.....ounces..	16	.....	Senega, fl.....do.....	1	.....
Valerianate.....do.....	1	.....	Spigelia, fl.....do.....	1	.....
Aqua fortis.....pounds..	2	10	Ipecac, fl.....do.....	1	.....
Amyl:			Cactus grandiflor, fl.....do.....	1	.....
Nitrite.....ounces..	1	.....	Convallaria maj., fl.....do.....	1	.....
Nitrite, pearls.....dozen..	1	1	Nux vomica alc.....ounces..	4	.....
Antikamnia.....ounces..	.....	1	Licorice.....pounds..	2	.....
Antipyrine.....do.....	2	.....	Colocynth.....do.....	2	.....
Atropa, sulph.....do.....	1	.....	Opium, aq.....ounces..	1	.....
Aristol.....do.....	1	.....	Stramonium.....do.....	1	.....
Bark, wild cherry.....pounds..	.....	5	Uva ursi, fl.....pounds..	1	2
Bismuth:			Flaxseed.....do.....	5	50
Subnitrate.....do.....	1	3	Flaxseed meal.....do.....	12	.....
Subcarbonate.....ounces..	2	8	Formaldehyde.....do.....	4	5

EXHIBIT R.—List of medicines on hand March 31, 1900, and six months' supply received April 23, 1900, at hospital, United States Soldiers' Home—Continued.

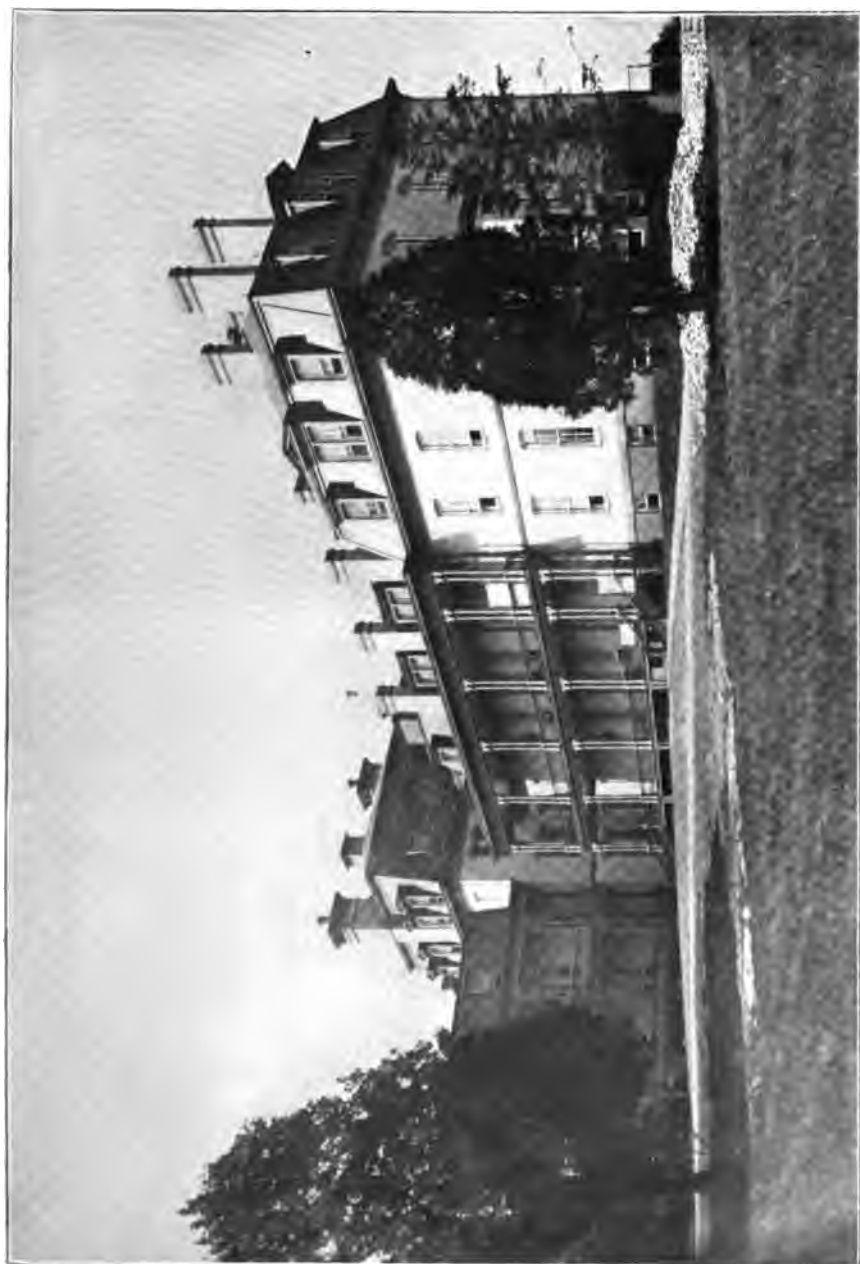
Articles.	On hand.	Re- ceived.	Articles.	On hand.	Re- ceived.
Glycerin.....pounds.....	5	10	Potassa—Continued.		
Glycyrrhiza, co. powd.....do.....	3		Permanganate.....pounds.....	1	8
Iodine.....ounces.....			Bicarbonate.....do.....	2	
Iodoform.....pounds.....	1	3	Hydrate.....do.....	1	
Iron:			Plaster:		
Reduced.....ounces.....	1		Adhesive.....1-inch rolls.....		12
Citrate and quinia.....do.....	10		Adhesive.....1-inch rolls.....	4	12
Pyrophosphate.....do.....	40		Belladonna.....yards.....	2	10
Dialyzed.....pounds.....	1		Mustard.....do.....	5	15
Sirup, iodide of.....ounces.....	16		Porous.....number.....	50	500
Ipecac and opium powder,.....			Quinia, sulphate.....ounces.....	2	20
pounds.....	2		Rhubarb:		
Lanolin.....pounds.....	1		Powdered.....pounds.....	2	
Lead, acetate.....do.....	3		Root.....do.....	1	
Listerine.....do.....	1		Rochelle salts.....do.....	1	10
Lycopodium.....ounces.....	2		Silver nitrate.....ounces.....	1	
Magnesia:			Silver nitrate, fused.....do.....	1	
Carbonate.....do.....		16	Squill, powdered.....pounds.....		1
Sulphate.....pounds.....	3	50	Soap:		
Mercury:			Castile, green.....do.....	1	8
Mild chloride.....do.....	1		Castile, carmel.....do.....		8
Bichloride.....do.....	1		Soda:		
Metallic.....do.....	1		Bicarbonate.....do.....	1	5
Oleate.....do.....	1		Borate.....do.....	3	20
Morphia:			Chlorinated, sol.....quarts.....	6	
Acetate.....ounces.....	1		Salicylate.....pounds.....	2	8
Sulphate.....do.....	1		Stramonium leaves.....do.....	2	
Oil:			Sulfonal.....ounces.....	1	1
Cassia.....do.....	1		Sulphur:		
Croton.....do.....	2		Washed.....pounds.....		2
Lemon.....do.....	4		Roll.....do.....	10	
Malefern.....do.....	1		Tablets:		
Orange.....do.....	4		Dovers, 2½ gr.....number.....	500	
Rosemary.....do.....	2		Cocaine.....do.....		100
Spearmint.....do.....	4		Calomel and sugar, ½ gr.....do.....	1,500	
Castor.....gallons.....	1	2	Strych. sulph., ½ gr.....do.....	500	1,000
Cod-liver.....do.....	2	2	Heart tonic.....do.....	500	
Cotton-seed.....do.....	3	5	Sulfonal, 5 gr.....do.....		500
Opium, powdered.....pounds.....	1		Phenacetine, 5 gr.....do.....		400
Paraldehyde.....do.....		1	Antikamnia, 5 gr.....do.....	100	300
Paraffin.....do.....		1	Antiseptic, No. 4.....do.....	100	1,000
Pepsin.....ounces.....	2		Hypo. morph. sul., ½ gr.....do.....	200	200
Peru, balsam.....pounds.....	1	3	Hypo. morph. sul., ½ gr.....do.....	100	400
Petrolatum.....do.....	5	30	Hypo. strych. sul., ½ gr.....do.....		600
Phenacetin.....ounces.....	1	1	Hypo. codeine sul., ½ gr.....do.....	25	200
Pills:			Hypo. codeine sul., ½ gr.....do.....	50	100
Anticonstipation.....number.....	500	10,000	Therapol.....ounces.....	6	
Cathartic, comp.....do.....	300	1,000	Trikesol.....pounds.....	1	2
Mass hydrarg.....do.....	300		Tincture:		
Quinia, sulph., 2 gr.....do.....	200	2,000	Belladonna.....do.....	3	
Quinia, sulph., 3 gr.....do.....	200	3,000	Ferri chlor.....do.....	1	1
Salol.....do.....	200	500	Serpentaria.....do.....	1	
Cas. sag., 3 gr.....do.....	300	1,000	Wax:		
Potassa:			White.....do.....	1	
Acetate.....pounds.....	1		Yellow.....do.....		20
Chlorate.....do.....	2		Whisky.....gallons.....	4	
Bichromate.....do.....	2		Zinc:		
Bitartrate.....do.....	1		Acetate.....ounces.....	6	
Bromide.....do.....	1½	2	Oxide.....do.....	8	
Iodide.....do.....	2	5	Sulphate.....do.....	16	
Nitrate.....do.....		2			



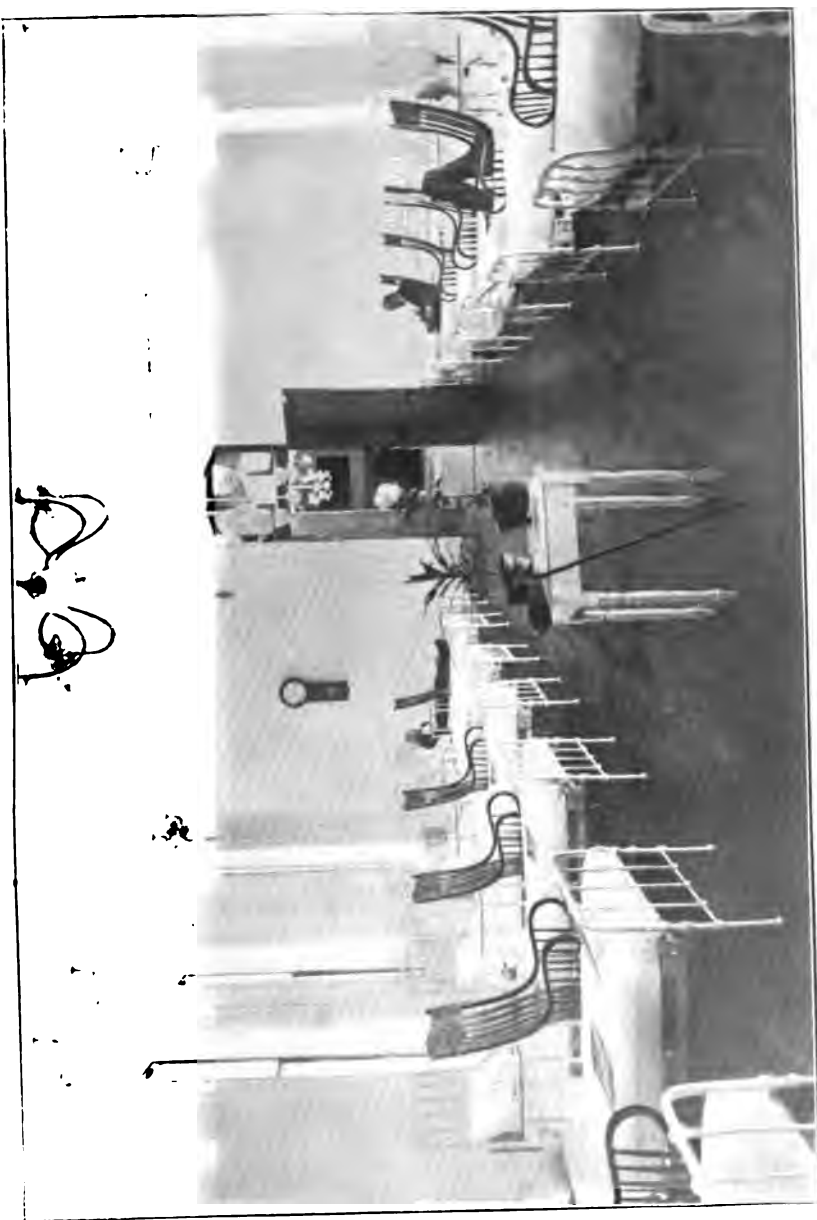
BARNES HOSPITAL, FRONT VIEW.



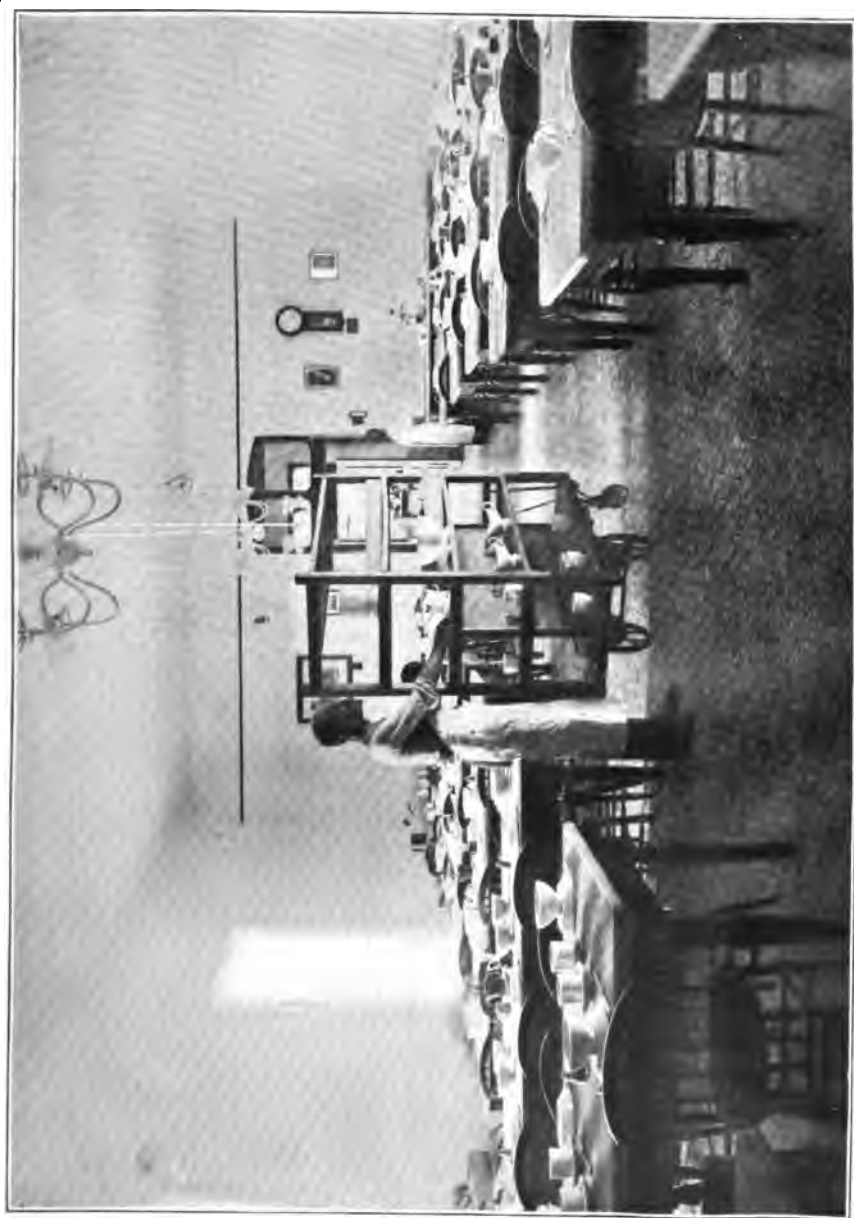
ANNEX—SIDE VIEW FROM EAST.



ANNEX—VIEW FROM NORTHEAST.



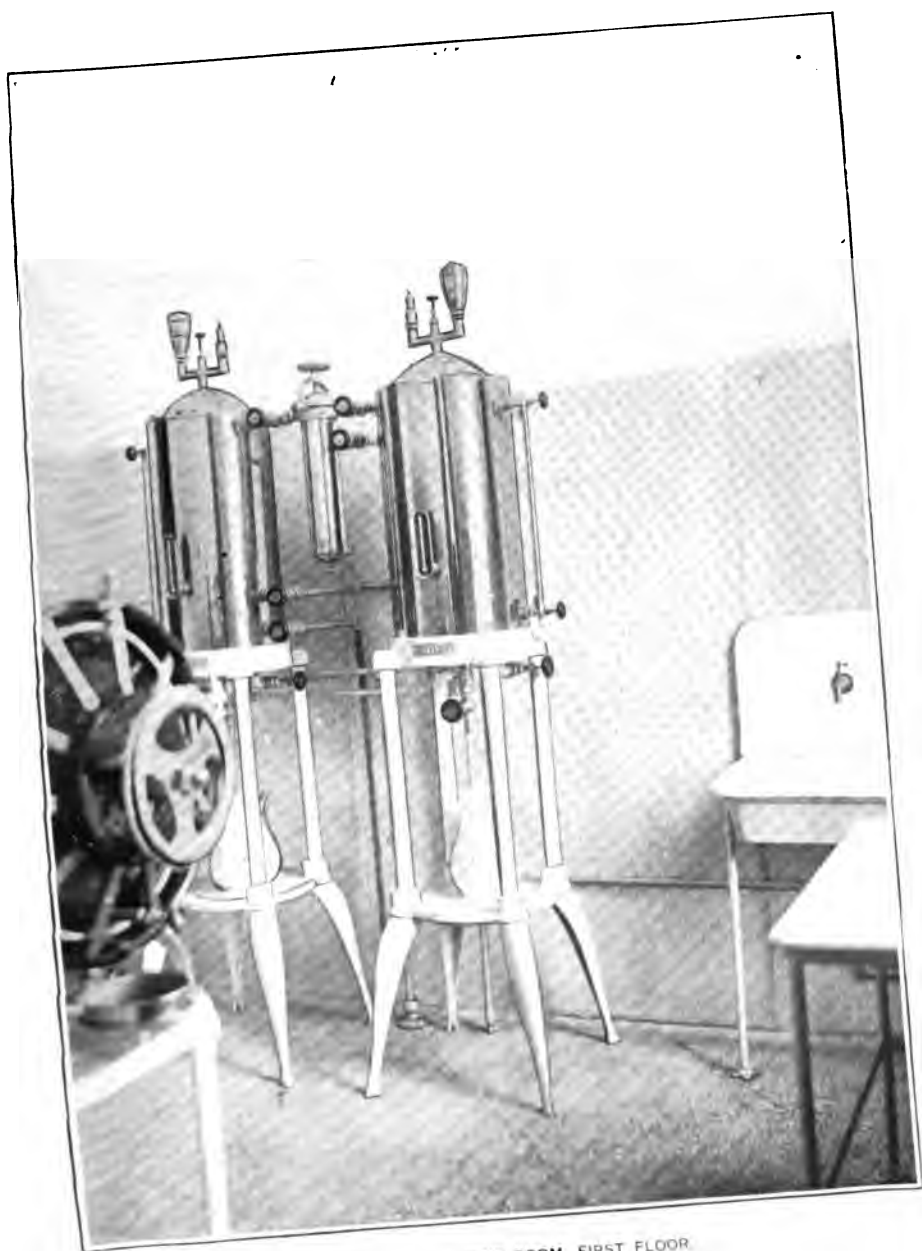
ANNEX—MEDICAL WARD, SECOND FLOOR.



ANNEX—DINING ROOM, THIRD FLOOR.



ANNEX—OPERATING ROOM, FIRST FLOOR.



ANNEX—STERILIZING ROOM, FIRST FLOOR.



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**NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED
VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.**

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 29, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, made under instructions from the Secretary of War, dated July 14, 1900, and pursuant to the requirements of the act of August 18, 1894.

All of the branches and the offices of the president of the Board of Managers and the general treasurer were visited in the following order and on the dates given:

Eastern Branch, Togus, Me., July 21, 1900.

Western Branch, near Leavenworth, Kans., August 11, 1900.

Pacific Branch, near Santa Monica, Cal., August 25, 1900.

Northwestern Branch, Milwaukee, Wis., September 5, 1900.

Danville Branch, near Danville, Ill., September 9, 1900.

Marion Branch, near Marion, Ind., September 12, 1900.

Central Branch, near Dayton, Ohio, September 15, 1900.

Southern Branch, near Hampton, Va., October 8, 1900.

President and general treasurer, New York City, November 12, 1900.

Mr. D. C. Spencer, clerk in the Inspector-General's Department, accompanied me on this tour.

Some changes have occurred in the duties and term of office of the members of the Board of Managers since my last inspection, and the following table shows the personnel of the active board at the present time:

Members.	Residence.	Manager of Branch.	Term expires.
Gen. Martin T. McMahon, president.....	New York City.....		1904
Gen. Wm. J. Sewell, first vice-president.....	Camden, N. J.....	Southern.....	1904
Col. J. L. Mitchell, second vice-president.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	Northwestern.....	1904
Col. Geo. W. Steele, secretary.....	Marion, Ind.....	Marion.....	1902
Gen. W. B. Franklin.....	Hartford, Conn.....		1902
Gen. A. L. Pearson.....	Pittsburg, Pa.....		1906
Gen. Chas. M. Anderson.....	Greenville, Ohio.....	Central.....	1906
Col. S. G. Cooke.....	Herington, Kans.....	Western.....	1906
Gen. T. J. Henderson.....	Princeton, Ill.....	Danville, Ill.....	1902
Gen. J. M. Brown.....	Portland, Me.....	Eastern.....	1902
Maj. W. H. Bonsall.....	Los Angeles, Cal.....	Pacific.....	1904

Gen. W. B. Franklin, after a long and faithful service of nearly twenty years, was compelled, by reason of failing health, to tender his resignation as president of the board on December 4, 1899, as noted in my report of last year, and at the December meeting of the board Gen. William J. Sewell, then first vice-president, was elected to succeed him.

General Sewell, in a communication to the board under date of April 3, 1900, explained that the demands on his time were so great that he felt that he could not give to the position of president of such an important institution the time and attention it deserved. tendered his

resignation, which was accepted with much regret, and Gen. Martin T. McMahon was unanimously elected president. Col. George W. Steele succeeded Gen. Thomas J. Henderson as secretary of the board, and the following gentlemen were reappointed members of the board for a term of six years, by joint resolution of Congress approved April 9, 1900: Col. Sidney G. Cooke, Gen. Charles M. Anderson, and Gen. Alfred L. Pearson.

Maj. J. M. Birmingham has continued as general treasurer during the year, and a new office of assistant general treasurer and assistant inspector-general has been created, to which Maj. Moses Harris, formerly adjutant at the Northwestern Branch, has been appointed. This is an excellent selection.

The general offices of the Home have been removed from Hartford, Conn., to New York City, and are now located in rooms 932 and 934 New York Life Building.

To fully appreciate the great trust imposed on this board and the zeal, fidelity, and success which is displayed and attend their efforts, one must make a tour of the vast institution in all of its eight branches, located from Maine to California, and witness the efficient manner in which it is managed, the well-kept grounds and buildings, and the provisions made for the feeding, clothing, housing, medical attention, and entertaining of this army of 25,000 disabled, old, and decrepit men, equal to or greater in number than the Regular Army before the Spanish war.

The general contentment exhibited by the members speaks well for the management and points to the wise accomplishment of the trust imposed by the Government.

The efforts of the Board of Managers are ably seconded by the officers of the different branches, whose governors and officers, with possibly one or two exceptions, are attentive, energetic, conscientious, and faithful in the discharge of their duties.

A revised and up-to-date set of regulations have been adopted by the Board of Managers. This will fill a long-felt want and should aid materially in the administration of the Home affairs.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS.

The time is fast approaching when the rule that requires all of the officers to come from those who served in the war of 1861-1865 must be relaxed, as in the case of the surgeons at two of the Branches. Some of the administrative officers more recently appointed have passed the greater part of their lives in other pursuits and do not come as well equipped for their duties as men of more recent times. This results, in some cases at least, in their being largely dependent on their clerks, to whom they delegate too much responsibility and on whom they have to rely too much.

CHIEF SURGEON.

As the inmates of this Home grow older and the number of the sick increases from year to year, the question of adequate medical attention and supervision becomes more and more important. The average age of the members is now 62.68 years, and it can not be a great while before each Branch will become practically a large hospital and the necessity of the appointment of a medical man of large experience and

known ability as a director or chief surgeon becomes apparent. This is a condition of affairs that can not be overlooked, and the more I see of the Home the more I am impressed that there should be some central medical management to fully secure uniformity and economy, which in some instances does not now exist, and I believe that the time is now ripe for such an appointment.

In connection with this subject, it may be well to insert the following extract from a letter of the Surgeon-General of the Army, in reference to an inspection of the medical features of the Southern Branch, made by Col. Dallas Bache, assistant surgeon-general, U. S. A., October 28, 1896:

* * * Colonel Bache, who is one of our most efficient medical officers, thinks it extremely important that there should be some central medical authority who should have supervision of matters relating to the purchase and issue of medical supplies, to reports relating to the sick, and, in short, the general administration of the hospital department. His inspection leads him to think that there is great need of a standard supply table and of a careful supervision as to the use of medical supplies; also that the available data relating to the diseases of the old soldiers should be carefully collated and an annual report made by someone having the necessary experience and authority to make the best possible use of such data in the interest of scientific medicine. * * *

SPANISH WAR VETERANS.

A new question which has been encountered is what to do with the men from the Spanish war, who, under recent legislation, have become eligible to membership in the Home. These men are comparatively young, and should they be admitted indiscriminately might possibly crowd out some older veteran more in need of succor. The question has been given weighty consideration by the Board of Managers, who have wisely concluded that the Spanish war men shall be admitted only temporarily and conditionally, after a most rigid medical examination, and they are also kept under medical observation for some time to prevent them from becoming a burden to the Government for the remainder of their lives, unless permanently disabled. In the latter case, of course, they are clearly entitled to benefits of the Home without infringing upon the rights of anyone.

POPULATION.

The average number of members on the rolls of the Home for the year was 25,003, and of this number 19,225 was the average present and 5,777 the average absent, while 30,730 was the total number cared for. This is a gain in the average present of 382 over last year, and the total number cared for is 1,570 more.

There appears to be quite a fluctuation in the average present in the Home, and in the colder months some 3,500 more were present. At the date of inspection the civilian employees number 242 males and 101 females, and there were 14 males, 126 females, and 77 children in addition to the employees residing on the reservations.

HOUSING.

All the Branches reported vacant beds in the barracks at the time of my visit, the aggregate number of which was 764, with the maximum, 253, at Danville and the minimum, 36, at the Eastern and Central; but

nearly all reported a larger number occupying the dormitories than they were originally intended for, and three—the Western, North-western, and Southern Branches—were utilizing the basements for sleeping quarters, and the Southern Branch also had men quartered in tents. New barracks were being erected or had been provided for at the Eastern, Pacific, and Danville Branches.

CLOTHING.

The clothing worn by the members was generally in a satisfactory condition, but at one Branch the method of cleaning the second-hand clothes and those turned in for renovation shrunk them to such an extent that they could not be worn, and the linings and pockets in the vests were said to be made of inferior material, becoming quickly rotten and necessitating numerous and frequent repairs. At another Branch the cut and material in the trousers was complained of and some said the tongue of the shoe did not come up high enough, causing the lacing to pinch. The brown campaign hats were not spoken well of, the members much preferring the old issue of black color.

Considerable difference was noted in the method of cleaning clothing at the several Branches, but the one observed that promised the best results with the least labor and expense was that in vogue at the Western Branch. This method was inaugurated by the new quartermaster there and was thought so well of that a full description was given to the other Branches. Shoes were also oiled at this Branch when turned in for repairs and this it was said contributed some to their life.

FOOD.

The food at all the Branches was found of good quality and of sufficient variety. It was well cooked and well served, but at the Pacific and Marion Branches the facilities of the dining rooms are not as adequate as at the older Branches, and the tables at those Branches had to be set three times to accommodate the inmates. Neatness was observed everywhere and no complaints were heard in regard to anything in connection with the food.

The crockery at some of the Homes did not look to be of the best quality and did not impress me as being as heavy as that observed at the Regular Home. Great care should be exercised in packing these goods for shipment, as the Pacific Branch reported the percentage of breakage in transit was sometimes very large.

PROPERTY.

The property as a rule was carefully handled and suitably and conveniently arranged, but separate storehouses should be built and the use of basements of barracks avoided for the storage of property. The matter of a stricter accountability in property has been receiving considerable attention at the general offices and it is understood that new regulations with this end in view are to be soon promulgated.

At nearly all the Branches the harness seems neglected and in bad condition. Wagons and other vehicles are exposed to the weather at some of the Branches, there being no shelter for them.

NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

A single noncommissioned officer, with the Home rank of captain, commands more than 200 men at some of the Branches. His duties are multifarious, and consist in part in keeping an account of the clothing, looking after the police of his barrack, mustering his men on pension days and for ceremonies, and, in fact, exercising a general supervision over everything that pertains to his men. For this he usually receives \$20 or \$15 per month, and is the only one of his command that receives a stipend. He has too much to do, and it is thought it would be well to give him an assistant, to be called a lieutenant or first sergeant, at, say, \$10 a month, to help in the routine matters.

BEER CHECKS.

A large money value is represented in these checks, and the method of their destruction after use is defective and should be corrected to prevent their being presented more than once for redemption. The treasurer, or other officer having the beer hall in charge, should personally see them destroyed. This duty in some Branches is now delegated to a clerk or employee, and the usual method is to burn them. I was informed at one Branch that scorched beer checks had been presented in payment for beer, thereby casting reflection on the thoroughness of the method. As a solution of the difficulty, some such mutilation as practiced by railroads and street cars, that of punching, to reenforce the present method would probably prove effective.

COLLAR ORNAMENTS.

A difference of opinion exists among the Branch officers as to the proper letters or ornaments to be worn on the collar of the blouse, and as many as five different kinds were observed. This should be uniform and defined in the Home regulations.

COMPETITION AMONG COMPANIES.

A meeting to discuss the advisability of adopting some method of competition between the companies, also to increase the efficiency and interest of the members and at the same time create a healthy rivalry between them to the benefit of the administration, was called at every Branch with one exception. These meetings were attended by the Home officers, the company commanders, and myself. Much interest was shown in the subject and the matter was discussed in all its phases, and it was the universal opinion that benefit would result if some inducement for merit was given.

I also inaugurated at several of the Branches the ceremony of "respect to the colors." This ceremony was very creditably performed, especially at the Marion Branch, and seemed much appreciated.

ACCOUNTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

A thorough examination was made of the records, disbursements, and accounts of the Home, which is in itself no small undertaking. The inspection included the general, pension, post, and special funds, and

also the transfers between the different officers, and involved examination of papers carrying an aggregate of \$10,399,293.64. The transactions probably may best be stated in the following table:

Balance from last inspection.....		\$874,003.33
By treasury drafts.....	\$3,715,014.79	
By transfers from officers.....	15,270,384.63	
By sales.....	496,840.88	
By collections.....	37,672.75	
By disallowances and transfers.....	5,377.26	
		9,525,290.31
		10,399,293.64
To expenditures by voucher.....	7,004,802.41	
To transfers to officers.....	2,594,735.46	
To surplus funds deposited in United States Treasury.....	105,875.61	
To allowances and transfers.....	5,213.95	
		9,710,627.43
Balance to be accounted for.....		688,666.21

This balance was all accounted for and found to be on deposit in designated United States depositories with the exception of \$36,000 in bonds and \$499.91 in cash pertaining to the special funds (Ward, Stinson, and Butler), which were placed for safe keeping in a safe-deposit vault in New York City. Small sums in the post fund were also kept on hand at several of the Branches for change in the beer halls and stores.

Large amounts in cash are handled at these Homes, and the treasurer's chief clerk frequently has great responsibility thrust upon him. At one or more of the Branches he appeared to have full sway. It is thought that some arrangement should be made for bonding these gentlemen in a suitable sum.

The records and books were generally neatly and well kept and, so far as related to the different treasurers, were found up to date, but in one quartermaster's office (Pacific) the books had practically not been touched for several months.

The transactions in the special funds in custody of the president of the Board of Managers for the period from November 30, 1899, to November 10, 1900, were as follows:

	Ward fund.	Stinson legacy.	Butler settlement.	Total.
Balance on hand Nov. 30, 1899.....	\$43,360.59	\$167.58	\$354.88	\$43,883.05
By sale of bonds.....	7,293.50			7,293.50
By interest on bonds.....	1,273.87			1,273.87
By 1 Southern R. R. bond.....	1,000.00			1,000.00
By return of loan to Northwestern Branch.....	1,498.50			1,498.50
Total to be accounted for.....	54,426.46	167.58	354.88	54,948.92
To expenditures on vouchers.....	2,045.26			2,045.26
To value of bonds.....	8,000.00			8,000.00
To purchase 1 Southern R. R. bond.....	1,103.75			1,103.75
To transferred to Western Branch.....	7,000.00		300.00	7,300.00
Total accounted for.....	18,149.01		300.00	18,449.01
Balance on hand Nov. 10, 1900.....	36,277.45	167.58	54.88	36,499.91
	54,426.46	167.58	354.88	54,948.92

The balance, consisting of \$36,000 in bonds and \$499.91 in cash, was in a safe deposit vault in New York City.

¹Includes transfers pension fund \$2,831,109.84.

The Ward fund originated in a donation to the Home by a Mr. Ward, in 1871, of several State bonds with interest, to the amount of \$111,155.

The Stinson legacy originally amounted to \$19,875.

The Butler settlement was originally \$2,354.88, and represents the amount of interest received in closing a suit of recovery for \$15,000 against the Butler estate.

The improvement fund Western Branch and the improvement fund Pacific Branch have been exhausted.

THE SICK.

The total number treated during the year was 27,337, which figure is 2,813 more than reported last year, with an increase in the average present of but 382. The total number of patients was 20.9 per cent of the average daily present.

There were 1,472 deaths during the year; and the death rate shows a further increase of 2.77 per 1,000 of the average present and absent, and 1.49 per 1,000 of the whole number cared for.

The following table may prove interesting in this connection as a matter of comparison:

	Fiscal year.				
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Number of deaths.....	1,171	1,165	1,189	1,354	1,472
Death rate per 1,000 of whole number cared for.....	42.83	42.65	42.02	46.40	47.89
Average age at death.....	64.42	65.38	65.79	65.83	67.12

The facilities for the care of the sick were as a rule ample, but at the Pacific Branch a crowded condition in the hospital was observed. This will be obviated by the erection of the contemplated wings to that building. The condition and sanitation of the hospital at the Central Branch could be greatly improved. The lavatories are antiquated; indeed, wooden troughs and tin basins were observed in use. Tile wainscoting and floors should be placed in all operating rooms.

UNIFORM METHODS.

I reiterate my remarks of last year in reference to the beneficial results likely to follow the exchange of an occasional visit of the officials of the different Branches for the purpose of observation. This, I believe, would redound to the good of the Home by establishing uniform and better methods and would more than pay for any loss of time or money expended. These visits need not be too frequent or extend too long, and it may be urged in opposition that there is no one to take the treasurer's place while absent, he being a bonded officer, but advantage might be taken of slack periods, and a few days' absence could surely be arranged. The treasurer of the Eastern Branch some time ago made a visit at his own expense to the Northwestern Branch and many of the excellent features of that Branch may now be seen in vogue in his office.

It is understood that a quartermaster is to be provided at the Marion Branch. This officer is greatly needed and will relieve the treasurer of that Branch, who seemed overworked, of that part of his burden.

THE VALUE OF INSPECTIONS.

In concluding this report it may not be inappropriate to refer briefly to the past work of this Department in their inspections of the Home and what it is thought has been gained by these inspections.

The supervision of the accounts of the Home was assigned to this office by the Secretary of War December 23, 1892, and as to whether the examination of them, and the affairs of the Home, since then has resulted in advantage, attention is invited to the reports of the Board of Managers, from which it appears that the per capita for maintenance had risen progressively from \$118.23 in 1880 to \$141.10 in 1890, and had further advanced until it reached the figure of \$156.72 in 1893, at which time the supervision by the War Department began.

The following table will best show the results of such a supervision:

Fiscal year.	Net per capita cost.	Decrease.	Increase.
1893.....	\$156.72	.....	.....
1894.....	140.77	\$15.95	.....
1895.....	127.77	13.00	.....
1896.....	121.34	6.43	.....
1897.....	118.05	3.29	.....
1898.....	117.86	.19	.....
1899.....	123.49	.....	\$5.63
Net decrease .....	.....	88.86 83.23	5.63

The above table exhibits in precise terms the net cost per man per year to the Government for maintenance (exclusive of special construction), and it can be readily seen that there has been a gradual and material reduction until 1899, during which year it cost the Government some 20 per cent less to maintain a man than in 1893. It can not be said that the men have been denied anything needful during this period, for they received no more than now, and the inspections of these Homes illustrate that the veterans are exceedingly well cared for by the management at the rate per capita of the present time.

Should the per capita of 1893 have been maintained through the succeeding six years (and from 1880 to 1893 the tendency was to increase), the extra cost to the Government would have been over \$3,000,000.

It is thought that the reduced per capita expense and present excellence have been promoted by the application of closer methods of accounting, supervision, and inspection, which must always go hand in hand to be thoroughly effective, and in this present case by carrying into effect the laws of March 3, 1875, March 3, 1891, and March 3, 1893, and others, which require the accounts to be sent to and supervised by the Secretary of War, and the inspection under him of the institution by this Department, and to the methods of systematizing affairs towards which the management has been trending since their promulgation.

The increase shown in 1899 over that of 1898 may be accounted for by the extraordinary expense necessarily incurred in establishing the new Branch at Danville and to the enhanced price of provisions.

CONCLUSION.

I desire to acknowledge the courteous treatment accorded me by the president of the Board of Managers at the time of my visit to his office before starting on my tour of inspection, and also by the Board of Managers, whom I met while inspecting the Central Branch. A better understanding was reached for our united efforts to produce best results for a common purpose—the benefit of the Home and its inmates.

When all having responsibilities in this important work unite and perform their duties harmoniously, the best results are sure to be accomplished.

Respectfully submitted.

THOS. T. KNOX,
Major, Inspector-General.

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY.

[First indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., December 31, 1900.

The accompanying report of inspection of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers by Major Knox, of this Department, is respectfully forwarded to the Secretary of War under his instructions of July 14, 1900, as required by the act of Congress of August 18, 1894.

J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Inspector-General.

APPENDIXES.

A. Subreports concerning the several Branch Homes:

1. Eastern Branch.
2. Western Branch.
3. Pacific Branch.
4. Northwestern Branch.
5. Danville Branch.
6. Marion Branch.
7. Central Branch.
8. General Depot.
9. Southern Branch.

B. Statistical tables, etc.:

1. Population.
2. Census at date of inspection.
3. Personnel reported at inspection.
4. Gain in average present for eleven years.
5. Discipline.
6. Amusements: Library, band, theater, games.
7. Societies among members.
8. Religious services.
9. Farm.
10. General fund: Receipts, expenditures, etc.
11. Employees under general fund.
12. Employees under post fund.
13. Cost per capita for maintenance.
14. Post fund business.
15. Pension fund.
16. Pensioners.
17. Recapitulation of funds received.
18. Quartermaster's department: Barracks, heating and lighting, beds and bedding, storehouses, property, clothing, etc.
19. Laundry.
20. Fire department.
21. Engineer department.
22. Commissary department: Dining halls and kitchens, issues, crockery, garbage, etc.
23. Principal articles of food: Contract price, amount purchased, and place of purchase.
24. Medical department: Patients, diseases, deaths, funerals, employees, sanitation, medicines, insane, blind, etc.
25. Money accountability of general treasurer.
26. Money accountability of president of the Board of Managers.
27. Money accountability of Branch treasurers.

APPENDIX A.

NO. 1.—REPORT OF AN INSPECTION OF THE EASTERN BRANCH, MADE JULY 21 TO 24, 1900.

Post-office. National Home, Togus, Me.

Local manager. Gen. John Marshall Brown, Portland, Me., whose term as a member of the Board of Managers expires in 1902.

Officers. Governor, Col. S. H. Allen; treasurer, Maj. A. L. Smith; surgeon, Maj. W. E. Elwell; quartermaster and commissary of subsistence, Capt. S. J. Gallagher.

These officers have continued on duty since the date of last inspection, and they impressed me as being energetic and efficient, and the entire branch presented a satisfactory appearance, due to careful management and constant attention.

Reservation. About 130 acres of new land has been purchased or negotiated for during the past year. This land is in two lots of 85 acres and 45 acres, respectively, the former of which adjoins the original reservation on the southwest, south of the Hallowell road, and is needed for the wood and for cultivation and pasturing. The price paid was \$2,000, about \$23.50 per acre. It is considered very fair land for this locality. The latter plot adjoins the reservation on the north, east of the Augusta road. The negotiations had not been closed on the date of my visit, but it was thought shortly would be, and \$1,500 was to be paid for it. This land was covered with brush and shrubs and looked rocky and of little value, but it was explained that "speakeasies" and "dives" of like character had sprung up on the grounds and were being established closer and closer to the Home, and it was considered good policy to purchase to keep them at as great a distance as possible.

The military appearance of this Branch is marked. Ornamental heavy guns are found here and there and the field pieces near the flagstaff have a pleasing effect. The calls are sounded on a trumpet, as is done at nearly all of the other Branches. This is most appropriate.

Buildings and improvements. The new double frame barrack has been completed and was practically ready for occupancy. This barrack will temporarily relieve the crowded condition observed here on every hand, but another similar barrack will doubtless be needed later. The new building is attractive in appearance, extremely comfortable, and will give accommodations superior to any of the other barracks. All of its appointments are modern, including a large rotunda in the center for recreation and an individual room, equipped with a roll-top desk and other conveniences for each of the company commanders. The barrack has capacity for more than 200 men, and if the central part of the attic should be finished and used 50 more men could be nicely accommodated. It will be heated by steam

generated from two tubular boilers, of ample capacity, located in the building. A feature in the ventilation, not observed elsewhere, is a sort of a double window, a small transom-like affair, above the regular window. Large open fireplaces, or flues, are also found in each dormitory. The site of the building, however, is on low ground, and if the water should rise to the height it attained last spring the fires in the boilers would be put out. This barrack is without verandas, and the uncovered stairways on the outside at each end of the building are possibly to be used only in case of an emergency.

Considerable interior and exterior painting has been done here since my last visit, and new and improved toilet conveniences have been placed in Companies A, B, D, E, and L barracks. All the old plumbing has been renewed or thoroughly repaired and new rooms have been built for the company commanders in these barracks. Larger soil and waste pipe connections to main bathroom have been made and new tubs added, the enamel on some of which had already begun to crack and peel. While the enlarging of the capacity of the bathrooms and the changing and renovation of the plumbing was greatly needed and is commendable, more of the latter work remains to be done. In one barrack it was observed that upward of 75 men used a single hopper and urinal. Many of the closets are in the interior of the buildings, with no ventilation, and the foul air enters other portions of the buildings, which can not be conducive to health.

A new steam heater for headquarters building has been put in place, and additions to the surgeon's quarters, which were being repainted; and to the hotel, the latter at a cost of \$1,424, have been made.

A drying room for the laundry, requiring 3,500 feet of 1-inch pipe with the necessary fittings, has also been built; 2,000 feet of new plank sidewalk have been laid; a new coal shed and a trestlework for the railroad to the coal shed has been erected. It is thought that if the shed had been built to cover the trestle, so that the cars could be run into it and then dumped, it would have been a considerable saving in labor.

It is also noted that an expensive and complete switch board has been placed in the theater.

Three frame cottages, pertaining to the post fund, at \$1,000 each, by contract, have been erected during the year. This makes six of these cottages on the Home grounds, and the governor says that more of them would be beneficial. Great trouble is experienced in keeping good men in the Home to fill the clerical and noncommissioned staff, and as it is found that those with family ties are more to be depended upon, these cottages have proved to be quite an inducement. Civilian band men with families are also hard to keep, owing to the isolated position of the Branch. A nominal rental is charged, and there is plenty available ground for additional cottages.

The following construction has been authorized but not yet begun: An addition to the nurses' quarters, an ice house, and a summer barracks.

A new amusement hall, for which authority has been obtained to expend \$10,000 from the post fund, which at the time of my visit had a balance of \$18,908.11, with probably small liabilities outstanding. This improvement is much needed, as the basement under the library, now used as an amusement and smoking room, is illy suited for the purpose, being too small, dark, and badly ventilated, and the noise

incident to the billiard and pool games disturb the readers in the room above.

Drainage. A small, sluggish, stagnant creek, called the Greely Pond Brook, traverses the low grounds of this Branch.

At the time of my visit it contained considerable decaying vegetation and in some places a green scum covered its surface. The disposition of the surplus water in the springtime is a serious problem here, and the high water is frequently very troublesome. It is thought that by deepening the outlet of the brook, thereby creating a greater fall, for which an appropriation has been made, this difficulty will be removed.

Population. The average present during the year increased 28 over the figures last year, while a gain of 39 is shown in the average number absent, and on June 30, 1900,

those present at the Branch numbered 1,966. At the date of the inspection, July 24, 1900, the officers and members numbered 2,071.

A review was held on July 26, 1900, participated in by 4 officers, 900 members, and a band of 27 pieces, all of whom marched past the inspecting officer with the exception of the Home officers. The ceremony was creditably performed by the veterans, who presented in most instances a neat and imposing appearance. Three hundred and ninety-four members, who were in the convalescent formation, were also inspected.

The absentees from the review were accounted for as follows: Sick, 314; extra duty, 411. Six hundred and thirty-nine members were absent from camp, 12 of whom without leave.

Discipline. Eighty-one per cent of the members did not commit any breach of discipline during the year, but there were 1,115 trials for drunkenness, fence jumping,

absence without leave, and other offenses. One hundred and thirty-four of the members were tried three times or more, and the greatest number drunk in one day was 23, subsequent to pension day, June 23, 1900.

Amusements. Forty-four performances of the best talent touring the State were given in the well-appointed theater

during the year, at a cost of \$7,160, or \$162.73 per performance. No charge is made to the members, but others are charged an admission fee of 15 and 25 cents, and \$981.55 was the revenue from this source.

The daily concert given by the excellent band of 21 pieces, under the efficient and painstaking leadership of Prof. B. W. Thieme, was largely attended and greatly enjoyed by the members.

This Branch reports the largest attendance in the library of any of the Branches, and the number of books read or circulated reached 36,972. Three societies, a Grand Army of the Republic, Union Veterans' Union, and Veterans' Social Club, with a membership of 409, are said to have a good effect on discipline.

Among the efforts being made to enlarge the scope of amusements is the erection of a new and more commodious building for a billiard and smoke room.

Religious services. Services are held by the Catholic chaplain on Sun-

days and holy days in the basement of the chapel, which is open at all times and should have new pews instead of the old benches. In its present condition this basement looks unfinished

and as it is frequented daily by a number of the members for devotional purposes, it should be better furnished. The Protestant services are held in the chapel proper Sundays, with meetings twice a week and on Sundays. The attendance is given as 400 and 300, respectively.

This Branch reports 500 acres under cultivation, the largest number reported by any Branch. The soil in the low land is of a dark peatty appearance, and when mixed with a fertilizer is fairly productive for such a vegetable as cabbage, a large area of which had been planted. Considerable hay was being made at the time of my visit and it appeared to be of a fair quality. A magnificent herd of cattle, consisting of 52 cows, 17 heifers, 3 bulls, 4 oxen, and 10 calves is kept, and the yield of milk during the year was given as 50,885 gallons, which would cost 20 cents per gallon or \$10,177 in the nearest town. The value of the farm stock, June 30, 1900, is given as \$6,145, and the value of farm products for the year is reported as follows:

Milk (50,885 gallons) turned in to commissary	\$10,177.00
Vegetables turned in to commissary	750.04
Forage (hay, fodder, etc.) fed to stock	2,974.00
Cattle sold	1,001.00
Keep of private cows	70.00
Total	14,972.04
Cost of maintenance of the farm proper was \$8,768.65.	

The accounts and disbursements were examined from the date of last inspection, December 4, 1899, to July 21, 1900, inclusive, and the transactions may be summarized as follows:

	General fund.	Pension fund.	Post fund.	Total.
Balance on hand Dec. 4, 1899	\$11,497.15	\$7,094.65	\$10,123.60	\$28,715.40
By transfer	144,625.00	219,625.31		264,250.31
By sales and collections	10,469.69		48,145.67	58,615.36
By disallowance	1.40			1.40
Total to be accounted for	166,593.24	226,719.96	58,269.27	451,582.47
Expended	159,643.82	217,885.40	39,861.16	416,890.38
Transferred to general treasurer	995.32			995.32
Total expended and transferred	160,639.14	217,885.40	39,861.16	417,885.70
Balance on hand July 21, 1900	5,954.10	8,834.56	18,908.11	33,696.77
	166,593.24	226,719.96	58,269.27	451,582.47

The general fund balance was on deposit in the National Shawmut Bank, Boston, Mass., and the pension and post funds were in the Granite National Bank, Augusta, Me. No cash was on hand.

The monthly statements of the checks paid by the Granite National Bank did not run numerically, and occasioned considerable trouble to the treasurer of the Branch and to the inspector.

Sufficient funds for the payment of the June pay rolls, contracts on the new barrack, now completed, and vouchers of other description had not been received from the general treasurer at the date of my visit, and but small balances were in the branch treasurer's hands to the credit of any of the subheads of the appropriation.

All expenditures were made by check, and during the year there was received and credited to this fund on posthumous account the sum of \$3,789.11, and \$2,490.63 were paid to the heirs of those who died.

An average of 447, or 20 per cent of the number present, were daily employed and paid for out of this fund, and they received \$77,720.70 during the year. This sum is 26.08 per cent of the total expenditures.

The total receipts from sales under this fund for the year are reported as \$61,732.16, and \$39,363.20 of this came from the beer hall and \$16,600 from the Home store. The expenditures for stock were:

Home store	\$12,095.47
Beer hall	12,637.55
Hotel	3,564.57
Total	28,297.59

The employees under this fund averaged 73 daily, 41 members and 32 civilians, and the compensation received during the year was \$5,241.41 and \$8,493.99, respectively.

Cash registers are used in the Home store and in the hotel and they had been allowed to run from the date of the last inspection. The cash they contained was counted on July 27, 1900, and found to agree with the registers, which were then turned back to zero and the amount received from sales for the period from July 21, 1900 (the date of the inspection of the money accounts), to July 27, 1900, was reregistered so that the statement of the money accounts and the registers will agree at the next inspection. From time to time the treasurer or his chief clerk removes the surplus cash in each register and deposits it in the bank, and large amounts are never allowed to accumulate. This system of letting the cash registers run for the period between inspections was found to work to advantage, and is probably a better one than to turn them back at the close of business each day, as is done at some of the Branches. The keys to the inside of the registers were in the custody of the treasurer and his chief clerk.

The check system in use in the beer hall was said to give entire satisfaction, but extreme care should be exercised in the destruction of the used checks.

The voucher blanks used for this fund are similar to those of the general fund, and if some distinctive printing or style was adopted so as to tell them at a glance, it would possibly obviate some annoyance and prove of benefit.

Two hundred and ninety-one thousand seven hundred and twelve dollars and ninety cents were paid to 2,494 pensioners on the rolls of this Branch during the fiscal year, and on June 30, 1900, over 91 per cent of the membership drew pensions, 563 of whom lived outside of the Home. Fifty of the members had small balances, ranging from less than \$100 to \$500, and but \$2,449.45 was given as the balance due these pensioners.

The campaign hats are of two colors, the black and the brown, the latter being the new issue, but the quality and endurance does not seem to equal the black, which is preferred by the members on account of its lasting qualities.

Complaint was made of the lining put in the vests, and it was said that the material used was not of good quality and that the pockets wear out early and that repairs are numerous. The material in the trousers was thought to be not so good as formerly, the color not holding as well, especially after renovation preparatory to issue to men coming from furlough, etc.

The method of cleaning the clothing has been changed from the scouring process to washing in the laundry. This method shrinks the clothing too much and seems not to produce any better, if as good, results as the old way. Several of the members showed me their clothing which had been washed in the laundry and it had shrunk so much that it was too small to be worn again. The inexpensive method of cleaning clothing inaugurated by the quartermaster at the Western Branch appears to accomplish the desired result and reduces the shrinkage to a minimum.

Much of the clothing was badly soiled, and it was said to be due to the change in method of cleaning and that the requisitions on the depot for a new supply was so delayed that the quantity for issue was deficient.

An examination of the inventory taken June 30, 1900, of the stock on hand and of the stock at that date disclosed the following:

Articles.	Inventory June 30.			Stock book, June 30, 1900.	Difference.	
	New.	Second-hand.	Total.		Deficit.	Excess.
Blouses	344	139	483	505	22	
Caps	1,388	828	2,216	2,289	73	
Coats, dress	222	476	698	751	53	
Coats, great		178	178	181	3	
Drawers	743	297	1,040	1,182	142	
Hats	588	10	598	601	3	
Shirts	846	130	976	998	22	
Shoes	650	94	744	762	18	
Socks	1,377	62	1,439	1,510	71	
Suspenders	637		637	619		18
Trousers	502	59	561	690	119	
Vests	70	59	129	154	25	
Total	7,367	2,332	9,699	10,232	551	18

It is understood that revised regulations looking to a change in the system of property returns and to a closer accounting are shortly to be put in force.

Over a half million pieces were laundried during the year at a cost for labor and material of \$2,117.08. The laundry is in very good condition and of ample capacity.

The protection against fire was considered ample, although at the time of my visit no fire drill could be held on account of a broken supply pipe. Repairs were being rapidly made however. One hundred additional modern fire extinguishers have been recently contracted for. No fires have occurred during the past year.

The average number of employees in this department was 49, and only 1 being a civilian. There are 11 shops located in different parts of the reservation, and some are widely separated. The water supply comes from the Augusta Water Company, some 5 or 6 miles away, and is considered of good quality. A spring on the hillside, of excellent quality, piped to the grounds, furnishes a great deal of the drinking water used, but some of the members prefer the water of the so-called medicinal spring which is located back of the theater building, rather near the brook mentioned elsewhere in this report.

The steam plant is reported of sufficient capacity to furnish the necessary heating, hot water, and power for the Branch, and was maintained at a cost of \$18,867 for the year.

The coal supply, which is purchased by contract and shipped to Randolph, Me., in schooners, and from there to the Home in cars over the Kennebec Central Railroad, was reported dirty, and I examined it and found the quantity of dust excessive.

The Home is well lighted by 9 arc and 2,997 incandescent lamps, the electricity for which is furnished by the Kennebec Light and Heat Company and cost \$6,891, or an average of nearly \$2.30 per lamp for the year.

The dining hall was in excellent condition and the Commissary department kitchen was in good order. The garbage tank, however, is very objectionable and should be removed. The food is well served and of wholesome variety, and nothing is reported as needed for receiving and taking care of the supplies or for cooking and serving the meals.

The bill of fare for a week was as follows:

Bill of fare for week ending June 30, 1900.

Sunday.

Breakfast: Baked beans, pickles, brown bread, bread, butter, sirup, coffee.

Dinner: Beef fricassee, potatoes, apple pie, cheese, bread, butter, coffee.

Supper: Tomato sauce, bread, butter, sirup, tea.

Monday.

Breakfast: Mackerel, potatoes, bread, butter, sirup, coffee.

Dinner: Boiled ham, potatoes, lima beans, bread, butter, coffee.

Supper: Boiled rice, bread, butter, sirup, tea.

Tuesday.

Breakfast: Bacon, potatoes, bread, butter, sirup, coffee.

Dinner: Vegetable soup, crackers, pickles, bread, butter, coffee.

Supper: Prune sauce, bread, butter, sirup, tea.

Wednesday.

Breakfast: Baked beans, Graham bread, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner: Corned beef, potatoes, bread, butter, tea.

Supper: Buns, cheese, bread, butter, sirup, tea.

Thursday.

Breakfast: Meat hash, bread, butter, sirup, coffee.

Dinner: Mutton stew, crackers, pickles, bread, butter, coffee.

Supper: Rolled oats, bread, butter, sirup, tea.

Friday.

Breakfast: Codfish and cream, potatoes, bread, butter, sirup, coffee.

Dinner: Fresh fish, potatoes, bread pudding, bread, butter, coffee.

Supper: Apple sauce, bread, butter, sirup, tea.

Saturday.

Breakfast: Meat hash, pickles, bread, butter, sirup, coffee.

Dinner: Roast veal, sweet corn, potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.

Supper: Corn-meal mush, bread, butter, sirup, tea.

The tables in the main dining room are set twice for each meal. Either the governor, treasurer, or commissary of subsistence make a daily inspection, and the surgeon a weekly inspection, of the dining hall and kitchen.

The china bowls and other crockery did not appear of the best quality and the bowls seemed not so heavy as those in use at the Regular Home. The cost of the crockery was given as follows: Bowls, \$0.0774 each; plates, dinner, \$0.05138; plates, bread, \$0.04765, and plates, butter, \$0.0298.

The butcher shop was visited and found in a neat condition. Some trouble was said to be occasioned by mold on the walls, and as a remedy it was suggested by the man in charge that the wainscot be painted a suitable color, but this would probably only serve to make the trouble less apparent.

The swill and garbage is sold and \$265 was received for it during the year.

The hospital was found to be in excellent condition, due to the efficient administration of the surgeon, Maj. W. E. Elwell. It has a capacity of 375 patients, and had a daily average of 326 inmates for the year. The total number treated by the surgeon and his assistants reached 2,867, and each case was treated an average of 31 days.

Organic heart trouble appears as the principal chronic disease and pulmonary tuberculosis is largely in evidence. One case of typhoid fever developed. No malaria is reported, despite the low lands adjacent, and it was said that the climate was so cool that the germ could not thrive.

The records and books were found to be neatly and well kept, and everything seemed to point to a frequent and personal supervision of the surgeon in charge.

One hundred and forty-seven deaths occurred during the year, 27 of which were outside of the Home. The average age at death was 66.37 years, and the death rate per thousand of the whole number cared for was 47.35, which is larger than reported last year.

The digging of the graves at this Branch is attended with considerable difficulty, owing to the great amount of rock encountered. A continuous trench about 7 feet wide and 4 feet deep is dug and partitions are then made with loose ledge rock making compartments of suitable size for the grave.

The temporary marking of the grave, which consisted of a written card inclosed in a glass-covered frame awaiting the receipt of the regulation headstone, was found faulty, as the action of the elements had obliterated the names on 62 graves so marked and on some the card was perfectly plain. It was said that these graves could all be identified from the number and list kept of the burials, but still the method in use at the other Branches, a substantial board with the name, date of death, and organization painted on it, is much preferred.

The surgeon has entire charge of this matter without having the proper facilities. His duty should cease when the body is placed in the coffin, and the quartermaster should then take charge of the transportation and the marking of the grave with a painted headboard until the stone headstones are received, when he should see the latter properly placed.

The graves are not now being sodded, and it was understood those sodded were to be plowed down.

One hundred and fifty-seven stone headstones were required. None had been received for some time, although requisitions had been made to the Quartermaster's Department of the Army.

One hundred and seventy-five members showed indications of disordered minds, 35 were considered permanently insane.

The insane are cared for in specially prepared wards in the hospital and they are read to, and those able are taken out driving. A very fine ambulance, together with horses and harness, has been donated by two of the members, one a colored man, for purpose of affording recreation to the sick and insane.

Nine members were totally blind and 14 have impaired eyesight. They were read to daily and afforded all facilities possible for entertainment.

NO. 2.—REPORT OF AN INSPECTION OF THE WESTERN BRANCH, AUGUST 11 TO 16, 1900.

Post-office. National Military Home, Leavenworth County, Kans.
Col. Sidney G. Cooke, Herington, Kans. Colonel

Local manager. Cooke's term as a member of the Board of Managers expired on April 21, 1900, but by the act of April 9, 1900, he was reappointed to succeed himself. The term of a member of the board is for six years.

Officers. Governor, Col. J. G. Rowland; treasurer, Maj. W. B. Shockley; surgeon, Maj. A. G. Hull; commissary of subsistence, Capt. D. C. Goodrich; quartermaster, Col. U. B. Pearsall; chaplains, Rev. James M. Payne and Rev. Thomas H. Kinsella; matron, Mrs. Martha J. Smith.

The governor is efficient and attentive, his management is firm, considerate, just, and kind, and the men appear well contented. The other officers of the Branch are efficient, and the buildings and grounds demonstrate care and close supervision.

The new quartermaster, Colonel Pearsall, has introduced several innovations which have proved of decided merit.

Grounds. This Branch has an admirable location on a commanding site not far from the Missouri River and about 3 miles from the city of Leavenworth. The natural forest trees add much to its beauty. It is easy of access, and an electric car line, running from Leavenworth to Kansas City, has a pretty station at the entrance of the grounds and gives good service to either city.

The roadways in the immediate vicinity of the buildings of this Branch are made of brick set edgewise, the output of the brickyard which in former years was run by the Home. They have been laid several years and are beginning to show the effects of wear, and in some places depressions and low places are noticeable. It will probably be but a comparatively short time before extensive repairs will have to be made and a portion or all relaid. By some it was thought that the brick could be taken up in the low places and the surface made smooth by placing the under side up, but others thought that the roadways as they are would serve as an admirable foundation for a coat of asphaltum. This latter method would probably prove more durable in the long run.

Improvements and buildings. At the date of the inspection there were thirteen barracks at this Branch, and a new barrack is very much needed to relieve the crowded condition. Many men were quartered in the basements, which are unsanitary and not suitable for sleeping places. The plumbing in the barracks is obsolete and in some instances leaky, and this was observed to be especially so in the basements, where closets are offensive. If a new barrack is not speedily built all this plumbing should be torn out and renewed. There are not enough bath tubs, and it was found in some places that over 70 men were compelled to use one tub. An additional tub could be placed in many of the bathrooms.

The headquarters are located in the Ward Memorial Building, with the offices of the governor and treasurer on the first floor and the library on the second. This building was not built for the purpose of offices and is not as convenient as might be. The vault, for instance,

where books, papers, and other records are stored, is located in the cellar, and the carrying of the heavy books back and forth twice each day is quite troublesome.

Among the improvements to be made from the appropriations of the fiscal year 1901, are: An addition to the cold storage plant, \$10,750. This is to have pipes running to the hospital, to enlarge the capacity of the cold storage rooms there, and to the beer hall for the purpose of cooling the beer. It is stated by the governor to be a much needed, economic, and valuable addition. A new blacksmith shop, \$1,250, is to have all modern appliances and detached from other buildings; a cow barn and wagon shed, the latter of which is greatly needed; a quartermaster's residence and furniture, \$5,750. The quartermaster is now compelled to live in town. A few acres of ground on the Home front is also to be purchased.

Next year it is contemplated to erect two new barracks to accommodate the members now quartered in the basements, and the boiler house is to be extended and better arrangements made for the conveyance of fuel to the furnaces.

This is the third largest Branch, and had an average present during the year of 2,488 members. The largest number present was 2,639, on November 21, 1899, and the smallest number 2,253, on June 4, 1900. At the date of the inspection there were 2,452 members in the grounds, and 57 vacant beds in the barracks were reported.

A review was held on August 14, 1900, in which 6 officers, 1,214 members, and a band of 23 pieces—total, 1,243—were in line, and all but one man were in uniform. Those marching past the inspecting officer numbered 1,108, and included the governor and the other officers. The ceremony was satisfactorily and creditably performed, and the clothing and shoes of the men were in good condition.

Less than 10 per cent of the inmates committed breaches of discipline during the year. This is the best showing of any of the Branches. Three hundred and sixty-three out of 608 of the trials were for drunkenness, and 170 were tried for being absent without leave. One hundred and one of the members were tried twice, while 48 were tried more than twice. A total of 376 trials were held, and all tried were punished. No members were in confinement at the time of my visit, and thirty days on the dump was the longest sentence being served.

Such places as the "Klondyke," a frame settlement of "dives" and like resorts, located near the entrance of the grounds, is a great menace to discipline. It is understood that energetic efforts by the local manager and governor, together with the State officials, looking to the cleansing and breaking up of this place, have been made.

The new amusement hall, which was building at the time of my last inspection, is nearing completion, and is a much needed adjunct to the Branch. It will contain, besides the theater, which will have a seating capacity of 1,300, a restaurant and a few rooms for hotel accommodations. The building is commodious and of pleasing appearance, and will cost, exclusive of the furnishings, about \$24,000; taken from the post fund, Western Branch, \$13,000; post fund, Central Branch (borrowed), \$6,000, and the Ward fund, \$5,000.

A new baseball park has been prepared and this sport inaugurated

as an amusement for the old veterans, and seems to be much enjoyed by them.

One hundred and fifty-five volumes were added to the library during the year, and it contained at the close of the year 9,347 volumes. The circulation averaged about seven volumes per member per year, and is much smaller than at some of the other Branches. Such books as David Harum, Jucklins, Ben Hur, Colonel's Daughter, and Driven Back to Eden were the most read. Books are issued to members, officers' families, and civilian employees.

The band consisted of 23 pieces at the date of the inspection, two members and the remainder civilians. It was maintained at a cost of \$6,154.37 for the year, including subsistence and other allowances to the civilian members. This was \$2.47 per member of average present.

Two hundred and ninety-one concerts were given, 162 of which were out of doors. There are two band stands here, one of artistic design, with massive brick foundation and steps, said to have cost, exclusive of the brick, which was furnished by the Home brick plant, \$2,348.46. The location of this stand is central, opposite the mess hall. The other is built on the lake not far from the hospital and cost to build about \$835. The band gives alternate concerts in these when the weather is suitable. The concerts are always well attended and those given in the lake band stand must be a delight to the sick and convalescent.

This Branch has a very pretty brick chapel with rough stone trimmings. The Protestants occupy the ground floor and the Catholics the basement. The services of both sects are reported as liberally attended. Two hundred and ten services were held by the Catholic chaplain and 208 by the Protestant. The latter lives on the Home grounds.

The farm consisted of 103 acres, 38 of which was in the garden. Nineteen cows were purchased on June 16, 1900, and a dairy is proposed to be started. This number is to be increased from time to time, as circumstances permit, until a herd of sufficient size has been obtained to supply the milk used at the Branch.

The accounts and disbursements pertaining to the several funds were examined from September 23, 1899, the date of last inspection, to August 11, 1900, and the transactions were as follows:

	General fund.	Pension fund.	Post fund.	Ward fund.	Butler settlement fund.	Total.
Balance due Sept. 23, 1899.....	\$9,370.92	\$2,344.00	\$11,741.88		\$1,494.40	\$24,951.20
By transfers from officers.....	287,375.00	292,388.03		\$5,000.00	800.00	585,563.03
From sales.....	3,354.46		44,939.39			48,293.85
From collections.....	2,034.52					2,034.52
From transfers and disallowances.....	74.58					74.58
Total to be accounted for...	302,209.48	294,732.03	56,681.27	5,000.00	2,294.40	660,917.18
Expended.....	260,957.00	292,834.03	53,580.11	5,000.00	2,294.40	614,665.54
Transferred to officers.....	14,885.07					14,885.07
Transfers and allowances.....	33.75					33.75
Total accounted for.....	275,875.82	292,834.03	53,580.11	5,000.00	2,294.40	629,584.36
Balance due Aug. 11, 1900.....	26,333.66	1,898.00	3,101.16			31,332.82
	302,209.48	294,732.03	56,681.27	5,000.00	2,294.40	660,917.18

All of the above balances were on deposit with the First National Bank, Leavenworth, Kans., except \$50 cash on hand in the post fund, which is kept for change in the store and beer hall.

The difference in the amounts estimated as required to meet the liabilities, under the subheads of this appropriation, at the end of the year and the amount transmitted to the Branch by the general treasurer was marked, as for instance, \$2,450 was given as required under subsistence and \$13,125 sent; while in current expenses and household the amount estimated as required was scaled down to such an extent that payment of some bills chargeable to those heads could not be made. The excess under subsistence was returned to the general treasurer by the Branch almost immediately after its receipt.

All disbursements were made by check, and the receipts from the posthumous account for the year were reported as \$2,604.97 and the payments on this account were \$2,153.14.

The average daily number of employees under this fund were 534, or 21.5 per cent of the average present, and the amount of salaries paid was \$86,048, an average of \$161.13 per employee per year. The average is the smallest of any of the Branches.

Great care should be taken in the keeping of the time of these employees. In one instance a man was credited with 9 days and was found to have worked but 5, and one voucher was noticed correcting the pay of 3 men who had been short paid 10 days each.

The numbers of employees paid from this fund was 52, or 2.09 per cent of the average membership, and they received for the year \$10,816.06, the maximum salary being \$3.33 per day for a civilian and the minimum 25 cents per day for a member.

The cash register in the store was not of as improved a pattern as those at Togus, and it was found impossible to turn it back to zero. The cash it contained was counted and found to be \$1.65 more than the amount required. A small cash register should be provided for the fruit stand, as the system of checks in vogue is not satisfactory, a discrepancy existing between the checks and the cash, in favor of the latter, of \$4.05 at the time of the inspection. This is said to be of frequent occurrence and is attributed to rush of business, the sticking of checks from lemonade, and forgetting to put them in the box.

The post-fund vouchers are not numbered consecutively for the year.

The number of pensioners on the rolls of this Branch was 3,031, or 88.5 per cent of the members. They were paid an aggregate of \$379,574.66, \$271,090.10 of which was in currency. The lowest pension paid was \$6, two members received \$50, and the predominating figure is \$12 per month.

The \$5,000 shown as expended in this fund was applied to the building of the new opera house and hotel.

This fund is the outcome of a suit of recovery against the Butler estate, and represents the interest on the amount recovered. The principal was deposited in the United States Treasury. Two thousand three hundred dollars, leaving a balance of \$54.88 in the hands of the president of the Board of

General fund.

Post fund.

Pension fund.

Ward fund.

Butler settlement
Fund.

Managers, was sent to the Branch from which the following expenditures were made:

Cattle shed	\$1,500
Legal services.....	500
Quartermaster's salary.....	300
Total.....	2,300

The \$500 for legal services was paid to Fenlon & Fenlon, attorneys, in an attempt to suppress the liquor traffic in the vicinity of the Home. The amount paid the quartermaster was for salary from January 1, 1900, to June 30, 1900, pending his being placed regularly in the general fund.

The clothing worn by the men at this Branch presented an excellent appearance, partly due, no doubt, to the method of cleaning which has been put in vogue by the new quartermaster. This method, a description of which has been furnished the other Branches, appears to accomplish the desired results in a thorough manner, and less shrinkage was observed in the second-hand clothing worn here than at other Branches. The shoes, when turned in by the members for repairs, before being reissued are thoroughly oiled; this it was claimed prolonged their life. A check is issued to the member when turning in his shoes, and when they are completed the numbers are posted on the bulletin board, so the members know just when to go and get their shoes. Old sheets are utilized for pillowcases, one sheet making three cases, if not too much worn, and it was said that the most available part of worn counterpanes were to be converted into napkins. Old cracker boxes were painted and used for keeping the clothing of the men on furlough free from dust and in good condition. The hats (brown campaign) and caps were complained of—the former, it was said, would not stand up for any length of time, and the latter becoming slouchy looking with little service.

The laundry occupies a building to the east of the boiler house and in close proximity thereto, and is well equipped with the most modern machinery. Seventeen men are employed in the laundry, and an average of 52,753 pieces are laundered each month, the cost last year being \$2,010 for labor and material. Laundry work to the extent of \$494.44 was done outside the Home. This Branch is the only one reporting payment for outside laundry work, with the exception of the Danville Branch.

The fire equipment was reported deficient, new hose being especially much needed. Steps had been taken to secure this. The rules and regulations governing the volunteer fire organizations are as follows:

1. The chief of the fire department, who shall be the chief engineer of the Home, subject to a commissioned officer if one be present, shall take charge of the department in case of fire. In the absence of the chief an assistant, in the order of his rank, will take charge.

2. The assistants will be, first, the household engineer (civilian); second, the civilian plumber; third, the civilian steam fitter.

3. In case of the absence of the chief, his assistants, or any commissioned officer, any noncommissioned officer, or in their absence any member of the department, will take immediate charge and give directions. It should be remembered that the first few moments after discovering a fire will determine whether or not it will be serious. A minute's prompt work at the beginning is of the utmost importance. Therefore, act promptly and avoid excitement.

4. It must not be understood that anyone need wait for the arrival of an officer or the chief, or one of the assistants. Whoever discovers the fire should at once give the alarm, and without a moment's delay locate the fire and try to extinguish it with water buckets, grenades, or extinguishers.

5. First in importance is to prevent loss of life, and hence the occupants of any threatened building should be instantly aroused and, if necessary, carried out and away from danger.

6. The surgeon in the hospital and captain in each barrack will appoint not less than 8 men, selecting the most intelligent, physically capable and willing, and filling vacancies when required, who will have special duties as follows, the captain in charge of all:

Two or more to assist and direct in immediately getting men out of building on fire, and especially in helping old, feeble, and badly disabled men. They should call on others to help them.

Four or more to immediately commence the use of water buckets, extinguishers, and hand grenades, urging those around to assist.

Two or more to give notice to the power-house that the alarm whistle may be sounded.

More men than the above number can be selected for these special duties, especially for assisting feeble men out of the building and for handling and refilling fire buckets.

The surgeon in hospital and captains of companies in barracks will fill all vacancies in the list of these special-duty men, and will often remind them of the work allotted to them. The names of those appointed must always be kept posted on the local bulletin board.

All civilian employees and the band will be in readiness at all times to render aid in case of fire; being generally more active than members of the Home, they will be expected to report for duty upon any alarm. When so ordered, on Sunday mornings the members of local organizations will be separately inspected in barracks and hospital.

7. The chief engineer will see to it that all the fire apparatus is kept in good order as possible and ready for use, and for that purpose will frequently inspect it.

He will also often make inquiry to learn if the lists of men for special duty in buildings are complete, all vacancies filled, and men instructed.

He will have general charge of the department, the assistants, and all others during a fire.

The first assistant, assisted by civilian employees and others assigned him, who should all be specially instructed, will at the alarm of fire instantly get out the hose from the nearest hydrants and have it speedily taken to the danger point, with pipe-men ready. He will also see that the bucket detail and those to handle extinguishers are at work, and direct them.

The second assistant, with the civilian employees assigned him, will give special attention to the removal of occupants of buildings in danger.

The third assistant will report to the engineer in charge for such duty as may be assigned him. If the fire has made headway he should note any danger to adjacent buildings, and take steps to prevent spread of fire.

While the above specified duties are stated for the guidance of the assistants, they and all others will obey any order made at the time by the chief engineer, or whoever is in charge at the time.

All the civilian and barrack members of the department should understand the use of extinguishers, and at least six civilians and two barrack members in each company should be specially instructed, and it shall be their duty, to promptly put in use such extinguishers, as well as the grenades, at the right time.

The location of extinguishers, grenades, and water buckets in each building, as well as location of hydrants, should be learned and remembered by all interested.

A fire drill shall be held at times when ordered by the governor, and practice had in handling and coupling hose and turning on water at hydrants. See that hose is laid straight and free from kinks and short turns. Oils, explosives, or any material especially inflammable, either in quartermaster store or hospital, must be carefully guarded.

Be always careful about the electric wires on buildings.

Captains of companies will see that barrack organizations are instructed in the use of extinguishers; also that each member of the department in the company is informed as to the location of the fire buckets.

The fire-alarm whistle will be sounded from boiler house by fog-horn whistle in a long-drawn-out note, then the smaller whistle giving the districts as follows: 1 whistle repeated rapidly, for first district—hospital and vicinity; 2 whistles with short inter-

val, for second district—from Company K to headquarters; 3 whistles with short intervals, third district—quartermaster's building, stable, and vicinity.

The most important matter of all is to try to prevent a fire starting. Hence every one at the Home, and all members of the fire department especially, are requested to notice any deposit of rags, paper, shavings, refuse in corners or out-of-the-way places in or near buildings where a fire might easily be started, and report same to chief engineer.

An observance of this will be the best protection against fire.

Engineer department. This department employed an average of 79 persons daily during year. The shops, four in number, appear suitably located. The boiler house is too small and should be enlarged and additional boilers added to increase the heating capacity. The coal was found to be of an inferior quality, containing too much iron and sulphur, which makes large quantities of slag in the furnaces of the boilers.

The water supply comes from the Leavenworth city water supply, and is reported satisfactory.

Commissary department. The mess hall and kitchen were in a very satisfactory condition, and the lieutenant in charge appears to be an excellent man for the position. The tables seat 1,080 members, and have to be set twice for the accommodation of all. The resetting of the tables consumes about twenty minutes. The food was well cooked, in sufficient abundance, and of a suitable variety, as evidenced by the following bill of fare for the week ending June 30, 1900.

Sunday.

Breakfast: Boiled ham, potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner: Roast mutton, stewed onions or turnips, potatoes, rice pudding, pickles, bread, butter.

Supper: Cold meat, stewed prunes, bread, butter, tea.

Monday.

Breakfast: Beef fricasseed, potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner: S. P. shoulder, succotash or spinach, potatoes, bread, coffee.

Supper: Cold meat, hominy grits, sirup, bread, butter, tea.

Tuesday.

Breakfast: Fresh-beef hash, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner: Roast beef, stewed pease or turnips, potatoes, bread, coffee.

Supper: Cold meat, stewed apples, bread, butter, tea.

Wednesday.

Breakfast: Boston baked beans, bread, butter, tea.

Dinner: Beef and vegetable soup, lettuce, crackers, bread, coffee.

Supper: Cold meat, baked potatoes, ginger cake, stewed apples, bread, butter, tea.

Thursday.

Breakfast: Corned-beef hash, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner: Beef rumps, potatoes, turnips, corn-starch pudding, bread, coffee.

Supper: Cold meat, hominy flakes, sirup, bread, butter, tea.

Friday.

Breakfast: Broiled mackerel, potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner: Roast beef and fresh fish, potatoes, spinach, pie, bread, coffee.

Supper: Cold meat, stewed apples, bread, butter, cheese, tea.

Saturday.

Breakfast: Corned-beef hash, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner: S. P. shoulder, bean soup, crackers, bread, coffee.

Supper: Cold meat, baked potatoes, stewed peaches, bread, butter, tea.

Medical department. This important branch of the Home is efficiently and ably managed by Maj. A. G. Hull. Some of the hospital walls are old, stained, and discolored and need repairing. Stove (range) too small; steam table worn-out and leaking; coffee and tea urns of insufficient capacity and in leaky condition; rubber matting needed in wards to replace old matting which is much

worn; the closets are old and worn and tile flooring much needed, they should be put in a thorough sanitary condition; slop tank old and worn-out and should be replaced; kitchen in annex too small, should be remodeled. An isolation ward is said to be badly needed to properly care for contagious diseases, and an insane ward should be provided to properly confine the violently insane. The water pressure is not strong enough to operate the elevators at all times, and they are very essential to a building of this character.

A new barrack is being built in the rear of the hospital which will be used as a ward to the hospital.

A feature observed in the hospital was the large number of jars of fruit and cordials, preserved by the matron, neatly arranged on shelves in a small room used by her as an office. These delicacies were given to the sick and greatly enjoyed by them.

A new road from the morgue to the cemetery was being built. This was to obviate the necessity of a funeral passing before the windows of the hospital.

The nurses' quarters are attractive and comfortable and give ample accommodation.

The insane and the blind members are well cared for, and those of them who are able are afforded every recreation.

NO. 3.—REPORT OF AN INSPECTION OF THE PACIFIC BRANCH, MADE AUGUST 25 TO 31, 1900.

Post-office. Soldiers' Home, Los Angeles County, Cal.
Maj. William H. Bonsall, Los Angeles, Cal., whose
Local manager. term as a member of the Board of Managers expires in 1904.

Governor, Gen. O. H. LaGrange; treasurer, Maj. T. J. Cochrane; surgeon, Maj. H. E. Hasse; quartermaster and commissary, Maj. J. H. Simpson. With the exception of the quartermaster, these officers have been on duty since the date of my last report; Maj. J. H. Simpson succeeded Capt. E. J. Rising, whose resignation took effect May 15, 1900.

This Home is well managed. The governor is energetic and attentive to duty and appears interested in his work. The other officers assist cordially. The treasurer and quartermaster are comparatively new appointees.

This Branch is located about 14 miles from Los Angeles, Cal., and 4 miles from the pretty little watering resort, Santa Monica. An electric road runs between those two places and maintains good service. It has a station near the entrance of the grounds, called Sawtelle, where conveyances for the accommodation of the public meet the cars and convey passengers to any point in the grounds at small cost.

The Southern Pacific Railroad also has a loop and station on the grounds.

Some grading was being done near the Memorial Hall, and stone was being placed on the roadway encircling the ellipse in front of the new quarters of the treasurer.

Lawns and green grass appear to be a luxury here and require constant attention and much water, but are very pleasing to the eye as a contrast to so much of the brown seen on every hand.

About 20 acres of land, lying in the southwestern part of the reservation and nearest to the town of Santa Monica, has been conveyed to the Santa Monica Land and Water Company by the board of managers since the date of my last visit. It was said that the water company had sunk several wells on this land and had been very fortunate in securing a supply of excellent water for the use of the above-mentioned town. Water is hard to obtain and very precious in this locality, and the West Los Angeles Water Company, now supplying the water for the Branch, has given notice that they would have to increase the rate from \$825 to \$1,000 per month, although their contract contains the following renewal clause:

It is understood that this contract is to be renewed annually at the beginning of each fiscal year, subject to the action and appropriation by Congress.

The barracks and buildings here were in a generally satisfactory condition. Several of the attics have been plastered, but others remain to be similarly finished. Some of the floors and stairs are badly worn and urgently need repairs. A deficiency in the number of bath tubs exists, and in one barrack 180 men were using two tubs. All of the radiator pipes are not insulated. This should be done.

The new beer hall, store, and restaurant occupies an eligible site, but the space allotted to the latter seemed cramped and too small, especially for the dining room. The old frame formerly used as the store should be removed or torn down.

The quarters of the treasurer, recently completed, is a roomy and imposing building. The inside plan is very convenient and the pine finish and furnishings are neat and attractive.

A cottage for the assistant engineer was erected during the year, and the chapel has also been completed.

The Memorial Hall needs painting.

The grounds are not lighted, the arc system having become defective and useless. A contract was pending with a Santa Monica electrical company to furnish the current, and it was thought to be the intention to abolish the Home plant.

The following improvements are contemplated and authorized for the present year: Additional barrack, \$26,000; wing to hospital, \$16,500; air and ammonia compressors, \$4,000; septic tank, \$2,800, and steam condenser and purifier, \$3,000. A difference of opinion seemed to exist as to where the barrack should be located, and by some it was thought the extreme western end of the line of barracks was rather far away from the mess hall and that a more central site should be selected. The septic tank is necessary to purify the sewage which is used to irrigate and fertilize the garden.

The improvements reported as needed for the year ending June 30, 1902, and their estimated cost, are as follows: Additional barrack, \$26,000; additional wing to hospital, \$16,000; operating room, \$2,500; addition to dining hall, \$8,000; addition to hospital dining room and kitchen, \$11,000, and a septic tank for hospital sewer, \$2,000. Total cost, \$65,500.

The average number on the rolls of the Branch for the year was 2,312, and 1,693 was the average number present. The average age is 65.25 years and is only exceeded by the members of the Central Branch. The maximum number present was 1,779 on March 13, 1900, and between that date

Population.

and July 6, 1900, there was a difference in the membership of 229. At the date of the inspection only three beds were vacant in the hospital, but accommodations could be made for 99 in the barracks.

The date of the review was August 29, 1900, and 1,014, including 4 officers and a band of 11 pieces, were in line. The ceremony of the march past the inspecting officer was creditably performed, but this was not participated in by any of the Home officers. The clothing and shoes of the men were found in good condition.

Discipline.

The discipline at this Branch compares favorably with the other Branches, and over 86 per cent of the membership committed no breach during the year. There were 520 trials, the majority of which were for absence without leave. Drunkenness seems less prevalent here than at other Branches, and may be accounted for by the fact that the town of Santa Monica has adopted a restrictive ordinance and the distance to Los Angeles too great to travel frequently.

Amusements.

The theater is well appointed and is in a building called the Ward Memorial Hall, built at a cost of some \$12,000, the greater part of the funds coming from the Ward legacy left to the Home. It has a commodious stage and an auditorium with a seating capacity of 730 persons. Fifty-two performances were given during the year, and for 41 of them the members were charged an entrance fee of 10 cents, collected by the performers as their revenue; the other 11 performances were free to the members, but cost the Branch \$49.60. There was a balance of nearly \$11,000 in the Post fund at the date of the inspection, and it is thought that this fund can stand the expense of entertainments, as done at other branches, without the necessity of charging an entrance fee to the members.

A smoke room or amusement hall, with billiard, pool, and other games, should be provided.

A building suitably fitted up as a workshop to amuse the men with a mechanical taste would add much to their pleasure and benefit.

Two card tables are placed in each ward, and checkers and chess are also indulged in.

Five societies, common to all soldiers, with a membership of 446, are said not to affect discipline in any way.

The band here is the smallest reported, and does not make as good a showing as at the other branches. The number of concerts given was 367, twenty more than at any other Home.

Religious services.

A very pretty frame chapel has recently been completed, and it is arranged with a dividing wall to accommodate both the Catholics and Protestants, giving each a distinct room of ample capacity under the same roof. Neither of the chaplains lives on the grounds, the Protestant living as far away as Los Angeles and the Catholic at Santa Monica. Both held services each Sabbath, however, and made frequent visits to the sick.

Farm.

A large farm is being cultivated. Large orchards of oranges, lemons, figs, and English walnuts have been planted and were producing fruit in abundance. About 16 acres of the farm is very fertile ground and was being worked as a garden, and under the system of sewage irrigation in vogue was being made to produce huge results. With the mild climate, and killing frosts rare and nearly unknown, several crops of some of the vegetables are grown each year, and at the time of my

visit great beds of nearly all kinds were in the ground in different stages of cultivation.

About 500 pigs are kept here, also 31 sheep, 30 calves, 2 bulls, and 350 chickens. Twenty-six cows are kept and they yielded 15,799½ gallons of milk, which at the prevailing price in the nearest town would have cost \$2,133

The following is a summary of the value of the farm products for the year:

Vegetables and milk turned in to commissary	\$11,151.60
Products fed to stock	2,060.25
Products sold	470.46

Value of products..... 13,682.31

The cost of the maintenance was given as :

Farm proper	\$3,870.00
Lawn and flower garden	1,939.20
Transportation and teams.....	1,350.00

Total..... 7,159.20

The appropriation for the farm for the fiscal year 1900 was \$9,000. The average number of men employed was 55 daily.

The receipts and disbursements under the several heads of the appropriations of the general fund were reported for the fiscal year to be as follows:

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
Current expenses	\$23,806.81	\$20,781.80
Subsistence	85,117.92	84,084.72
Clothing	1,529.97	1,312.70
Household	34,973.67	34,943.59
Hospital	17,648.65	17,632.16
Transportation.....	1,100.63	891.68
Construction	31,655.20	27,960.10
Repairs	18,213.06	19,210.31
Farm	8,225.66	8,161.39
Total.....	222,271.47	214,917.96

The accounts, including the post and pension funds, were inspected from the 30th of September, 1899, to August 20, 1900, and they represented the following transactions:

MAJ. F. K. UPHAM'S ACCOUNT.

	General fund.	Pension fund.	Post fund.	Total.
Balance due Sept. 30, 1899	\$4,377.52	\$4,926.79	\$9,456.24	\$18,760.55
By transfer from officers	28,600.00	1,259.87		29,859.87
By sales	85.32		1,096.64	1,181.96
Total to be accounted for.....	33,062.84	6,186.66	10,552.88	49,802.38
Expended	11,142.00	1,409.54	6.00	12,557.54
Transferred to general treasurer	21,920.84	4,777.12	10,546.88	37,244.84
Total accounted for.....	33,062.84	6,186.66	10,552.88	49,802.38

Major Upham accidentally shot himself in October, 1899, a short time after my former inspection. He was succeeded by Major Cochrane, whose transactions run from November 4, 1899, and were as follows:

	General fund.	Pension fund.	Post fund.	Total.
By transfer from officers	\$230, 783. 27	\$199, 828. 26	\$10, 546. 88	\$441, 158. 41
By sales	3, 090. 37		24, 569. 80	27, 660. 17
By collections	3, 039. 63			3, 039. 63
By transfer and disallowance	16. 40			16. 40
Total to be accounted for	236, 929. 67	199, 828. 26	35, 116. 68	471, 874. 61
Expended	220, 487. 91	194, 405. 91	24, 125. 71	439, 019. 53
Transferred to general treasurer	8, 432. 54			8, 432. 54
Transfers and allowances	16. 20			16. 20
Total accounted for	228, 936. 65	194, 405. 91	24, 125. 71	447, 468. 27
Balance due Aug. 20, 1900	7, 993. 02	5, 422. 35	10, 990. 97	24, 406. 34
	236, 929. 67	199, 828. 26	35, 116. 68	471, 874. 61

The balances were on deposit in the Los Angeles National Bank, with the exception of \$40, the authorized amount to be kept on hand as change in the store and beer hall.

The accounts and books were accurately and neatly kept and presented a satisfactory condition.

The employees under this fund numbered 381 daily. General fund. or 22.5 per cent of the average present, and the amount of salaries paid for the year was \$74,324.01, or 34+ per cent of the entire expenditures. They received an average of \$195.05 per man per year. This figure is larger than at any other Branch.

The transactions under the posthumous account, which, under the law, is a part of the general fund, were as follows:

Received from deceased members during the year	\$3, 894. 10
Disbursed to heirs or legal representatives	1, 193. 13

Balance due

2, 700. 97

The per capita cost to the general fund for the year at this Branch was \$127.30 and is the largest reported, except the new Branch at Danville, Ill.

The number of the pensioners here is smaller than at other Branches. But 85.8 per cent of the membership receive pensions, ranging from \$6 to \$50 per month, and these were paid an aggregate of \$252,903.47, an average of \$10.42 per man per month. One civilian clerk, at a salary of \$900, looks after this business.

The average daily number employed under this fund was 23, 10 of whom were civilians, and the total amount paid in salaries during the year was \$5,023.74, an average of \$218.42 per employee. The sale of beer at the canteen reached 29,920 gallons. The cost price of this beer was \$6,516.81, and it sold for \$16,550.95, making 154 per cent profit. About three-fourths of a pint of beer is sold for 5 cents. A cash register is in use in the Home store, and the cash is collected and balanced daily by the chief clerk to the treasurer. A system of checks, similar to that in vogue at other branches, is in use in the beer hall. The used beer checks are destroyed by fire, and this duty is delegated to the treasurer's chief clerk.

Quartermaster's department. The books in the quartermaster's office were not up to date; in fact, no entries had been made in some of them since the date of the transfer of the former quartermaster, May 15, 1900. The present quartermaster says things were left in a chaotic state and he has not been able to straighten them out as yet, and also that he has been awaiting the return of papers and vouchers from the general office, New York, before starting on the books. Such records as the perishable and imperishable ledgers, to be of any value, must be kept up to date, and it is not seen why the entries, at least those pertaining to the transactions from the date of the transfer, could not have been made.

A quartermaster's storehouse, a building of itself, is much needed. The basements now being used for storage, while they appeared to be in reasonable order, are not satisfactory for the purpose.

Lime is now stored in the building used as a paint shop. It should be isolated to obviate the danger from fire by spontaneous combustion.

A new issue of bunks was received at this Branch August 29, 1900. They were 7 inches wider than the old issue and were much more satisfactory.

Full information as to the transactions, quartermaster's supplies, and clothing will be found in the tabulations at the back of this report.

Laundry. The laundry is deficient in modern machinery; that on hand is much worn. Another washer and a larger extractor is recommended. Over 520,000 pieces were laundered during the year, and the work was done by 14 employees at a cost of \$3,435.22.

Fire department. The protection against fire was considered ample, and consisted of 28 fire hydrants, 3,050 feet of 2½-inch cotton hose, 24 United States fire extinguishers, and a quantity of hand grenades and fire buckets. A number of fire hydrants have been added during the year and they are well located. The apparatus was in fairly good condition; some of the hose deteriorating and will soon have to be replaced. A modern hose reel would be beneficial. The main leading to the reservoir is a riveted pipe and was said to be in poor shape. A cast-iron pipe should be laid to replace it. A fire drill was held after the review and two streams were thrown to the top of the mess hall within a reasonable time. Where frame buildings predominate, as in this Branch, too much attention can not be given to the fire department and its organization, and reference is made to the admirable fire order of the Western Branch, printed elsewhere in this report.

Engineer department. The steam plant consists of three water-tube boilers of 100-horsepower each, five tubular tube boilers of 50-horsepower each, one locomotive fire-box boiler of 15-horsepower, an engine for running laundry and carpenter shop of 30-horsepower, and an engine for running direct-connected dynamo of 75-horsepower. The boiler house needs additional machinery. The fuel used is crude petroleum, which gives general satisfaction. A purifier of 300-horsepower and a condenser of the same power would add to the efficiency of the plant. Three new boilers are authorized to replace three old ones; the new ones are to be of increased power.

The ice plant should be enlarged. Its present capacity is too small to meet the requirements of the Home.

The location of all the shops is poor and their condition not of the

best. A new shop building suitably located with rooms overhead for sleeping purposes seems desirable.

Some of the sewer lines are in poor condition, and the drains from the roofs of the buildings should be concentrated and carried farther away from the buildings.

An average of 50 employees worked daily in this department during the year, 5 of whom were civilians.

The dining hall is not of sufficient capacity, and the feeding of the members necessitates three settings of the tables. Provision should be made for an increase of the facilities. The variety of the food and its quantity appears to give entire satisfaction. The kitchen was clean and in good condition, and the bakery in fine order. Crude petroleum is used to heat the ovens and cook the food.

The bill of fare for the week ending June 30, 1900, was as follows:

Sunday.

Breakfast: Bacon and eggs, potatoes, bread, oleo, coffee.

Dinner: Roast mutton and brown gravy, mashed potatoes, vegetables, bread, oleo, peach pie, coffee, and blackberries.

Supper: Cold meats, stewed fruits, or berries, coffee cake, bread, oleo, tea.

Monday.

Breakfast: Smoked shoulder, potatoes, vegetables, bread, oleo, coffee.

Dinner: Soup, baked pork and beans, potatoes, vegetables, bread, oleo, pickles, coffee.

Supper: Cold baked beans, stewed fruit, rice and sirup, bread, oleo, tea.

Tuesday.

Breakfast: Beef stew, bread, oleo, coffee.

Dinner: Roast beef and brown gravy, mashed potatoes, vegetables, bread, oleo, coffee.

Supper: Cold meats, mush and milk, bread, oleo, tea.

Wednesday.

Breakfast: Beef hash, eggs, potatoes, bread, oleo, coffee.

Dinner: Soup, boiled beef, potatoes, vegetables, pickles, bread, oleo, coffee.

Supper: Cold meat, ginger bread or corn bread, wheat bread, stewed fruit, oleo, tea.

Thursday.

Breakfast: Beef stew, bread, oleo, coffee.

Dinner: Soup, baked pork and beans or macaroni and cheese, vegetables, bread, oleo, tea or coffee.

Supper: Cold meats and stewed fruits, bread, oleo, tea.

Friday.

Breakfast: Baked hash, potatoes, bread, oleo, coffee.

Dinner: Roast beef and brown gravy, vegetables, bread, oleo, coffee.

Supper: Cold meat, stewed fruit, bread, oleo, tea.

Saturday.

Breakfast: Beef stew, bread, oleo, coffee.

Dinner: Shoulder, sweet pickles, potatoes, vegetables, bread, oleo, coffee.

Supper: Cold meat, mush and milk, stewed fruit, bread, oleo, tea.

Some of the shipments of crockery and like stores shipped from the general depot are reported to reach here in bad condition and the per cent of breakage reaches a high figure.

The hospital was generally in a very satisfactory Medical department condition. A new operating room is much needed and the wooden ladder fire escape from the attic occupied by the employees should be more substantially built, as it would be practically useless in case of fire.

The dining room is too small and should be enlarged. Attics to be comfortable and present a finished appearance should be ceiled.

The surgeon, Major Hasse, ably assisted by Dr. Burton, appears to have matters well in hand.

The hospital building is about 650 feet long, two stories high and of frame. Its capacity is given as 200 patients, but the reported daily number accommodated was 219.

The number of deaths last year was 125, one by suicide and two, cause unknown, outside of the reservation. The cost of a funeral is \$8.28, of which amount the coffin costs \$5.95.

The cemetery is situated on a commanding piece of ground, north-west of the barracks. A very good road, through "Pepper Tree avenue," leads to the burial grounds.

At the time of the inspection 117 headstones were needed, requisitions for which had been made and were pending in the Quartermaster's Department of the Army.

Forty-one members showed indications of disordered minds during the year, provisions for whom are made in the insane ward of the hospital, but reported not to be ample.

The blind are well cared for and given all attention possible.

NO. 4.—REPORT OF AN INSPECTION OF THE NORTHWESTERN BRANCH, SEPTEMBER 5 TO 8, 1900.

Post-office.	National Home, Milwaukee County, Wis. Col. John L. Mitchell, Milwaukee, Wis., whose term
Local manager.	of office as a member of the board of managers expires in 1904. He is also second vice-president of the board. Governor, Col. Cornelius Wheeler; treasurer, Maj.
Officers.	J. E. Armitage; quartermaster and commissary of subsistence, Maj. W. W. Rowley; adjutant and inspector, (vacant); surgeon, Maj. Almon Clark; assistant surgeon, Dr. A. I. Comfort; chaplains, Rev. E. P. Wright, D. D., and Rev. A. Hayden, S. J.; matron, Mrs. Annie Knox.

These officers, with one exception, have continued on duty during the year, and seem to have performed their duty in a very satisfactory manner, and the treasurer seems a particularly efficient officer.

At the June (1900) meeting of the board of managers Maj. Moses Harris, who for over five years had so efficiently filled the position of adjutant and inspector at this Home, was elected assistant general treasurer and assistant inspector-general of the board, and the vacancy thus created at the Northwestern Branch was filled at the September meeting by the election of Lieut. H. A. Valentine as adjutant and inspector.

The natural advantages of the location of the Home are well known and combine many attractive features with rolling and well-shaded grounds and beautiful lakes, overlooking Lake Michigan, 4 miles distant, and in close proximity to the city of Milwaukee, with which it is connected by two fine thoroughfares and two lines of electric cars with convenient depots. The grounds are well cared for and in a generally satisfactory condition.

At this Branch, unfortunately, the steam railroad runs through the central part of the grounds. Several of the members have been killed by the cars. The ground is well situated to bridge the track, but if the railroad should object, then it would seem imperative to fence the track and provide a few gateways, protected by safety appliances.

The condition of the buildings at this Branch was found to be generally satisfactory. No improvements have been authorized for the present fiscal year, but an appropriation of \$1,000 has been made by the Board of Managers for an additional wing to the Memorial Hall. The amount expended on repairs during the year is reported as \$25,396.81, of which \$6,654.19 were expended on the main building. A record is kept of the amount expended on each building.

At date of inspection there were 1,844 persons quartered in the 12 buildings used as barracks; of this number 48 were sleeping in attics, 159 in the basements of two of the buildings, and 67 in other places. The number of vacant beds reported in the barracks was 106 and in the hospital 34. The average floor and air space per capita are lower here than at most of the other Branches.

This Branch has inaugurated the "Old Men's" barrack, a separate building being set apart for the occupation of old men only, with a kitchen and mess room attached, thus avoiding the necessity of the old men going to the general mess hall for their meals—a great advantage to them in severe weather. The idea has been encouraged that it is a reward for good behavior to allow an old man to live in this barrack, and the punishment for misbehavior is to take him from it. The result of this innovation is particularly gratifying to all concerned. The inmates appear well satisfied, take an interest in their home, and wish to remain there. The adjacent ground has been planted with flowers, which add to the attractiveness of the surroundings. The success of this experiment would seem to justify a trial at other Branches.

Much complaint was made of the great number of bedbugs, and a vigorous and continued effort by the Home authorities would probably eradicate them.

During the past year the average number of officers and members present was 2,113, which is a decrease of 169 from the average for the previous year, and an average of 480, or 18.5 per cent, was constantly absent. This is an increase of 1.7 per cent of absentees reported for the previous year, and the largest percentage for the past five years. The periods of absence of members ranged from less than one month to twenty-one years. The maximum number present was 2,264 on March 10, 1900, and the minimum 1,926 on July 22, 1899, a difference of 338, which is 138 less than reported for the preceding year. The total cared for was 3,263, which is a decrease of 101 from the previous year. At date of inspection the aggregate population of the reservation, including women and children, numbered 2,279 present and 501 absent.

On September 7, 1900, a review of the members was held, which was participated in by the governor and other officers, who marched past the reviewing stand. The number of persons in line was 1,364, or 62.8 per cent of those present. The ceremony was particularly well performed and reflected much credit upon the commanding officers. The spirited music of the band was a notable feature of the occasion.

At date of inspection there were no members in confinement. During the year, 949 breaches of discipline were committed by 541 members, all of whom were punished; 83.40 per cent of the members committed no offense. The longest sentence being served at date of inspection was thirty days' labor without pay. Three hundred and eighteen out of 949 trials were for drunkenness, 301 for absence without leave, 148 for fence

Population.

Discipline.

jumping, and 182 for other causes. One hundred and twenty-three of the members were tried twice and 107 more than twice. A considerable decrease in the number of breaches of discipline and the number of offenders is shown in comparison with the previous year.

The total received from "dump" fines during the year was \$225.80.

Amusements. The facilities for amusement at the Branch are adequate, and include, besides the library, card and billiard rooms, a social club, theater, band concerts, boating, and skating in winter.

No charge is made to members attending performances at the theater. The seating capacity of the auditorium is 850. Ten paid and two free performances were given during the year, at an expense of \$2,552.38, the house being generally filled to its seating capacity. The theater is also used for lectures and in the winter for band concerts.

The band had 23 members at date of inspection, all being civilians, and gave 118 indoor and 228 outdoor concerts, all reported well attended. National airs and popular music predominate at these concerts. The cost of maintaining the band was \$7,856.99, or an average per concert of \$22.64. The band stand is reported in good condition. The library is well located for the convenience of the members and has a large number of readers. At date of inspection it contained 9,396 volumes. The number of volumes added during the year was 234; 32,155 books were circulated, an average of 15.22 books per member, a slight increase over the prior year. One book is loaned at a time, returnable in two weeks, when the time can be extended for an additional fortnight. One hundred and seven papers and 22 periodicals furnish a good supply of current literature. Books on fiction seem most in demand. The first floor of the library building is fitted up for amusements, with bagatelle, pool, and card tables, checkers, and chess, free to all members of the Home.

The basement of the social hall is used as a billiard hall and is supplied with three tables. The principal outdoor amusement is boating, the seven boats being furnished without charge to the members and 5 cents per passenger for civilians. The receipts from this source during the year were \$44.75, and the expenses of maintaining the boats \$94.38.

Five societies exist at this Branch, with a total membership of 457. Besides the Veterans' Social Club, there are two Grand Army of the Republic posts, one Union Veteran Legion, and one Association of Naval Veterans. They are considered an aid to discipline. The social hall furnishes every desired facility for their meetings.

Religious services. Religious services are held several times a week in the Home chapel, an attractive building containing a large pipe organ and lighted by electricity. There are two chaplains, a Protestant Episcopal, residing on the Home grounds, and a Roman Catholic, living in Milwaukee, the former holding 83 services and officiating at 81 funerals and the latter holding 185 services and officiating at 52 funerals during the year, and both receiving the same compensation. The sick are regularly visited. The services are reported fairly well attended.

Farm. The farm at the Branch is the fourth in size compared with the other Homes, and comprises 250 acres under cultivation, 10 of which are used for the garden. The farm buildings were in an unsatisfactory condition, and require extensive repair or replacement by more suitable structures. The

collection of dust and cobwebs showed neglect and want of care. The transportation comprises 35 vehicles of all kinds and 21 horses; 4 of the horses are used for general farm work. Forty-eight cows and 48 sheep and lambs comprise the other stock, and 4 private horses and vehicles are also kept on the farm. The stock on hand June 30, 1900, was valued at \$4,279.

The products for the year are reported as valued at \$8,575.49, of which products valued at \$5,599.07 were raised and consumed at the Home, including 32,970 gallons of milk, which is credited to the farm at 12.9 cents per gallon. Products valued at \$2,218.25 were fed to stock, and the sales of stock, etc., amounted to \$758.17. The estimated value of the teaming to the Home was \$4,140, making the total value of the farm to the Home \$12,900.49. The cost of maintaining the farm, including lawn and flower gardens and transportation and teams, is reported as \$8,447, so that the farm seems to be at this Branch a source of revenue. The average number of employees on the farm is reported as 40, six of whom are employed in the garden.

The condition of the harness was very objectionable. I was informed that the harness was never cleaned by those using it, but only when sent to the harness shop for repairs, probably twice per year.

The accounts and disbursements of the treasurer were examined from September 18, 1899, the date of last inspection, to September 3, 1900, and involved \$631,499.06, pertaining to the general, pension, and post funds. The accounts and records of the treasurer's office were found in excellent condition and very neatly kept. The transactions concerning the various funds may be briefly stated as follows:

	General fund.	Pension fund.	Post fund.	Total.
Balance on hand Sept. 18, 1899.....	\$9,683.76	\$19,611.93	\$9,132.19	\$38,427.88
By transfers from officers.....	254,680.00	284,507.37		539,187.37
From sales.....	7,129.75		41,313.25	48,443.00
From collections.....	5,183.51		176.80	5,309.31
From disallowances.....	79.50			79.50
From redeposit.....		52.00		52.00
Total to be accounted for.....	276,706.52	304,171.30	50,621.24	631,499.06
Expended.....	251,068.64	278,550.78	45,117.35	574,736.77
Transferred to officers.....	3,614.87		1,500.00	5,114.87
By allowances.....	79.50			79.50
Total accounted for.....	254,763.01	278,550.78	46,617.35	579,931.14
Balance due Sept. 3, 1900.....	21,943.51	25,620.52	4,003.89	51,567.92
	276,706.52	304,171.30	50,621.24	631,499.06

Of this balance \$50,993.07 was on deposit in the First National Bank of Milwaukee, and \$574.85 was cash on hand.

The receipts during the past fiscal year on account of this fund were \$267,399.95 and the expenditures \$262,739.75, which was all expended by check, and is about \$120.74 per capita of the average present. The receipts from posthumous accounts during the year were \$5,508.12 and the expenditures \$4,641.49.

There have been no changes in the number or design of buildings during the year.

The employees under the general fund average 441 officers and civilians, which is 20.9 per cent of the membership. Their total compensation amounted to \$79,190.10, or a little over 30 per cent of the

disbursements, and averaged \$179.57 per employee. Compared with last year there has been an increase in the number of employees and a decrease in their average compensation.

Nearly all purchases are made under contract, and during the past year but 64 open-market purchases were made, involving an expenditure of \$520.86. With the exception of the meats, which were purchased in Chicago, the principal articles of food for the last quarter of the fiscal year were bought in Milwaukee, the latter city being so accessible to the Home. Compared with the same period last year there has been a decrease in the cost of potatoes, bacon, fresh fish, codfish, salt mackerel, and granulated sugar, and an increase in that of flour, fresh beef, salt pork, coffee, tea, navy beans, lima beans, ham, butter, cheese, and C sugar. A lower price was paid for salt pork, potatoes, tea, and navy beans than at any other Branch.

The number of pensioners on the rolls of this Branch at the close of the year was 2,357, or 89.1 per cent of the membership. They were paid during the year \$278,535.73, of which \$84,076.12 was paid by check and the remainder, \$192,564.23, in currency. The lowest pension paid was \$6 and the highest \$45 per month, and a large percentage of the members received \$12, \$8, and \$6 per month. The balance due pensioners at the close of the year was \$22,894.94.

The receipts from sales during the year at the Home store and beer hall were \$40,411.17, and the expenditures for stock \$22,048.06. The assets at the close of the year were \$3,233.08 cash and \$1,161.32 merchandise. At date of inspection, September 3, 1900, the treasurer had in his charge \$50,621.24 to the credit of this account.

The number of gallons of beer sold during the year at the beer hall were 53,250, and the profit on this article was \$14,529.50, or 122 per cent. The check on sales at this Branch is very satisfactory, consisting of a cash register at the home store and the sale of tickets at the beer hall.

The number of employees paid from this fund was 63, or 2.98 per cent of the average present, and the aggregate of their salaries during the year was \$13,719.32, or an average of \$217.76 per employee. The maximum salary paid was \$3.33 per day for a civilian, and the minimum 25 cents per day for a member. The details of the business of this fund are more fully covered in the appended tables.

Supplies of all kinds are of good quality and sufficient in quantity, and the storehouses are reported of sufficient capacity, except the drug room in the basement of the hospital, which is crowded. All property belonging to the Home is taken up as public property and some of it marked, and the quartermaster has memorandum receipts from the officers and employees for property continued in their possession. The value of property received during the year from the general depot, or by purchase or transfer, is reported as \$178,322.21. Inventories are taken quarterly, and returns are rendered to the president of the Board of Managers quarterly and trimonthly of all property received from the general depot and trimonthly of property received by purchase or transfer.

The value of clothing on hand July 1, 1899, is reported as \$6,756.71,

and that received during the year from depot as \$25,646.32 and from other places as \$2,257.60, giving a total accountability of \$34,660.63. The value of the clothing issued during the year is reported as \$27,521.70 and of clothing on hand at the close of the year \$7,451.50. At the Branch the average length of time the different articles of clothing are worn is reported as follows: Caps, 1 year; dress coats, 3 years; great coats, 5 years; blouses, 1 year; drawers, canton flannel, one-half year; hats, 1 year; shirts, knit wool, one-half year; shoes, per pair, 1 year; socks, per pair, one-quarter year; suspenders, 1 year; trousers, 1 year; vests, 1 year. There is no time limit for the use of clothing, and articles are exchanged for new ones as soon as worn out. No clothing is issued to members while absent.

Unserviceable property is disposed of by condemnation and sold or destroyed. During the past year 65,574 different articles, whose original cost was \$37,839.62, were sold for \$1,499.62. The amount received from the sale of worn-out clothing, which is disposed of as rags, was \$992.14 during the year, the prices varying from 1 to 11½ cents per pound. The original cost of this clothing was reported as \$31,761.91.

In the engineer department the average number of Engineer department. employees is 70, 62 of whom are members of the Home.

This force, under the chief engineer, is employed as steam fitters, firemen, plumbers, masons, builders, etc., in their several capacities, on the water-supply, drainage, and sewerage systems, and the steam and lighting plant and other work of this department.

The water supply is connected with the Milwaukee waterworks and is ample and satisfactory, and the drainage and sewerage system is an excellent one. The steam plant is used for heating the public buildings, and for cooking in the public kitchens, and for supplying power to the engines. It was maintained during the past year at a cost of \$20,226, or about \$18.97 per horsepower, a slight increase over the preceding year. The cubic air space to be heated was 4,511,097, as compared with 4,349,669 for the previous year. The boiler house was in an excellent condition.

The electric-lighting plant, which was maintained at a cost of \$1,472 for the past year, supplied 12 arc and 840 incandescent lights, or an average cost of \$1.72 per light, and in addition 1,837 gaslights, supplied from the city mains, were used. The enlargement of the electric-light plant is again recommended as being more economical and furnishing a better light than gas.

There is no charge for ice as the Home ice-house is filled without cost by a contractor for the privilege of cutting the ice left after this is done, thus furnishing ample facilities for cold storage. During the past year 1 laborer was employed for handling ice at an expense of \$120.

There are twelve shops at this Home, designated as the bakery, carpenter, engineer, harness, horseshoeing, paint, printing office, shoe, soap, tailor, tin, and upholsterer, the accounts of which are under the quartermaster, and the work performed is credited to each shop at 10 per cent above actual cost.

Fire department. A modern fire engine, 2 hose carts, and hook and ladder truck, with all the necessary auxiliaries for extinguishing fires, are kept in a house built expressly for the fire apparatus and providing comfortable quarters for the fire

company. There is also a complete system of fire hydrants and stand-pipes with hose attached on each floor of all barracks and hospital and at the farm building. Besides the fire company, a well-drilled auxiliary force of civilian firemen stationed at the different buildings are always ready for service. The water supply is abundant and the apparatus adequate and in good condition. Monthly tests of all apparatus are reported made. The danger of an extensive conflagration is greatly lessened by the proximity of the Milwaukee fire department, with which there is telephonic connection. There were no fires during the year.

Laundry. This Branch reports the largest average number of pieces laundered per month during the past year of any of the Branches, 57,802. There are 15 employees, and the cost of this work for the year, including the materials used, was reported as \$2,918.27. During the year 175,076 pounds of soap were used in the laundry and 18,142 in the barracks and hospital. None of the Home laundry work is done outside the grounds. The clothing is sent to the laundry at specified times in charge of authorized men with duplicate wash lists, which are checked off as sent and received, and receipts given and taken for the articles. Each member is permitted to send weekly 1 shirt, 1 pair drawers, 1 pair socks, and such other Home clothing as occasion requires. The laundry building is reported in good condition and of ample capacity.

Commissary department. The value of subsistence stores on hand at the close of the fiscal year was reported as \$2,894.62, and of subsistence stores and property condemned during the year, \$1,360.15. The storage facilities of this department are reported satisfactory. Inventories are taken quarterly.

The dining hall and kitchen were neat and in good condition and the food well cooked and sufficient in quantity. The tables are set twice for each meal, as the seating capacity of the dining hall is but 960. Inspections are made frequently by the Home officials. The following bill of fare for the week ending June 30, 1900, will give an idea of the variety and character of the meals served:

Sunday.

Breakfast: Bacon, eggs, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner: Roast beef, gravy, mashed potatoes, macaroni and cheese, pickles, bread, coffee, apple pie.

Supper: Crackers, cheese, bread, butter, tea.

Monday.

Breakfast: Codfish, potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner: Boiled shoulder, gravy, potatoes, cabbage, bread, coffee.

Supper: Cream of maize, bread, butter, tea, sirup.

Tuesday.

Breakfast: Beef stew, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner: Vermicelli soup, boiled beef, bread pudding, milk sauce, green onions, bread, tea.

Supper: Rhubarb sauce, bread, butter, tea.

Wednesday.

Breakfast: Corned-beef hash, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner: Boiled ham, gravy, Lima beans, potatoes, bread, coffee.

Supper: Apple sauce, corn bread, bread, butter, tea.

Thursday.

Breakfast: Veal stew, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner: Bacon, gravy, potatoes, cabbage, bread, coffee.

Supper: Corn-meal mush, biscuit, butter, tea, sirup.

Friday.

Breakfast: Stewed codfish, coffee cake, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner: Bean soup, fresh fish, potatoes, gravy, bread tea.

Supper: Rice pudding, ginger bread, bread, butter, tea.

Saturday.

Breakfast: Corned-beef hash, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner: Veal stew, lima beans, bread, coffee.

Supper: Rhubarb sauce, bread, butter, tea.

An innovation which seems to work very satisfactorily at this Branch is the mixture of a certain percentage of corn meal with the flour in making the bread. At the time of my visit 25 per cent of corn meal was being mixed, a smaller percentage having been used at first. I was told the intention was to increase the percentage to 33½ per cent of the corn meal.

An average of 74 men in the dining hall and 16 in the kitchen are required daily to prepare and serve the meals, and during the year 140 meals were furnished to transients, such as relatives of deceased soldiers attending funerals, and disabled veterans not on the Home rolls.

The method of disposal of swill and garbage is unsatisfactory. It is placed in cans and moved by hand. The more modern method of providing a suitable tank for its reception until removal would be more sanitary. One-half is now sold, for which \$26 per month is received, and the remainder is used on the farm.

The number of pieces of crockery reported on hand at the close of the fiscal year was 8,104, and the number received during the year was 11,233. The breakage amounted to 10,590 pieces, and varied from 2.5 per cent for salt cellars to 77 per cent for butter plates.

As is the case at most of the other Branches, no members of this Home receive out-door relief in subsistence or other allowances.

The hospital was found generally in very good condition. It consists of a three-story brick administration building, with kitchen and dining room in the rear, and 3 two-story brick pavilions for wards, connected with each other and with the administration building by covered two-story brick corridors, besides a new drug department now being built off first corridor to the east. It has a capacity for 250 patients. The electric baths devised by the Home surgeon, Dr. Almon Clark, is reported as having been continued with most excellent results, and their success in curing difficult cases would seem to warrant the introduction of a similar system at other Homes. Besides the sweat and electric baths there are 11 porcelain-lined bath tubs, and the average number of patients to each bath is reported as about 15 per day for the past year.

The hospital basements are used for linen rooms, storage of drugs, drug laboratory, vegetable rooms, sick-call room, and medical baths, and the attics for the storage of baggage and screens. Ventilation is effected by means of windows, special wall openings, shafts, and chimneys.

The average daily sick during the year was 210 in hospital and 58 at sick call. There were 868 patients admitted to the hospital during the year. The total number of patients treated during the same period was 3,584, a considerable increase over the preceding year, while the average number of days each case was treated was reported as 21, or over 50 per cent less than for the preceding year. There

were no cases of contagious or infectious diseases during the year except erysipelas and influenza, and no diseases of local origin are reported.

The death rate for the year was 64 per 1,000 of the average present and 51.49 per 1,000 of the whole number cared for, and is about the same as is reported for the previous year. Of the 168 deaths, 136 occurred in hospital, 4 elsewhere on the reservation, and 28 outside of the Home. One hundred and sixty-one are assigned to natural causes, and 4 the result of accidents. The average age at death was 69 years, or 1 year greater than for the previous year, and the number of deaths was 2 less than reported last year. One hundred and thirty-four of the deceased members were buried at the Home cemetery. No allowance is made for the funeral expenses of members dying outside of the Home unless buried at the Home. The coffins are made in Milwaukee, at a cost of \$7.50 each, and the cost of a funeral at the Home is reported as \$17.36. There is no name on the wooden headboards of graves in the Home cemetery, but simply a number. One hundred and fifty-seven of the graves need headstones, and requisition was made for same some time ago. There are 1,696 graves on the Home grounds, and 681 in the cemetery outside, and in the Catholic cemetery adjoining 46 had lots. There are 100 employees at the hospital, of whom 77 are members and 23 civilians. The average number of patients per employee is reported as 2.68, and the average annual cost per employee for services was \$170.70. The average daily cost of the hospital ration, including extra diet per man, is reported as \$0.1675. The expenditures for medicines were much less than last year.

Forty-seven members are reported as showing indications of disordered minds during the year, 16 of whom are considered permanently insane. Nine were sent to the Government Hospital for the Insane during the year. Quarters are provided for insane members on the first and second stories, north end of the west wing of the hospital. Frequent rides and walks with attendants are the means of recreation afforded them. The facilities for their care are limited, and can be improved by providing two padded cells and more rooms for isolation and a larger corps of attendants.

Twenty-one members of this Branch are reported totally blind and 41 unable to read on account of impaired eyesight. These members are well cared for and are read to several times daily.

NO. 5.—REPORT OF AN INSPECTION OF THE DANVILLE BRANCH, MADE SEPTEMBER 9 TO 12, 1900.

Post-office	Danville Branch, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Danville, Ill.
Local manager.	Gen. Thomas J. Henderson, Princeton, Ill., whose term expires April 21, 1902. He was secretary to the board of managers until recently, when he was succeeded by Col. George W. Steele, of Marion, Ind.
Officers.	Governor, Col. Isaac Clements; treasurer, Maj. W. C. Tuttle; surgeon, Maj. D. C. Jones; quartermaster and commissary of subsistence, Capt. E. B. Wheeler.

These officers have been on duty continuously since the previous inspection, and the condition of the Branch in all its features shows

them to be most capable, efficient, and painstaking officials, well worthy of the important trusts committed to their charge.

The grounds of this Branch consist of 270 acres of land, generally level, and well located in the immediate vicinity of the city of Danville. This land was purchased in 1898 at an average price of about \$110 per acre. An additional sum of \$10,000 has been appropriated for the purchase of more land, which is said to be needed.

Reservation.

The grounds still show the effects of construction, but the main portion of them is in good condition, and the grass is growing finely. Near some of the buildings the ground is covered with a great deal of unsightly debris resulting from construction, as well as with weeds. This is, of course, unavoidable, and will be remedied when the construction is completed. Substantial fences are needed around the reservation, the present fences being constructed only of old rails and boards, which are unsightly as well as insufficient. The grounds greatly need ornamentation, which no doubt will receive attention in due time. These grounds are susceptible of being very much beautified.

A very decided improvement and attraction has been secured by the formation of a lake covering about 30 acres, which was made by building a dam across a little valley. This lake is stocked with about 3,000 fish of various kinds, principally bass, sunfish, and coppers, which have propagated until they are now very numerous. Fishing has not yet been permitted, and will not be until next year, when splendid sport is anticipated from this source. The lake is very popular, and has 6 boats or skiffs on it, which were purchased in July, 1900, at a cost of \$189.64, and from which a revenue of \$44.20 had been derived up to September 8, an average of about \$22.10 a month; so these boats, at that rate, will pay for themselves in about eight months, and it might be well to buy more, as amusements are as yet but few at this Branch. There is no charge to members for the use of the boats, the revenue being derived from hiring them to visitors, of whom there are a great many from Danville and elsewhere. The lake can also be made profitable to the Home by utilizing it for a supply of ice, for which purpose a sufficient number of suitable ice-houses should be constructed adjacent to its shores.

The Home is connected with the city of Danville by an electric railway, which has a station on the grounds, and the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad also has tracks upon the premises, giving communication with Danville and elsewhere.

This Branch is entirely new, construction on it having been commenced in 1898, and it is the most modern, most conveniently arranged, and most solidly and substantially built of all the Branches, no expense having been spared in its construction. No less an amount than \$1,188,000 has been appropriated to it for construction alone so far. The construction seems expensive, but only the very best materials have been used; such, for instance, as maple floors in the barracks, administration building, etc., and oak posts in the stable. So long as there is sufficient money to justify such expenditures, these apparently extravagant constructions are perhaps commendable, as they will undoubtedly prove the most economical eventually.

Buildings and improvements.

Since the previous inspection the following constructions have been completed, namely:

In addition to the eight barrack buildings reported as completed last year, five other barrack buildings have been completed and another one (Barrack No. 15) was approaching completion, and it was reported that it would be ready for occupancy about the last of November. The superintendent of construction stated that this barrack is designed to make the attic story nearly as spacious and desirable as the lower floors, and thus to provide additional accommodations; and that it did not cost more, in proportion to the number of persons accommodated, than the other barracks. This barrack is of a new design, is in the colonial style, and certainly affords more room than the others. The ceilings in the attics are 10 feet high; there are verandas on the front and back and smoking rooms at the ends instead of in the center, as in the other barracks. The objection to this barrack is that it is full three stories high, which is too great a height for old men, unless elevators should be introduced. No barracks at any of the branches should be more than two stories high, as it is too much of a task for old men to climb so many stairs. At the time of the inspection four of the barracks were not occupied.

The buildings for headquarters and for the quartermaster's and commissary departments have been completed and occupied. The brick barn has been completed, and is in use. Three residences—one each for the governor, treasurer, and surgeon—have been completed, and have gone into use. Thirty-five thousand square feet of concrete walks have been laid, and the macadamized roads have been extended.

Hospital. The hospital is generally very satisfactory, the only objections to it being that the operating room should have a tiled floor and tiled wainscoting; and the method of handling the garbage could be greatly improved. The hospital is reported as having a capacity for accommodating 150 patients at one time. There are no convalescent quarters. There is a bath tub with hot and cold water in each ward, an arrangement which supplies 1 tub to every 30 patients. Bathing is required at least once every week. The basement of the hospital is utilized for sick-call room, meat room, laboratory, and printing office, and the attics are used as quarters for extra-duty men. The sanitary condition of the post could be considerably improved by the use of garbage tanks at the hospital and general mess hall in the place of the garbage carts now in use.

Oil house A new magazine and oil house is much needed, as a portion of the morgue is now used for the storage of oil.

Dining hall. The dining hall and kitchen were found in good condition, and they are frequently inspected by the governor, commissary, and surgeon. The dining hall has a capacity for seating 1,120 men at one time, who occupy 56 tables, and tables are set only once for each meal. Better garbage facilities should be provided.

Quartermaster and commissary storehouse. The facilities for caring for the perishable commissary supplies are reported as not so good as they might be. All articles requiring cold storage are stored together in one room, as it is impossible to keep the other cold rooms at a low enough temperature, owing to their limited ice capacity. Ice is purchased at a cost of \$4 per ton.

Roaches were found in some of the bins containing commissary stores.

Amusement hall. There was no amusement hall at this Branch at the time of inspection, but a site had been selected, and the preliminary preparations for constructing it had been made. The lack of amusements at this Home is a serious defect, and many members coming here from other Branches where suitable amusements are provided, were said to soon become dissatisfied and discontented, possibly from this cause. This is a matter, however, that will certainly be corrected in time.

Water supply. The water is supplied from the Danville City Water-works, and while it is sufficient in quantity it is not always satisfactory in quality, on account of not being filtered.

Drainage and sewerage. Each building or barrack is connected with the main city sewer, and the sewage is carried off through closed pipes. It was reported that this system could not be improved so far as was known.

Steam plant. The steam plant consists of twelve 120-horsepower Babcock and Wilson water-tube boilers, and is used for the purpose of heating, cooking, and ventilating, and for furnishing power for the laundry, mess hall, and shops. The plant cost \$61,000, and the cost of maintaining it during the past fiscal year was \$27,500—an average cost per horsepower of \$19.09. The number of cubic feet of air space to be heated is 5,209,180.

Lighting. There is no lighting plant at this Branch, but an electric current is received from the Danville Electric Light and Heating Company which answers all purposes and is satisfactory. There appear to be electric lights in excess of the needs of the Branch.

Population. The average present during the year was 822, and the monthly average absent was 14. The total number of members present and absent during the year, 1,461. The highest number present was 1,162, on March 6, 1900, and the lowest number present was 240, on July 30, 1899. At the time of inspection there were 1,184 officers and members present, and 337 members absent; total, 1,521. At that time there were 253 vacant beds in the barracks and 4 in the hospital. Some men were sleeping in attics, but none were sleeping in basements or on the floor. As this is a new Branch, comparisons can not well be made in many particulars with former years or with other Branches.

A review was held September 10, 1900. The governor and other officers did not march in the review. The ceremony was satisfactory, the clothing of the men being neat and clean, and their shoes well polished.

When I arrived at the Home I found that the men were not wearing their blouses on account of the hot weather. The effects of such a habit as this on discipline is probably bad. The weather at Leavenworth at the time of the inspection there was warmer than it was at the time of my visit to Danville, yet there was no complaint of the heat at Leavenworth. The appearance of the men in shirts and trousers, without blouses, is unmilitary, and would probably have the effect of relaxing discipline. Men should be allowed to go without their blouses only when at work. Consideration should not be carried too far. A neat and military appearance should not be forgotten.

At the review 4 officers and 655 members were in line. Those absent from review but present in camp were accounted for as follows: Sick, 97; extra and other duty, 271; excused, 84; other causes, 73; total, 525.

No members were in confinement at the time of inspection. Seventy-nine per cent of the members did not commit any offense during the year—a lower percentage than at any other Branch except the Central, which was also 79. During the year there were 175 trials for drunkenness, 24 for fence jumping, 89 for absence without leave, and 340 for other offenses; total, 628. The greatest number drunk in any one day was 20 on January 2, 1900, subsequent to pension day.

There is a room set apart for a library on the second floor of the general mess hall building, but at the time of inspection no books had been listed and there was practically no library. This is a defect that should be remedied with as little delay as possible, as there is nothing so likely to contribute toward the contentment and amusement of unoccupied men as a suitable collection of good books. Quite a good assortment of daily newspapers and other periodical literature is supplied the members.

A good band of 22 pieces is maintained throughout the entire year, which discourses popular and classical music; and with the exception of the 6 boats on the artificial lake this is about the only amusement furnished the men, except that there are ample facilities for playing cards, though there are no card rooms. There are no other indoor games. Quoits, croquet, and similar outdoor games are played.

Religious services are held mainly in the assembly hall, on the second floor of the general mess hall, which has a capacity for seating about 400 people. During hot weather services have been held at the band stand in the grove. Assembly hall answers the purposes of a chapel very well as a temporary arrangement, but it is objectionable in view of the fact that many of the members are too feeble to climb the stairs. The Board of Managers have authorized the expenditure of \$20,000 from the Ward fund for the construction of a chapel.

Protestant services are held every Sunday in summer and twice every Sunday in winter, and they have Bible study on Sunday afternoons and prayer meetings on Monday and Thursday evenings. Catholic services are held every Sunday morning at 8 o'clock and on holy days. The average attendance at services are about 200 out of about 1,200 members present, or about 16½ per cent.

About 50 acres are reported as under cultivation as a farm and none as a garden. No cows, pigs, or other animals are kept except seven horses for teaming, etc. There are four farm buildings not in good condition, but they are only temporary sheds. A new building is in course of construction. Twenty-five tons of hay produced on the farm was fed to the horses and it was valued at \$162.50, and no farm products were turned into the commissary, and no other farm products are reported beyond the 25 tons of hay. The value of the farm stock on hand June 30, 1900, was reported as \$875. The cost of maintaining the farm proper during the year was reported as \$2,382.82, and the cost of maintaining transportation and teams was \$976.22. Nineteen men are employed on the farm.

The accounts and disbursements were inspected from the date of the last inspection, September 17, 1899, to September 8, 1900, and may be summarized as follows:

	General fund.	Pension fund.	Post fund.	Total.
Balance on hand Sept. 17, 1899	\$18,943.85	\$285.33	\$331.75	\$19,560.93
Received by transfers	247,430.00	123,918.59		371,348.59
Received from sales	1,531.41		16,512.53	18,043.94
Received from collections	970.81			970.81
Allowances and disallowances	23.36			23.36
Total	268,756.93	124,039.92	16,844.28	409,647.63
Expended	217,756.93	124,203.92	13,330.58	355,291.43
Transferred to general treasurer	6,004.98			6,004.98
Allowances and disallowances	23.36			23.36
Total	223,785.27	124,203.92	13,330.58	361,319.77
Balance on hand Sept. 8, 1900	45,114.16		3,513.70	48,627.86
Total	268,899.43	124,203.92	16,844.28	409,947.63

The balance was all on deposit in the Indiana National Bank, Indianapolis, Ind., except \$120 of the post fund, which was on hand in cash and was counted and verified.

All expenditures during the year were made by check. There was received on account of posthumous accounts the sum of \$498.49, and paid out to the legal representatives or heirs of the deceased members the sum of \$226.11.

An average of 299 men, or about 25 per cent of those present, were daily employed and paid out of the general fund, and they received a total of \$57,872.61 during the year—about 15 per cent of the total amount expended. An average of 18 men were daily at work without pay (not as a penalty) and were employed as waiters and as laborers in the scullery.

No buildings pertain to the post fund, and none have been erected from it. A beer hall and store is now in the basement of a barrack. A building in keeping with the others at this branch is required. The basement in the east end of barrack number six is occupied for post-fund purposes.

The total receipts from sales under this fund for the year are reported as \$12,614.78, of which \$9,295 was from the beer hall and \$3,319.78 from the Home store. In addition to this, \$20 was received from transportation.

The expenditures for stock were:

Home store	\$3,153.08
Beer hall	4,353.55
Total	7,506.63

The other expenditures amounted to \$1,954.65, making a total outlay of \$9,461.28, as against an income of \$12,614.78—a profit of \$3,153.50. Beer to the amount of 20,672 gallons was sold during the year for \$9,295—a profit of \$4,651.60 on this item alone.

As an illustration of the good effects of the beer hall and its influence on discipline, it was stated that during the smallpox epidemic (February 9 to 22, 1900) the Branch was quarantined, but the beer hall

continued to run as usual, and the records showed but one arrest for disorderly conduct during that time. When there is no quarantine there are often six or eight arrests daily.

The destruction of the checks at the beer hall is often delegated to some other than the treasurer. To avoid any possible complications he should do this in person in the future. Too much care can not be exercised in such matters.

The store has a cash register, but it was out of order and had been sent to Chicago for repairs at the time of the inspection. There was no check on the business except supervision. The treasurer should give his attention to such matters as the verifying of the cash and should be personally in touch with all the duties of his office. Much of the responsibility is now delegated to employees, who should not be made to bear it.

Pension fund. There were 1,272 pensioners on the rolls, and during the year there was paid out on account of pensions the sum of \$92,191.81, and at the end of the fiscal year there was no balance due on pensions. The amount paid to absentees during the fiscal year was \$13,475.99. More than 88 per cent of the members (present and absent) were pensioners.

Would it not be advantageous to register vouchers and other important papers when they are sent by mail? At present they are sent loose, and their loss has happened, as at Milwaukee, where all vouchers were destroyed by the train failing to grab the mail bag. If these papers should be registered much greater care would be exercised in handling them.

Laundry. The laundry building is centrally located, near the barrack ellipse, and is of ample capacity and in excellent condition. Twelve men are employed in it. The cost of operating the laundry during the fiscal year was \$2,006.54.

Fire department. There is an organized fire department, with the chief engineer in charge. There are two hose carts, with 300 feet of 2½-inch hose to each cart. There is a city water pressure of from 60 to 75 pounds, with an extra fire pressure when necessary. The apparatus is adequate and in good condition. There were no fires during the year.

Engineer department. There are nine shops situated in various parts of the grounds, and other shops are yet to be built. The average number of men employed under the chief engineer during the year was 29. Other data pertaining to the engineer's department is given under the subheads "Water supply," "Drainage," "Heating," "Lighting," etc. There is no cold-storage or ice plant.

Commissary department. Some 2,500 pounds of bacon and 1,500 pounds of ham were reported as having deteriorated during the year on account of poor storage, but none of it was valueless. There were no sales of condemned subsistence stores. An average of 22 persons are employed in the kitchen and 57 in the dining hall. No members receive outdoor relief in subsistence. The method of purchase, issue, cooking, and serving fixes the responsibility at each stage and insures accurate accountability for and record of stores.

The following was the bill of fare for the week ending June 30, 1900, to wit:

Sunday.

Breakfast: Bacon, potatoes, bread, oleo, coffee.

Dinner: Roast beef, brown gravy, mashed potatoes, stewed tomatoes, mixed pickles, pie, bread, oleo, coffee.

Supper: Corn-meal mush and sirup, stewed fruit, ginger cake, bread, oleo, tea.

Monday.

Breakfast: Beef fricassee, potatoes, bread, oleo, coffee.

Dinner: Barley soup, boiled shoulder of pork, potatoes, navy beans, bread, oleo, coffee.

Supper: Cold meats, stewed prunes, hot buns, oleo, tea.

Tuesday.

Breakfast: Fried bacon, potatoes, bread, oleo, coffee.

Dinner: Roast beef, brown gravy, cracked hominy, potatoes, bread, oleo coffee.

Supper: Cold meats, barley maize, bread, oleo, tea.

Wednesday.

Breakfast: Irish stew, bread, oleo, coffee.

Dinner: Roast mutton, stewed tomatoes, potatoes, oleo, bread, coffee.

Supper: Cold meats, stewed fruit, corn and wheat bread, oleo, tea.

Thursday.

Breakfast: Breakfast bacon, potatoes, bread, oleo, coffee.

Dinner: Corned beef, navy beans, mixed pickles, potatoes, pie, bread, oleo, coffee.

Supper: Cold meats, stewed fruit, bread, oleo, tea.

Friday.

Breakfast: Fried mackerel, boiled potatoes, bread, oleo, coffee.

Dinner: Roast beef, brown gravy, sweet corn, potatoes, bread, oleo, coffee.

Supper: Rice pudding, apple butter, bread, oleo, tea.

Saturday.

Breakfast: Corned-beef hash, potatoes, bread, oleo, coffee.

Dinner: Boiled sugar-cured ham, potatoes, navy beans, bread, oleo, coffee.

Supper: Cold meats, cracked hominy, ginger cake, tea, bread, oleo.

The hospital was found in a generally satisfactory Medical department. condition. The number of patients in the hospital on June 30, 1900, was 109, and of sick in barracks and on sick call, 49. During the year the principal chronic diseases were acute rheumatism, pneumonia, and malarial fever; the principal acute diseases were cardiac diseases, rheumatism, and hemiplegia, and the principal surgical diseases were evacuation of hydrocele, excision of tumors, and abscess. There was one case of smallpox and the patient recovered. There were 44 deaths during the year, 35 of which occurred in the hospital, and the average age at the time of death was almost 65 years. The death rate was nearly 25 to the 1,000 of the average present and absent.

Coffins are of stained walnut, and cost \$9.16 each. They seem inferior, and a sample coffin of black enameled wood made a much better appearance. The total cost of a funeral is \$15.06.

There are 59 employees in the hospital, who were paid \$9,348.61 for their services during the year.

Nine of the patients showed indications of disordered minds, and they are all considered permanently insane. They are cared for in separate rooms in the hospital, but there are no special provisions or conveniences supplied in their rooms. The facilities are not adequate for properly caring for the insane. There are no padded cells.

Four of the members were totally blind, and 24 had impaired vision, so as to be unable to read. None of these require attendance, and there are no readers employed to read to them. None of the members were under treatment for alcoholism.

Cemetery. The temporary cemetery, as referred to in the last report, is small and inconveniently situated. Authority has been given by Congress to purchase about 30 acres well located and well adapted for a cemetery, and this, when occupied, can be improved and beautified. Forty-four graves in the temporary cemetery had no headstones.

NO. 6.—REPORT OF AN INSPECTION OF THE MARION BRANCH, MADE SEPTEMBER 12 TO 15, 1900.

Post-office. National Military Home, Grant County, Ind. Col. George W. Steele, Marion, Ind., is the local manager.
Local manager. His term expires in 1902. At the April, 1900, meeting of the Board of Managers Colonel Steele was elected Secretary of the board.

Officers. The officers of this home at the date of inspection were the same as at the former inspection, there being no changes in the interim, and their names and duties are as follows: Capt. Justin H. Chapman, governor; Capt. H. O. Heichert, treasurer; Maj. A. D. Kimball, surgeon; Dr. Harry Miller, first assistant surgeon; Dr. L. H. Marks, second assistant surgeon; Rev. D. E. Myers, Protestant chaplain; Rev. F. C. Wiechmann, Catholic chaplain.

It will be noticed that there is no officer designated as quartermaster or as commissary. The duties of such officers are performed by the treasurer, who, being the only bonded officer, is responsible for all funds received and expended on account of the Home and for all quartermaster's property and commissary stores received and expended. The best interests of the service would doubtless be well subserved by relieving the treasurer of some of his present duties, and the addition of one new officer with the designation of quartermaster should evidently receive consideration.

The generally excellent conditions existing at this Home under the very able and efficient administration of Governor Chapman were commendable and satisfactory. Here there was observed a genuine military air, somewhat superior to that noticed at other Branches, and the excellent results were clearly apparent and decidedly healthy. The members presented an attractive appearance, were contented, and exhibited in every way the superior effects of a wise and judicious administration.

Grounds and improvements. The grounds of this Home presented an exceedingly attractive appearance, and perhaps no single portion of them was more inviting than that of the parade grounds, which showed everywhere the evidence of scrupulous care. The grounds throughout were in excellent police. It is reported that during the past year the sum of \$24,061.65 was expended on improvements and repairs, the improvements costing \$9,114.05 and the repairs \$14,947.60. A new chapel, costing \$3,000, which was very attractive, had just been completed, but had not yet been occupied. The construction of a pavilion for the band, at a cost of \$2,000, has been authorized. At date of inspection the conservatory was being enlarged. There was also in course of construction new quarters for the nurses, an improvement that was very much needed. The city of Marion, about 4 miles distant, is connected with the Home by an electric road, and at date of inspection a second road was building into the grounds.

Certain improvements, amounting in the aggregate to \$59,000, and which will be itemized under suitable headings, are reported as needed. The supply of natural gas is becoming reduced, and last winter it was deficient. To provide for any deficiency in this respect the Home keeps a supply of coal on hand which can be used for the purpose of minimizing any discomforts resulting from a lack of an adequate supply of gas. A guard barrack is reported as needed. The ceiling of the bake oven was observed to be broken in places, and the oven needs repairs.

Barracks.

The barracks at this Branch, numbering 12, are models of their kind, and well adapted to the purposes for which intended. When originally constructed they were intended to accommodate 1,320 members. At present the number of occupants is said to be 1,475, or 155 more than they were originally intended for. It is reported that an additional barrack for old men, with dining room and kitchen attached, and with sufficient furniture for the barrack, dining room, and kitchen, is needed. One hundred and ninety-eight men were reported as sleeping in attics and other places, 176 in the former and 22 in the latter. As compared with the preceding year this is an increase of 64 members, which is doubtless due to the increase in the average number of members on the rolls during the present year, which is 52 more than for the preceding year.

The barracks were found to be in a satisfactory condition as to police. The sleeping rooms for the men over the mess hall were in a somewhat untidy condition, and had not been prepared for inspection.

The average dormitory floor space per man is reported to be 68.75 square feet; the average air space, 822.75 cubic feet; and the average window space, 14.33 square feet. As compared with the other Branches these conditions are neither the best nor the worst, as an examination of the figures shows that 4 Branches have greater and 3 less floor space, 3 have greater and 4 less air space, and as to dormitory window space the Marion Branch is exceeded only by one other Branch. Thirty bath tubs are provided, which gives an average to each tub of from 35 to 59 members.

For the purpose of ventilation the barracks are provided each with two air flues, running from basement to roof, with connection from the dormitories. There are also open fireplaces, and transoms over the doors. The barracks are heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

Shops.

The various shops, with the exception of the blacksmith shop, are generally in the basements of the barracks. The blacksmith shop is old and dilapidated and is entirely out of harmony with the general character of the other buildings, and detracts very much from the otherwise excellent appearance. The erection of a new building for use as a blacksmith shop, in keeping with the other, should doubtless receive the consideration it deserves. The new shop building is intended only for a carpenter and paint shop. It should evidently be made large enough for the accommodation of other shops, which are much scattered and inconveniently located; one of them, the tin shop, in under a brick oven.

The supplies for the paint shop, oil and turpentine, are stored in the basement of one of the barracks. This can scarcely be considered a suitable place for the keeping of such articles, and in case of fire would certainly jeopardize the lives of many of the occupants. A

separate building for the storage of these highly combustible articles should doubtless be obtained, either by construction or the use of some small building.

Water supply and fire department. The supply of water was not adequate at date of the inspection. It is obtained from driven wells, 8 in number, and the pressure is furnished by a standpipe which is 125 feet high, 18 feet in diameter, and has a capacity of 238,000 gallons.

It is reported that the standpipe, said to be kept full at all times, gives a pressure sufficient to throw water on the highest buildings. There is a hose cart with 600 feet of hose, which is reported adequate and in good condition. The hose is examined every week and thoroughly tested every ninety days. The organization for fire consists of a volunteer company, which is composed of sixteen members.

Drainage and sewerage. The drainage is reported incomplete, and the suggestion has been made that the drainage and sewerage could be improved by laying two 18-inch pipes from the Home grounds to the Mississinewa River, a distance of 4,000 feet. At present the sewage is carried to this river through a 10-inch vitrified pipe, which is reported in good condition.

Home store. A feature of the administration of the store observed at this Branch was the privilege of permitting the member to purchase on credit. These credit sales amounted in one quarter to about \$1,500. This practice was not in vogue at any of the other Branches.

The receipts from sales at the store during the year are reported as \$27,694.17, and on the business of the store there was a net profit of \$7,775.20. As compared with the preceding year this is a slight increase in the amount received from sales, and a slight falling off in the amount of net profit. An examination of the cost and retail price of a list of 20 articles sold by the store indicates a profit ranging from 22 to 66½ per cent, the latter being realized on candy and the former on one brand of chewing tobacco. A few other articles and the percentages of profit are collars, 60 per cent; cigars, 51½ per cent; lather brushes, pocketknives (cheaper grade), purses, razors, and razor strops (cheaper grade), 50 per cent. For the remainder of the articles, consisting of waterproof collars, gents' hose, cotton and balbriggan shirts, ties, smoking and chewing tobacco, the profit ranges from 30½ to 44 per cent.

Cash registers are in use in this store.

Population. The average number of members on the rolls at this Branch during the year was 2,403, which is a gain of 52 as compared with the preceding year. The average number present is reported as 1,781, being an increase of 4 over the previous year. The average number absent was 622, which is an increase of 48 as compared with the previous year. The average number of members temporarily cared for was 9. The average age of members is reported as 58.6. Taking the period covering the past five years, the records indicate that the maximum number present at the Home occurred twice in November and three times in February, and the minimum from the 3d to the 11th of June, with one exception, when it occurred on July 1. During this period of five years the maximum enrollment occurred February 24, 1899, with a total membership of 1,920, and the minimum on July 1, 1895, with an enrollment

of 1,236, thus giving an extreme range of 684 members. The percentage of members absent to the whole number present and absent has shown a gradual increase, with the exception of one year, and is as follows:

Year.	Percent.	Year.	Percent.
1895.....	0.196	1898.....	0.277
1896.....	.204	1899.....	.344
1897.....	.203	1900.....	.359

The number of vacant beds in barracks at date of inspection was 84, and 44 in the hospital.

The ceremony of review was exceedingly well conducted, and was the best seen at any of the Branches. The members were formed on the parade ground; they looked well, their clothing neat and clean and shoes polished. The march in review was in column of platoons, with governor and officers of the Home leading. The step was good and the proper distances observed, and the general effect was excellent. The ceremony would have been a credit to much younger men, and even to regular troops. That such good results could be obtained with such old men was pleasing. The number in line at the review, consisting of officers, members, and bandsmen, footed up 955, which was more than one-half of the total present in camp. The number of absentees from the review, who were present in camp, was 776; and of these 306 were sick, 91 on extra duty, and 379 excused, etc. There was a total of 699 absent from camp, of whom 669 were absent with leave and 30 absent without leave.

Discipline. Offenses to the number of 673 were committed during the year by 386 members, or 12.8 per cent of the membership. While this is a very creditable showing and is surpassed by but one other Branch, still it is a slight falling off from the record attained at this Branch for the preceding year, when only 8.2 per cent of the members were reported as having committed offenses. The number of trials reported was 673. Fence jumping is stated to be the predominating offense, followed closely by drunkenness, the number of trials for the former offense being 269 and for the latter 242; 35 were tried for absence without leave, and 127 for other offenses. Of the 386 members tried, 235 were tried once, 75 twice, and 76 more than twice.

Amusements. The Home provides a theater, band, library, billiard hall, and club room for the amusement of the members, and these appear to be ample for furnishing a suitable amount of healthful and pleasing entertainment. The number of volumes reported on hand in the library on June 30, 1900, was 3,700; an increase of 140 volumes as compared with the previous year. Current happenings of the day are provided by 35 newspapers and 16 periodicals. Fiction is the class of reading matter reported in greatest demand, and the average daily attendance in library or reading room is reported as 275.

This Home has a very good band; its accomplishments in the feature of marching was quite noticeable. The average strength of the band is reported as 19, all of whom are civilians but 2, and its maintenance cost the Home \$8,388.76, or an average cost of \$441.51 per musician.

The band gave 145 outdoor and 52 indoor concerts during the year, at which popular and classical selections were rendered. The concerts are said to have been well attended.

The theater will seat 500, and during the year there were a total of 19 performances, consisting of theatricals, lectures, concerts, etc. Admission to performances in the theater is free to all members, and for others a fee of 50 cents is charged.

There are 3 billard, 1 pool, and 8 card tables, which appear to be popular with the members; chess, checkers, dominoes, quoits, croquet, etc., are also provided and patronized. There are 5 societies, with a membership of 785, which are said to have an excellent effect upon discipline.

Twenty-six members are reported as having taken the cure for the first time during the year; 23 relapsed, 8 took it a second time, and 3 a third time. The estimated cost of taking the cure is \$15.

The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the club:

Balance June 30, 1899	\$133. 46
Received	330. 50
To be accounted for	463. 96

DISBURSEMENTS.

Secretary	\$60. 00
Prescriptionist	40. 00
Janitor	129. 00
Nurse	12. 00
Other expenses	78. 73
	319. 73
Balance June 30, 1900	144. 23

The financial transactions of the club during the year show a balance in its favor of \$10.77, which is a considerable falling off as compared with the previous year, when it was \$98.49. There has been a decrease in the receipts as well as the expenditures, indicating perhaps a lack of appreciation and loss of interest in the club.

Religious services are held by both Protestants and Catholics in the Stinson Memorial Hall. This hall is reported unsuitable for the purpose. A new chapel, with a seating capacity of 242, is being built. Services are held by each denomination twice a week, and the average attendance is reported as 300. The total number of services was reported as 331.

A total of 98 acres are reported under cultivation—69 in the farm and 29 in the garden. There are 6 buildings, sheds, etc., 14 public and 4 private vehicles, carts, etc., 13 public animals (8 horses and 5 mules), and 2 private horses. There are no cows or other animals kept.

The value of farm products is reported as \$3,506.44, which was disposed of as follows:

Turned into commissary	\$3, 032. 61
Fed to stock	323. 75
Sold	150. 08
	3, 506. 44

The cost of maintenance during the year was:

Farm proper	\$3, 144. 31
Lawn and flower garden	2, 756. 23
Transportation and teams	2, 342. 25
	8, 242. 79

The receipts and disbursements were examined from September 12, 1899, to September 12, 1900. The transactions in the general, pension, and post funds were as follows:

	General fund.	Pension fund.	Post fund.	Total.
Balance on hand Sept. 12, 1899	\$19, 307. 43	\$4, 287. 63	\$2, 653. 39	\$26, 248. 45
By transfer	220, 743. 90	279, 770. 41		500, 514. 31
By sales	4, 530. 09		31, 063. 05	35, 613. 14
By disallowances	187. 86			187. 86
By collections	2, 785. 24			2, 785. 24
Total to be accounted for	247, 554. 62	284, 058. 04	33, 736. 44	565, 349. 00
Expended	217, 656. 28	279, 055. 21	31, 386. 23	528, 097. 72
Transferred to general treasurer	6, 447. 10			6, 447. 10
Allowances	185. 52			185. 52
Total expended, transferred, and allowed	224, 288. 90	279, 055. 21	31, 386. 23	534, 730. 34
Balance on hand Sept. 12, 1900	23, 265. 62	5, 002. 83	2, 350. 21	30, 618. 66
	247, 554. 62	284, 058. 04	33, 736. 44	565, 349. 00

This balance was all on deposit in the Indiana National Bank, Indianapolis, Ind.

General fund. The total receipts under the general fund for the year ending June 30, 1900, was \$190,716.40, and the expenditures \$174,499.07, all of which was paid out by check.

For improvements and repairs there was expended \$25,061.65. The posthumous accounts show receipts aggregating \$3,350.25, all of which was disbursed except \$205.16.

The number of employees authorized under the general fund foots up 426, as follows: Three officers, 25 noncommissioned officers, 349 members, and 49 civilians. The average daily number employed is reported as 419, or 23.5 per cent of the average present. The amount paid the employees is reported as follows:

Officers	\$7, 212. 36
Noncommissioned officers	5, 805. 00
Members	38, 025. 46
Civilians	20, 692. 54
Total	71, 735. 36

This gives an average sum to each employee of \$171.20. The average number of members per day who worked without pay is reported as 6. The average rate of compensation per day is reported as follows: Officers, \$6.63; noncommissioned officers, 63 cents; members, 29 cents; civilians, \$1.43.

The average cost of maintenance per capita per year is reported as \$112.52. A comparison of these figures with the other Branches indicates that it ranks third, the rate being less at two other Branches.

The post fund is deposited at infrequent intervals at this Branch. Sometimes only three deposits per month are made, and the accumulation of \$600 is not uncommon.

Post fund.

The number of employees under the post fund is reported as 33, and the total amount paid them during the year as \$7,588.73, or an average of \$229.96 per employee. The average rate of compensation per day ranges from 41 cents to 93 cents.

Pension fund. The number of pensioners on June 30, 1900, was reported to be 2,141, which was 90.8 per cent of the membership, and of these there were present at the Home 1,436. The amount of pension money received during the year was \$278,306.78. Of this amount all was paid over—about two-thirds in currency and the balance by check—except \$5,252.21. Eighty-one pensioners had funds to their credit, ranging in sums from less than \$100 to between \$500 and \$1,000, a large majority coming under the first category. The highest pension at this Branch is \$30 per month, under which there are 4 beneficiaries.

Supplies. A single storehouse is used for the storage of quartermaster, commissary, and medical stores. Some quartermaster supplies are also stored in parts of the basements of three of the barracks. The storehouse is reported in good condition, but of insufficient capacity.

The value of current quartermaster supplies on hand June 30, 1900, was reported as \$12,365.40. The total invoice value of property received from the general depot, by purchase and by transfer, foots up \$127,698.52. From the sale of condemned property there was realized the sum of \$243.85, the original cost of which was \$4,054.60.

Clothing valued at \$22,349.94 was inspected and condemned during the year, and the value of clothing on hand June 30, 1900, was \$5,280.95. Property returns are rendered to the superintendent of the general depot as often as property is received from that source, and for all other property returns are rendered to the governor of the Home and to the president of the Board of Managers.

Commissary department. The dining hall has a capacity of 1,072, and the tables are set three times for each meal. The dining hall and kitchen was found to be in good condition. The facilities for receiving and taking care of supplies and for cooking and serving the meals are not reported ample, four 80-gallon steam iron-jacket kettles being needed. Seventy meals were given during the year to persons not connected officially with the Home, the beneficiaries being relatives of deceased members attending funerals, and disabled soldiers not entitled to admission. The following was the bill of fare for the week ending June 30, 1900:

Sunday.

Breakfast: Fried ham, boiled eggs, boiled potatoes, bread, butter, and coffee.

Dinner: Roast veal with brown gravy, mashed potatoes, green onions, peach pie, bread, butter, and coffee.

Supper: Stewed prunes, cheese, cookies, bread, butter, and tea.

Monday.

Breakfast: Sliced boiled S. C. shoulder, baked potatoes, bread, butter, and coffee.

Dinner: S. C. shoulder, boiled potatoes, Boston baked beans, pickled cucumbers, bread, butter, and coffee.

Supper: Corn-meal mush, stewed peaches, sirup, bread, butter, and tea.

Tuesday.

Breakfast: Corned-beef hash, catsup, bread, butter, and coffee.

Dinner: Beef served hot with gravy, beef vegetable soup, crackers, green onions, bread, butter, and coffee.

Supper: Ginger cake, cheese, stewed fruit, bread, butter, and tea.

Wednesday.

Breakfast: Fricassee beef, fried potatoes, bread, butter, and coffee.

Dinner: Roast beef with brown gravy, mashed potatoes, boiled turnips, green onions, bread, butter, and coffee.

Supper: Rolled oats, sirup, stewed fruit, bread, butter, and tea.

Thursday.

Breakfast: Irish stew, bread, butter, and coffee.

Dinner: S. P. shoulder, peeled baked potatoes, stewed navy beans, cucumber pickles, graham bread, butter, coffee.

Supper: Biscuit, cheese, raspberries, bread, butter, and tea.

Friday.

Breakfast: Fried mackerel, boiled potatoes, bread, butter, and coffee.

Dinner: Codfish stewed with egg sauce, S. C. shoulder, mashed potatoes, stewed lima beans, green onions, bread, butter, and coffee.

Supper: Sliced cold corned beef, baked potatoes, bread, butter, and tea.

Saturday.

Breakfast: Corned-beef hash, bread, butter, and coffee.

Dinner: S. C. or S. P. shoulder, stewed navy beans, potatoes, bread, butter, and coffee.

Supper: Fresh or stewed fruit, rice with raisins, sirup, bread, butter, and tea.

Laundry.

The laundry building is located just west of the quartermaster building, and was found in good condition and of ample capacity. The employees in the laundry number 20, and during the year they laundered an average of 11,033 pieces per month, at an expense to the Home for labor and material of \$2,921.62. Certain days are designated for sending clothes from each company and the hospital to the laundry, and the members are not limited to any fixed number of pieces. Private clothing of members is laundered in lieu of Home articles.

Engineer department.

There are 82 employees in the Engineer department, all of whom are members except 12 civilians. The shops are not suitably located, the tin shop being under the bakery, and others in barrack basements.

There is no steam plant at this Branch, the buildings all being heated by natural gas, open fireplaces, furnaces, and stoves. There are 20 high-pressure boilers in use at pumping station, laundry, dining hall, hospital, garden pump, and barracks, the cost of maintenance for which was \$1,550.28.

The Home is lighted by electricity and gas, there being 14 arc lights, 1,700 incandescent lights, and 500 gas lights. The cost of maintenance for the electric-light plant during the past year was reported at \$1.252,

There is no cold-storage plant at this Branch.

Medical department.

The hospital has accommodation for 215 patients, is provided with 4 bath tubs (2 in each wing), and is ventilated by foul-air ducts, windows, open fireplaces, and transoms over doors. The basement under the kitchen and dining room is used as a scullery, that under the wings is used for storing soiled clothing, and under the administration building are stored barrels and crates until sold, and also such medical supplies as require a cool place. The attics are used as sleeping places for members employed in the hospital and for storing the baggage of members.

The number of patients admitted to hospital during the year was 432, and the total number treated, 2,526. The average daily number of patients at sick call was 61.08. On June 30, 1900, the patients in the hospital numbered 150. The total number of deaths among the

members during the year was 128, all of which were from natural causes except 7—2 suicides and 5 from accidents. The death rate per 1,000 of average present and absent is reported as 53.26, which is a slight decrease as compared with the year ending June 30, 1899, when it was stated to be 54.01. With the exception of the Danville Branch, this is the lowest death rate of any of the Branches. The average age at death was 66 years. The insane members numbered 30, and 4 of these were considered permanently insane. Insane members are quartered in a small ward of hospital and in the guardhouse; only the violent ones being sent to the guardhouse, where they are attended by a guard until sent to an asylum. The facilities for caring for insane members are not reported ample, and a suggested improvement is the construction of padded cells for the temporary care of the violent.

The police of the hospital was not entirely satisfactory; the windows not being clean and the floors were not well swept, some dirt and lint being observed under some of the beds. The books were not complete or correctly indexed. The new lavatories, with tiled floors and wainscoting, presented a clean and attractive appearance.

**No. 7.—REPORT OF AN INSPECTION OF THE CENTRAL BRANCH MADE
SEPTEMBER 15 TO 20, 1900.**

Post-office. National Military Home, Montgomery County, Ohio.
Gen. Charles M. Anderson, Greenville, Ohio, is the

Local manager. local manager of the Branch. Upon the expiration of his term, which expired April 21, 1900, he was immediately reappointed for a period of six years by virtue of the act of April 9, 1900.

Officers. The following is a list of the officers, all of whom were present for duty at the time of the inspection:

Governor, Col. J. B. Thomas; treasurer, Maj. Milton McCoy; quartermaster, Maj. Alvan S. Galbraith; commissary of subsistence, Capt. James C. Michie; assistant adjutant-general, Maj. Carl Berlin; inspector, Col. John W. Byron; surgeon, Dr. D. C. Huffman; Protestant chaplain, Rev. Ezekial Light, D. D.; Catholic chaplain, Rev. C. S. Kemper, D. D. No change in the personnel of the officers has occurred since the date of the last inspection, and their assignments remained the same with the exception of the exchange of duties between Major Galbraith and Captain Michie, each relieving the other as quartermaster and commissary of subsistence, respectively. Since the date of the inspection it is understood that the following changes have occurred, viz: The office of treasurer has been vacated by reason of the resignation of Maj. Milton McCoy and the vacancy filled by the appointment of Maj. Alvan S. Galbraith, and Rev. Ezekial Light, D. D., chaplain, resigned to take effect September 30, 1900, and Rev. H. A. McDonald was appointed to the vacancy, the appointment taking effect October 1, 1900.

Grounds and improvements. The large reservation, comprising 578 acres, is a beautiful rolling, well-shaded piece of ground, somewhat rectangular in shape. The grounds are traversed by numerous handsome avenues, named after the Northern and Middle States, which wind their way toward the barracks in the center, where some become parallel and others cross each other at right angles.

The measures inaugurated, having for their object the beautifying of the grounds, are always most strikingly happy and apposite. In whatever direction the observation is directed, whether it be the beautiful artificial lakes and water gardening, the conservatory and numerous flower beds, the shady nooks and corners, the campus, walks, and drives, or the lawns and shrubbery, there is found substantial evidence of the most rigid care. The extensive reservation, with more than 90 different buildings; steam, electric, and gas plants, waterworks, fire department, refrigerating and ice-making machine, sewerage system, and a population of about 5,000, constitutes a city which combines all the advantages of modern improvements and institutions with the pleasure that ought to result from residing in a fine park.

Among the improvements made during the past year may be mentioned additional cement driveways and walks; a new chaplain's residence and news stand and barber shop; summer pavilion, east of headquarters; beer hall pavilion, and the purchase of 100 new iron settees. These latter were in constant use and appeared to be highly appreciated by the members. Additional walks at the expense of the post fund are much needed, as they would obviate the necessity of members walking in the streets, which increases the chances of accidents. The veterans' clubhouse was particularly attractive and complete. It is designed to meet many of the requirements of a modern clubhouse, with which it compares very favorably. It was much frequented by the members.

While the general condition and appearance of this Home was such as to reflect the highest credit upon all those in immediate authority, still it may be appropriate to call attention to the fact that perhaps it is too large, and that the governor loses touch with the multifarious details and the members which those at smaller Branches retain.

Hotel. The hotel is very pleasantly located, and the patronage of persons not connected with the Home seems to have been attracted to it as furnishing all the accommodations and conveniences usually found at a summering place. Its advantages to the Home, under its present management, appears to be unquestioned.

Store. The affairs of the store appeared to be properly and economically conducted, the year's transactions showing a profit of \$4,639.98. The deficiency in cash registers heretofore reported still existed at the date of my inspection. It is understood that since then authority has been granted to purchase them, both for the store and hotel. As this was the only Branch without the check upon the money received which is evidently supplied by a cash register, it is gratifying to be able to report that this unquestioned aid to the prompt and efficient transactions of the business of the store is about to be supplied.

Water supply. The water supply in times of drought becomes reduced, and some apprehension is felt for the future. At the date of the inspection the supply was deficient to such an extent as to prevent the men bathing more than once in two weeks. The water in the three artificial lakes had fallen from 6 to 8 feet from the nominal. The construction of new buildings will make new demands for water. A new field of supply may have to be found; but the wells, or at least one, experimentally, should be considerably deepened, say several hundred feet. At present only surface water is

obtained, as none of the wells is more than 60 feet deep. The suggestion of the governor of the Home that additional reservoirs be constructed for storing the extra water which now runs to waste during the rainy season may be well worthy of consideration.

The average number of officers and members present during the year aggregated 4,854, which is a loss of 129 as compared with the figures reported for the preceding year. The average number absent during the year was 1,057, a gain of 67 over the figures reported last year, and a net loss of average present and absent of 62.

An examination of the statistics collected at these inspections for the past six years shows the maximum present to occur during the months from September to and including March, and the minimum present to be between April and July. During the past year the greatest number of members were reported in March and the least number in June, there being a loss of 450 members in June as compared with March.

The total number cared for this year is reported as 7,089, which is a gain of 89 as compared with the preceding year. The average age of the members was 65.3 years. At date of inspection there were 24 temporary members present, 36 vacant beds in barracks, and 28 in the hospital.

On September 18, 1900, a review of the officers and members was held. The governor and other officers of the Home, except the adjutant, did not march in the review. The number of officers and members in line at the review footed up 2,192 and consisted of 8 officers, 2,142 members, and 42 bandsmen. Of those absent from the review who were present in camp, numbering 2,666, there were 846 sick, 906 on extra or other duty, 842 excused, and 72 other causes. The number reported absent from the camp was 1,066, and of these 1,018 were absent with leave or pass and 48 without leave. The number of officers and members in line at the review constituted 45.4 per cent of those present in camp on the date of the ceremony; and while this is a better showing by a little more than 2 per cent than was made last year, yet it does not compare very favorably with the record at the other Branches, being a lower percentage by almost 5 than the next lowest, and as compared with the best there is a difference of 30.7 per cent.

The record as to discipline shows a very satisfactory condition of affairs and commendable improvement as compared with the preceding year. Seventy-nine per cent of the members are reported as having committed no offense, which is an increase of 9 per cent as compared with the previous year. Two thousand nine hundred and twenty-six offenses were committed by 1,440 members, indicating an average of more than 2 offenses to each of the 1,440, though doubtless some of them committed less than this average and others more. The number of trials footed up 2,926, almost one-half of which were for drunkenness. Three hundred and fifteen members were tried twice and 410 more than twice. The greatest number drunk on any one day was reported as 58, December 25, 1899. This seems a small proportion as compared with the total membership.

The facilities for the amusement of the members at this Home consist of the theater, veterans' clubhouse, fireworks on the Fourth of July, library, and band. In the veterans' clubhouse "the billiard room occupies the north side

of the first floor, and is overlooked by two tiers of galleries, back of which are some rooms for various club purposes." Two large halls, taking up the entire south side, are used by the members, the upper one for ceremonial functions and the lower, known as social hall, for visiting, reading, writing, chess games, etc. In this clubhouse will be found billiards, bowling alley, cards, checkers, chess, and all modern innocent games.

There are 22,213 volumes reported in the library, being an increase of 132 volumes as compared with the preceding year. The library is provided with a spacious reading room, which is said to be well patronized. The supply of papers and periodicals appeared to be particularly liberal, there being of the former a total of 220 and 42 periodicals. The ten books most read during the year are said to be "Discarded Daughter," "Phantom Wedding," "Widow's Son," "David Harum," "Joseph Rushbrook," "Captain Bailey's Heir," "Janice Meredith," "Richard Carvel," "Castle Inn," and "Tekla."

The band of 24 pieces, composed of 20 civilians and 4 members, gave 217 concerts during the year, which are reported as well attended. Of these, 58 were given indoors and 159 out of doors. These concerts cost the Home \$12,611.62, or \$2.60 per average member present. Classical, popular, and national music is played at these concerts.

An admirable feature at this Branch for the healthful amusement of the members is the magnificent and extremely well-equipped theater, which doubtless proves a pleasurable as well as beneficial adjunct. Its seating capacity is reported to be 1,500. During the year a total of 46 performances were given, at a cost of \$8,773. Members are admitted free, and for others an admission fee of from 15 to 50 cents is charged. The amount of revenue derived from the sale of seats is reported as \$393.80, which shows a net cost to the post fund of \$8,379.20 for these performances. A new drop curtain has recently been added.

Religious services are held in the chapel and additional chapel, with seating capacities of 450 and 550, respectively, or a total of 1,000. Religious services are held by both Protestants and Catholics, the former six times per week and the latter daily. The average attendance of both denominations is reported as 800.

The number of acres under cultivation is reported as 285. There are a total of 12 buildings, which are said to be in fairly good condition for old buildings. There are 47 public and 15 private vehicles; 22 public animals and 8 private horses; 32 cows and 1 bull; deer in park.

The value of farm products during the year is reported as follows:

Milk, chickens, eggs.....	\$2,553.14
Forage.....	3,312.00
Sales.....	1,477.00
Total.....	7,342.14

Of this there was—

Turned into commissary.....	\$2,553.14
Fed to stock and on hand.....	3,312.00
Sold.....	1,477.00
Total.....	7,342.14

The cost of maintenance is reported as follows:

Farm proper.....	\$3, 896. 04
Lawn and flower garden.....	8, 747. 49
Transportation and teams.....	4, 847. 83
Total.....	17, 491. 36

The number of cows in the herd is reported as 1 less than last year, though the yield of milk is stated to be 25,942 gallons, which is an increase as compared with the preceding year of 1,543 gallons.

The receipts and disbursements were examined from September 5, 1899, to September 15, 1900. The transactions in the general, pension, and post funds were as follows:

Accounts of Maj. Milton McCoy, treasurer.

	General fund.	Pension fund.	Post fund.	Total.
Balance on hand Sept. 5, 1899.....	\$53, 171. 68	\$62, 117. 57	\$30, 338. 24	\$145, 627. 49
By transfer.....	541, 450. 01	893, 538. 18		1, 434, 988. 19
By sales.....	22, 288. 54		31, 228. 81	53, 517. 35
By collections.....	15, 405. 42			15, 405. 42
By disallowance.....	346. 57			346. 57
Total to be accounted for.....	632, 662. 22	955, 655. 75	61, 567. 06	1, 649, 885. 02
Expended.....	607, 326. 57	738, 295. 89	31, 646. 36	1, 377, 268. 82
Transferred to general treasurer.....	17, 216. 02		29, 920. 69	47, 136. 71
Allowance.....	346. 57			346. 57
Total expended and transferred.....	624, 889. 16	738, 295. 89	69, 567. 06	1, 424, 752. 10
Balance on hand Sept. 15, 1900.....	7, 773. 06	217, 359. 86		225, 132. 92
	632, 662. 22	955, 655. 75	61, 567. 06	1, 649, 885. 02

This balance was all on deposit in the National Bank of Commerce, New York City, and the Third National Bank, Dayton, Ohio, except as follows, viz: Cash on hand—pension fund, \$10.90; general fund, \$4.52.

At the September, 1899, meeting of the Board of Managers Capt. J. C. Michie was appointed commissary of subsistence, and was also assigned the charge of the post fund. His receipts and disbursements of this fund were examined from November 16, 1899, to September 15, 1900, and the transactions were as follows:

Account of Capt. J. C. Michie, superintendent post fund.

By transfers.....	\$29, 920. 69
By sales.....	112, 010. 15
Total to be accounted for.....	141, 930. 84
Expended.....	134, 511. 49
Balance on hand September 15, 1890.....	7, 419. 35
	141, 930. 84

This balance, with the exception of \$190 cash on hand, was on deposit in the Third National Bank, Dayton, Ohio.

All the disbursements under this fund were made by check. There was received during the year \$15,397.40 on posthumous accounts, and \$5,355.85 was paid to heirs and legal representatives.

The brick water-closet and brick barracks, which were in course of construction at date of last report, have been completed, and a second brick barracks built; also an addition to the laundry, all at a cost of \$47,608.79.

The amount expended on repairs during the year is reported as \$48,271.93. Of this amount \$5,321.80 was expended on wing of barrack No. 21.

One hundred and seventy-five open-market purchases are reported to have been made, amounting to \$12,012.77. Among the articles purchased in open market, the amount expended for vegetables equals almost one-half of the total amount expended, and more than \$1,000 was expended for fruit.

The average daily number of employees under the general fund and the amount paid them are reported as follows:

	Em- ployees.	Amount paid.
Officers	8	\$15,983.40
Noncommissioned officers	52	11,617.99
Members	737	82,299.06
Civilians	36	37,131.37
Total	833	157,031.84

The maximum, minimum, and average daily pay of employees are reported as follows:

	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.
Officers	\$9.16‡	\$3.33‡	\$5.55
Noncommissioned officers	2.00	.41‡	.62
Members	1.16‡	.25	.34‡
Civilians	5.00	.50	1.84

The average cost of maintenance per capita during the year is reported as \$103.34.

There have been built from this fund, during the year, two summer pavilions, one at the beer hall and one at the grotto. There is also in course of erection, and about completed, a frame house for the additional chaplain's use; also a frame building for quarters for the band, and for a barber's shop and news stand. The stage scenery in Memorial Hall has been overhauled and repainted and some new scenery added. Improvements at the hotel, such as papering and painting, have been made. Some additional trees and shrubs have been planted in the cemetery.

The average daily number of employees paid from the post fund, and the total amount paid them, with the maximum, minimum, and average rates, are reported as follows:

	Em- ployees.	Amount paid.	Rates.		
			Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.
Noncommissioned officers	3	\$750.00	\$1.16	\$0.41‡	\$0.69‡
Members	83	12,009.88	.83‡	.25	.40‡
Civilians	55	15,282.00	4.16‡	.41‡	.77‡
Total	141	28,041.88			

The number of gallons of beer sold during the year is reported as 206,336, which cost \$33,979, and was sold for \$80,339.15, thus giving a profit on the item of beer of \$46,360.15 or a percentage of 136+. The usual quantity of beer sold for 5 cents is 1 pint.

Pension fund. There were 5,359 pensioners reported on the rolls June 30, 1900, which is 91.5 per cent of the membership. Of these, 4,110 were present at the Home. The amount of pension money received during the year was \$733,384.90, of which \$557,879.26 was paid over in currency and \$179,305.46 was paid by check, leaving a balance due of \$61,588.29. Of pensioners having a balance to their credit on June 30, 1900, there were 599. Three of these had over \$1,000, 16 between \$500 and \$1,000, and the balance less than \$500. The rate of pensions range from \$6 to \$72 per month, there being three beneficiaries under the maximum rate. By far the larger number received \$12 per month, followed by those receiving \$6, \$8, and \$10, in the order named.

Barracks. The two new barracks facing the parade are a great improvement in appearance over the old wooden barracks. They are three full stories, which is too high for old men who would doubtless find two-storied barracks much more convenient. These new structures do not compare favorably in architectural appearance with the barracks at Danville or Marion. They are not provided with baggage rooms, except small improvised ones in the basements, which may prove too damp.

The plumbing in many of the barracks is old and should be replaced, and some of the lavatories were unsightly. Wooden troughs and tin basins were used in some barracks, which were not found in others. The supply of toilet paper was inadequate, resulting very generally, and sometimes entirely, in the use of newspapers.

The bath house was not adequately supplied with towels.

Hospital. Many of the lavatories in the hospital were found to be in a very unsanitary and unsightly condition. The plumbing is old and needs replacing. Wooden troughs and tin basins were used as lavatories, this being the only Branch where such practice was observed. The sick-call book was not correctly kept. The operating room needs tiled floor and tiled wainscoting, and generally does not compare favorably with those of the other Branches. The windows were generally dirty, and many cobwebs were observed. Many flies were found in hospital and dining room. A record by the surgeon, showing the money and valuables of the members in his possession, was kept in envelopes, and not in a book as required. A considerable amount of money was found in the hands of the treasurer, which should have been kept by the surgeon. A deficiency of several hundred dollars was discovered pertaining to deceased soldiers, which deficiency was later increased, amounting in all to \$1,704.65. This has since been made good by the treasurer.

Laundry. The average number of pieces laundered per month is reported as 54,374, and the amount expended last year on labor and materials for the laundry as \$5,829.48. It is understood that an addition to the laundry boiler-house plant and stack is contemplated.

Messing and food. The capacity of the dining hall is reported as 2,044. The tables are set for each meal two times. The facilities for receiving and taking care of supplies and for cooking and serving meals are reported ample. The food appeared to

be of good variety and well cooked and served, and the bill of fare for the week ending June 30, 1900, was as follows:

Sunday.

Breakfast: Cold sliced ham, potatoes, bread, oleomargarine, coffee.

Dinner: Mutton stew, apple pie, bread, oleomargarine, coffee.

Supper: Raspberries, sugar cookies, bread, oleomargarine.

Monday.

Breakfast: Beef fricassee, pearl hominy, bread, oleomargarine, coffee.

Dinner: Roast beef, barley soup, potatoes, crackers, bread, oleomargarine.

Supper: Rice pudding, sirup, biscuit, bread, oleomargarine.

Tuesday.

Breakfast: Cold roast beef, potatoes, bread, oleomargarine, coffee.

Dinner: S. P. shoulder, cabbage, potatoes, bread, oleomargarine, coffee.

Supper: Stewed apples, ginger cake, bread, oleomargarine, cheese, tea.

Wednesday.

Breakfast: Corned-beef hash, bread, oleomargarine, coffee.

Dinner: Roast beef, lima beans, potatoes, bread, oleomargarine, coffee.

Supper: Cold corned beef, pickles, bread, oleomargarine, tea.

Thursday.

Breakfast: Irish stew, bread, oleomargarine, coffee.

Dinner: Roast beef, string beans, potatoes, apple pie, bread, oleomargarine, coffee.

Supper: Mush, sirup, biscuit, bread, oleomargarine, tea.

Friday.

Breakfast: Mackerel, potatoes, bread, oleomargarine, coffee.

Dinner: Codfish with egg sauce, tomatoes, potatoes, bread, oleomargarine, coffee.

Supper: Stewed peaches, cake, bread, oleomargarine, cheese, tea.

Saturday.

Breakfast: Corned-beef hash, bread, oleomargarine, coffee.

Dinner: S. P. shoulder, navy beans or cabbage, potatoes, bread, oleomargarine, coffee.

Supper: Rice pudding, sirup, biscuit, bread, oleomargarine, tea.

Clothing.

The drab campaign hats appear to be of very poor quality. They wear and tear quickly, and do not compare favorably with the black campaign hats.

The practice of reissuing old clothes submitted for condemnation and not condemned should evidently not be permitted. Such clothes have usually passed the point of usefulness for wearing purposes, and it discourages the men to be obliged to wear them. If the condition is not such as to warrant destruction, it would be better to issue them to working parties, and men who wish to appear clean should be allowed to have suitable clothes. Many men were observed in the grounds and barracks wearing reissued clothes because they could not get others.

A commendable practice at this Branch is the retention and use of condemned articles for other purposes, such as making pillowcases from condemned sheets and napkins from condemned counterpanes.

A deficiency observed here, and also at some of the other Branches, was the lack of uniformity and improper keeping of clothing books, which does not appear to be sufficiently understood by the captains in all instances.

The facilities for cleaning clothes are too limited and should be enlarged. More extremely soiled and dirty clothes were observed in one barracks here than in many of the other Branches entire.

The chief engineer appeared to have a great deal of work and responsibility. He seemed capable and efficient. The steam plant has been increased by the addition of two high-pressure boilers during the year, making a total of 32. These furnish steam for heating all buildings, cooking, power for shops pumping station, gas, electric light, and ice plants, and cost approximately \$105,000. The cost of maintenance for the past fiscal year is

Engineer department.

reported as about \$78,853, being an increase of some \$10,000 as compared with the previous year. The cost per horsepower is stated to be about \$33.88, and the number of cubic feet of air space heated 7,744,611.

The boiler house is being enlarged, and three new boilers are being introduced. These boilers will burn coal, and so provide for any emergency caused by the reduced supply of gas, and will, it is thought, furnish a sufficient supply of heat for the winter season. There is not sufficient electric light, and it is understood that more is to be supplied.

Fire department. The fire apparatus is reported adequate and in good condition. It is tested weekly, and the fire organization is composed of 80 men. There were no fires during the year.

The hospital has a capacity of 650 patients, and 278 **Medical department.** convalescents can be accommodated in quarters. The total number of patients admitted to the hospital during the year footed up 1,584, and the total number treated during the year was 7,152. The total number of deaths during the year was 353, all of which occurred at the Home except 56. The number of members considered permanently insane is reported as 47 and the number showing indications of disordered mind during the year as 231. During the year 30 insane members were sent to the insane asylum.

Transportation requests. New transportation requests have been in use at this Branch since September 1, 1900. Under this system, when a member goes on furlough he is given a request, which is presented to the railroad company, who issues tickets and gives concessions, such as half fare, etc., if any are agreed upon by the company. The member is also furnished a return request, which he presents for return ticket. This system is new, and it sometimes happens that when a member presents his return request at some out-of-the-way place the agent declines to make any concessions, and he has to pay full fare. This could be remedied, probably, by the issuance of a circular letter to railroads, asking that the request be honored and concessions granted. Some complaint was also made that through tickets, without stop-over privileges, are always issued by the railroads, thus necessitating a continuous journey by the member.

Cemetery. The cemetery grounds have been improved in appearance during the past year by planting more trees and shrubs and extending the avenue farther around the circle. At date of inspection there were 408 gravestones needed. Requisition upon the Quartermaster-General, United States Army, had been made, but the stones had not yet been received. Forty-five marble headstones were observed in the cemetery which had not yet been placed in position, and there were 8 graves not yet marked, all being recent interments.

No. 8.—GENERAL DEPOT.

This well-located depot for the manufacture, storage, and distribution of supplies for the various Branch Homes forms one of the principal features of the Central Branch, and was inspected during my visit to this Branch in September last. The management of the affairs at this depot is in the hands of its superintendent, Mrs. E. L. Miller, who, as

was the case last year, seems to have performed her important duties in a very efficient and satisfactory manner, and neatness and order everywhere prevailed. The property building in which this depot is located is one of the largest and most imposing buildings at the Central Branch, constructed of brick and freestone facings and surmounted by eight large domes and thirty domed turrets, with a central tower rising to a height of 100 feet above the ground level. A spacious arched driveway through the center facilitates the transportation of supplies.

The work of this depot includes the manufacture of blank forms, bedding, uniform clothing, and underwear for distribution to the different Branches, and the several shops designated as tailor shop, knitting shop, suspender shop, underwear and bedding shop, and printing office and book bindery, are located on the second floor, occupying nearly 41,000 square feet of floor space. The basement and attic of the depot are used for storage purposes, as well as the cellars under three of the barracks, one of the hospital wards, and the basement of the Protestant chapel, crockery and furniture being stored outside the main building.

The average number of employees to whom a salary was paid during the year was 44, all but two of whom were members of the Home, and the average daily number employed on piecework was 206, of whom 63 were members and 143 civilians, an increase of 3 in the salaried employees and a decrease of 2 in the number employed on piecework as compared with the previous year. The total amount of salaries paid during the year was \$10,357.07 and for piecework \$39,650.92, an increase over the preceding year for these items, respectively, of \$1,732.14 and \$5,535.36. The rates paid for each class of piecework are given in Exhibit A. The salaried employees, besides the superintendent and assistant superintendent, include the clerks, foreman, orderly, laborers, packers, porters, trimmers, cutters, suspender maker, sewing machine operators, engineers, and watchman, while those engaged on piecework are employed in the manufacture of bedding, uniform clothing, underwear, etc.

Purchases and contracts are made by the general treasurer at New York, approved by the president of the Board of Managers. Before purchase all goods are inspected as to measure, weight, strength, and color according to specifications, and all articles manufactured are inspected as to their being well and neatly made.

The following summary gives an indication of the volume of business transacted at the depot during the past year, and more detailed tabulations are shown in Exhibits A to O, hereto appended:

	On hand July 1, 1899.	Purchased.	Fabricated.	Trans- ferred.	Expended.	On hand June 30, 1900.
Machinery, tools, etc.....	\$6, 168. 66	\$475. 56	.....	.....	\$216. 35	\$6, 427. 87
Stationery, etc	1, 943. 61	5, 404. 15	\$4, 050. 06	\$6, 980. 28	3, 028. 01	1, 389. 58
Raw material	40, 980. 35	142, 477. 91	.....	297. 96	125, 806. 67	57, 304. 63
Articles fabricated at depot..	\$54, 210. 61	.....	187, 739. 86	162, 783. 74	.....	\$80, 266. 85
Tableware	18, 394. 65	8, 852. 62	.....	9, 600. 85	.....	17, 146. 42
Ready-made articles	68, 921. 56	108, 274. 89	.....	85, 708. 74	.....	86, 487. 71
Total.....	185, 589. 44	264, 985. 13	191, 789. 92	265, 371. 57	129, 060. 08	249, 028. 01

¹ Less articles condemned during the year, \$377.28.

² Appraised value, \$65,310.73.

³ Appraised value, \$78,765.46

The balance on hand at the close of the year shows an increase of stock carried of nearly twice the value of the preceding year, the greatest increase being in the value of articles fabricated and in ready-made articles and raw material. The stock of tableware and stationery remaining on hand at the close of the year was less than reported the year before, though more of the latter article was purchased and manufactured than during the preceding year, but a larger amount was transferred to the various Branches. The difference between the reported value of the raw material expended in the manufacture of articles and that of fabricated articles taken up was more than double that of the preceding year.

The cost of material furnished for fabrication to the several shops, the amount paid for services in each, and the cost of the articles fabricated were as follows:

Shop.	Cost of material.	Paid for services.	Cost of fabricated articles.
Tailor	\$87,230.74	\$34,290.24	\$123,522.11
Underwear and bedding	29,505.02	7,940.80	88,818.12
Knitting	6,009.92	2,834.45	9,271.54
Suspender	2,528.47	148.33	2,787.25
Printing	1,821.18	800.49	8,002.56
Total	127,095.33	46,014.31	177,396.58

In the printing office three members are employed at an average monthly salary of \$66.71, or \$800.52 per annum each.

The shop accounts are kept by the depot clerks, who are members of the Home. Payment for purchases is made monthly, as a rule, on properly certified vouchers, and for services by pay roll. Property returns are rendered once a week to the president of the Board of Managers National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

All materials are carefully accounted for and due economy observed in the disposition of clippings, which are sorted and sold under competition bids to the highest bidder. The prices obtained and amount sold during the year are given in the following table:

Kind of clippings.	Amount sold.	Price per pound.	Receipts.
	<i>Pounds.</i>		
Dark blue	4,661	\$0.13	\$604.63
Sky blue	3,574	.14	500.36
Aberdeen and domett flannel	827	.08959	29.27
Pure list	798	.10	79.80
White cotton	8,160	.08125	255.00
Mixed	4,204	.006	25.22
Blue and white wool waste	125	.12	15.00
Total	21,839		1,509.28

The prices obtained for the past year showed an increase over the previous year of from 1 to 2 cents per pound on most of the articles, and 4,858 pounds more clippings were sold than the previous year, resulting in a large increase in the receipts from this source.

There was sold to State homes during the year clothing (250 blouses), for which \$586.28 was received.

The list of prices at which the several articles of Home clothing are to be charged to members when lost, damaged, etc., was reported as follows:

Blouses.....	each..	\$2.30
Caps.....	do....	.40
Coats:		
Dress.....	do....	4.50
Great.....	do....	5.00
Drawers:		
Canton flannel.....	pair..	.45
Red flannel.....	do....	1.25
Gloves, white cotton.....	do....	.15
Hats.....	each..	1.00
Shirts:		
Cotton.....	do....	.60
Knit wool.....	do....	.65
Red flannel.....	do....	1.40
Shoes.....	pair..	1.75
Shoulder straps:		
Captains'.....	do....	2.50
Lieutenants'.....	do....	2.25
Slippers.....	do....	.70
Socks.....	do....	.25
Suspenders.....	do....	.20
Trousers.....	do....	2.25
Vests.....	each..	1.40

The appended exhibits give in detail the transactions at the depot during the year, showing the prices paid for piecework; the amount of material and articles on hand, and fabricated and expended during the year; cost of material and of manufacture, amount and value of articles sent to the Branch Homes, and the average quantity of goods and old material used in the manufacture of the various articles.

The method of cutting clothing does not seem suitable in order to comfortably fit old men. The waist and leg measurements do not appear to be in proper proportions. The cloth apparently is not fully shrunk before being made up, and it frequently shrinks when the garments are cleaned.

EXHIBIT A.—*Rates paid for each class of piecework, fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.*

Articles.	To mem- bers.	To civil- ians.
Aprons, white.....	each.....	\$0.04
Blouses.....	do.....	.50
Blouses, band.....	do.....	1.00
Cape, white.....	do.....	.05
Coats, dress and great.....	do.....	1.00
Drawers, canton flannel.....	per pair.....	.15
Gowns, hospital.....	each.....	.50
Jackets, white.....	do.....	.30
Mattresses, barrack (tufting and finishing).....	do.....	.05
Mattresses, hospital (tufting and finishing).....	do.....	.07
Overalls.....	per pair.....	.10
Pad covers, barrack and hospital.....	each.....	.04
Pillowcases, barrack and hospital.....	do.....	.02
Sheets, barrack and hospital.....	do.....	.08
Shirts, cotton and domett flannel.....	do.....	.25
Shrouds.....	do.....	.20
Socks.....	per doz. pairs.....	.60
Towels, barracks—bath, hand, and roller.....	each.....	.02
Towels, hospital—bath, hand, and roller.....	do.....	.02
Trousers.....	per pair.....	.35
Trousers, band.....	do.....	.60
Vests.....	each.....	.45

EXHIBIT B.—Statement of machines, tools, etc., on hand July 1, 1899, purchased and expended during the year, and remaining on hand June 30, 1900.

	On hand July 1, 1899.	Purchased.	Expended.	On hand June 30, 1900.
Boxes for blank forms	\$6, 168. 66			\$6, 168. 66
Brass leaders		\$61. 20		61. 20
Brass rule		6. 25		6. 25
Brushes, stencil		3. 75		3. 75
Cases, pigeonholes		1. 20		1. 20
Casting rollers		5. 94		5. 94
Files		12. 75	\$12. 75	
Fork		1. 15		1. 15
Grinding shears .....		. 65		. 65
Machine parts		14. 15	14. 15	
Mail opener		85. 59	85. 59	
Needles .....		. 50		. 50
Pins, gauge		35. 00	35. 00	
Renewal of battery		1. 00		1. 00
Repairs to elevator		17. 25	17. 25	
Repairs to engine		12. 75	12. 75	
Repairs to machines		32. 00	32. 00	
Saw, hand .....		. 91	. 91	
Scales, platform		1. 00		1. 00
Slugs		50. 00		50. 00
Springs, fly		3. 90		3. 90
Staples		5. 95	5. 95	
Stencils .....		. 90		. 90
Tester, cloth		1. 25		1. 25
Type		95. 00		95. 00
		25. 52		25. 52
Total	6, 168. 66	475. 56	216. 35	6, 427. 87
Less articles condemned during the year				377. 28
Actual value on hand June 30, 1900				6, 050. 59

EXHIBIT C.—Statement showing amount and value of goods and articles on hand July 1, 1899, purchased, fabricated, transferred, expended, and on hand June 30, 1900.

	On hand July 1, 1899.		Purchased.		Fabricated.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Blank forms	174, 218	\$703. 41	3, 225	\$54. 56	343, 193	\$1, 424. 36
Books	287	115. 23	1, 041	2, 458. 47		
Envelopes	169, 965	514. 17	526, 025	974. 83	469, 325	1, 205. 13
Paper, reams	117, 446	434. 89	355	1, 332. 30		
Paper, sheets	87, 072	171. 48	1, 775	22. 75	661, 611	1, 118. 80
Cardboard and cards	10	. 22	42, 000	95. 50		
Miscellaneous	789	4. 21	51, 555	210. 45	23, 952	303. 77
Sundry expenses				255. 29		
Total	432, 458. 44	1, 943. 61	625, 976	5, 404. 15	1, 498, 061	4, 050. 06

	Transferred.		Expended.		On hand June 30, 1900.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Blank forms	430, 418	\$1, 727. 48			90, 218	\$454. 85
Books	1, 146	2, 460. 67			182	113. 08
Envelopes	423, 875	1, 202. 38	469, 325	\$992. 49	272, 115	499. 26
Paper, reams .....		. 24	446, 446	1, 656. 94	26, 446	108. 01
Paper, sheets	692, 195	1, 189. 74	1, 775	22. 75	56, 488	98. 54
Cardboard and cards			41, 751	88. 99	259	6. 78
Miscellaneous	47, 952	399. 77	1, 510	9. 55	26, 834	109. 11
Sundry expenses				255. 29		
Total	1, 566, 586. 44	6, 980. 28	514, 807. 44	3, 028. 01	446, 122. 44	1, 389. 58

EXHIBIT D.—Statement of material on hand July 1, 1899, purchased, expended, and transferred during the year, and remaining on hand June 30, 1900.

Articles.	On hand July 1, 1899.		Purchased.		Expended.		Transferred.		On hand June 30, 1900.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
Binding, suspender:										
Gros.										
Yards.	24	\$14.40	7,060	\$24.68	24	\$14.40			4,260	\$14.68
Buckles:					2,800				12	22.82
Suspender.	51	89.25	85	158.10	124	225.03			50	6.78
Yest.	40	6.00	110	12.62	91	10.85				
Bathing, cotton.					9	1.35				
Buckram.					8,484.6	498.92			5,551	330.28
Buttons:	2,967.6	170.65	11,068	668.55						
Coat.										
Drawers.	98	320.06	918.44	2,670.81	768.44	2,119.09			246	871.77
Hospital-gown.	306	10.77	7,820	118.75	4,084	51.81			3,836	51.84
Shirt.	20	3.00	720	19.78	703	2.40			236	6.78
Suspender.	804	3.36	2,160	6.75	1,639	5.51			4	4.09
Vest.	578	21.68	1,200	38.25	1,804	45.89			1,425	14.07
Calico.	375	506.70	1,031.35	21.04	820	988.17	69.55	\$128.47	314	411.41
Canvas, French.			256	146.25	235	21.04				
Cloth:	3,697.2	384.18	1,500	146.25	2,126.4	209.04			3,070.6	301.39
Dark blue, 20-ounce.	2,238.7	3,204.47	6,189.6	8,714.21	4,984.3	7,087.49	38.7	55.20	3,863.3	4,775.99
Dark blue, 16-ounce.	235.4	283.59	9,517.6	11,964.40	4,513.7	5,896.11			5,207.2	6,378.85
Red.			6	17.68	4	15.91				1.77
White.	18.6	64.22	20	67.50	32.6	111.46			6	20.26
Cram:										
Bleached.	2,819.6	296.07	18,894.6	2,251.50	4,878	548.00			16,336.4	1,999.57
Unbleached.	10,000	710.50	60,000	4,410.00	39,925	2,906.99	75	5.51	80,000	2,205.00
Damask:										
Red.	232	162.15							232	162.15
White.	498	369.75							498	369.75
Denim.	1,668.6	121.66	1,508.2	123.87	1,621.2	125.90			1,451.6	119.68
Drill:										
Black.	1,684.6	92.32	2,501.6	196.85	2,585.4	141.25			1,601	87.42
Unbleached.	31,745.6	1,309.43	36,042	1,660.96	40,578	1,965.17			21,207.6	1,006.24
Duck, cotton:										
Subsistence.	4,814.6	517.59	8,275	942.89	3,446	368.24			4,643.6	492.24
Hospital.			800	88.76					800	88.76
Duck.	59.4	8.33							59.4	8.33
Filling, mattress:										
Barrack.										
Hospital.	1,000	3,360.00	1,500	5,040.00	2,499	8,396.64	1	8.36		
Flannel:										
Canton.	85,101	2,309.64	49,709	3,762.97	64,768.6	4,555.49			20,041.2	1,517.12
Coat lining.	9,318.6	7,635.4	1,099.60	1,640.97	7,808	1,640.97			9,046.2	2,083.46
D. E., 11 1/2 ounces.	5,624	4,667.92	40,000.6	29,438.05	88,261.2	25,409.51	49.2	34.48	12,374.2	8,661.96

Domett.....	2,761.4	985.51	2,246.4	763.81	120.4	29.03	505	171.70
Red.....	866.2	208.67	5,143	61.58	.....	.....	745.6	179.64
Interlining.....	8,283	99.40	33,284.2	2,806.7	.....	.....	6,025	71.86
Jeans, Kentucky.....	25,497.6	1,784.94	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,127	550.71
Kersey.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sky blue, 22 ounces.....	2,200.5	2,620.72	1,091.6	724.02	.....	.....	3,544.74	.....
Sky blue, 20 ounces.....	.....	49,691	48,200.29	.....	.....	.....	31,700.69	16,459.88
Muslin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bleached.....	4,356	283.14	4,356	283.14	.....	.....	2,000	144.40
Bleached "L," subsistence.....	433	30.31	2,433	80.31	.....	.....	1,132	81.74
Bleached "L," hospital.....	.....	.....	2,310.4	173.25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheeting.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4-4 cotton, barrack.....	10,000.2	485.00	15,000.2	766.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
4-4 cotton, hospital.....	.....	2,210	2,210	119.78	.....	.....	.....	.....
6-4 cotton.....	41,435	3,455.68	41,435	3,455.68	.....	.....	17,235.6	1,970.05
7-4 cotton.....	.....	22,000	4,764.2	4,764.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shirting, 4-4 cotton.....	5,768	331.66	5,768	331.66	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sleedia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Black.....	2,452.4	134.40	8,184.6	445.66	.....	.....	5,277	286.54
Slate.....	70	269.95	6,377.2	508.90	.....	.....	7,932.6	633.04
Silk twist.....	.....	10	49	190.70	.....	.....	31	121.55
Straps, suspender.....	7,222	216.66	17,662	468.72	.....	.....	1,570	37.94
Tape.....	52	20.80	52	20.80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	.....	376	74	11.65	.....	.....	302	47.58
Thread.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Black cotton, C. N. T.....	1,149	471.09	2,149	827.98	.....	.....	1,200	446.11
White cotton, O. N. T.....	190	77.90	904	333.51	.....	.....	221	80.66
White cotton.....	65	82.99	170	83.67	.....	.....	95	45.90
Linen.....	457	323.83	628	464.72	.....	.....	409	802.66
Do.....	67	79.06	122	147.50	.....	.....	70	82.60
Ticking.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barrack.....	5,899	863.04	11,584.4	1,672.65	.....	.....	1,814.4	268.39
Hospital.....	.....	12.50	3,560	511.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
do.....	.....	16	16	7.10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twine, tufting.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wadding.....	806	179.11	373	82.99	.....	.....	432	96.12
Webbing.....	12,662	783.46	29,915	1,801.38	.....	.....	4,747	290.07
Wigan.....	2,920	127.31	5,921.6	254.44	.....	.....	1,407.2	59.81
Yarn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blue wool.....	11,481	4,908.13	11,763	5,026.53	.....	.....	5,873	2,466.65
White wool.....	1,783	784.52	2,2564	983.39	.....	5	9994	419.79
Beeswax.....	.....	.....	4.00	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Books, blank.....	.....	.....	75.95	75.95	.....	.....	.....	.....
Car tickets.....	.....	.....	6.00	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chalk, tailors.....	.....	.....	6.75	6.75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Express charges.....	.....	.....	2.45	2.45	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ice, etc.....	.....	.....	13.52	13.52	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron and nails.....	.....	.....	114.22	114.22	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lumber.....	.....	.....	103.50	103.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Making boxes.....	.....	.....	18.19	18.19	.....	.....	.....	.....
Matches, soap, etc.....	.....	.....	2.82	2.82	.....	.....	.....	.....
Office supplies.....	.....	.....	16.53	16.53	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oil and gasoline.....	.....	.....	20.75	20.75	.....	.....	.....	.....

EXHIBIT D.—Statement of material on hand July 1, 1899, purchased, expended, and transferred during the year, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	On hand July 1, 1899.		Purchased		Expended.		Transferred.		On hand June 30, 1900.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
Paint, stencil				\$2.15		\$2.15				
Paper:										
Carbolized				85.80		85.80				
Drafting				10.52		10.52				
Manila				18.75		18.75				
Oil .....				.45		.45				
Rags				8.87		8.87				
Tacks				3.15		3.15				
Tags, shipping .....				.75		.75				
Twine				17.40		17.40				
Total		\$40,980.35		142,477.91		125,805.67		\$297.96		\$57,304.63

EXHIBIT E.—Statement of articles on hand July 1, 1899, fabricated and transferred during the year, and remaining on hand June 30, 1900.

Articles.	On hand July 1, 1899.		Fabricated.		Transferred.		On hand June 30, 1900.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value as per appraisement.
Aprons white:								
Subsistence.....	4,827	\$652.51	853	\$53.28	3,170	\$478.04	1,510	\$227.70
Hospital.....	111.14	737	416	62.73	904	136.53	249	57.54
Blankets.....	3,548	7,563.96	22,300	47,568.76	14,963	31,927.03	10,886	23,205.71
Caps white:								
Subsistence.....	744	67.62	1,584	144.00	1,535	139.55	798	72.07
Hospital.....	498	47.76			162	15.54	836	32.22
Caps:								
26-ounce cloth.....	1	6.98					1	6.98
22-ounce kersey.....	1	6.59					1	6.59
Chemise.....								
Corporal.....	20	7.00					20	7.00
First sergeant.....	10	5.00					10	5.00
Quartermaster-sergeant.....	3	1.80					3	1.80
Coats:								
Dress.....	2,820	11,129.13	3,198	12,620.93	4,035	15,924.15	1,963	7,825.91
Great.....	38	178.55	889	4,177.06	925	4,846.21	2	9.40
Drugs.....								
Bayon flannel.....	13,398	4,699.30	26,308	9,206.05	24,160	8,458.10	15,535	5,437.25
Red flannel.....	798	314.66	21	35.42	60	61.25	798	753.43
Gown, hospital.....								
Jackets, white:								
Subsistence.....	1,405	878.41	1,319	894.65	1,620	1,016.55	1,098	694.51
Hospital.....	890	556.43			380	218.80	540	337.63
Mattresses.....								
Barrack.....	125	377.89	2,499	10,445.82	2,098	8,908.63	531	2,219.58
Hospital.....	329	3,541.20	750	8,290.92	450	1,943.97	1,129	4,677.15
Overalls.....	662	262.56	568	214.79	730	278.54	443	186.80
Pillow cases.....								
Barrack.....	11,196	911.65	16,283	1,327.07	17,350	1,414.04	10,119	824.68
Hospital.....	7,255	665.74	1,969	179.80	4,750	429.40	4,504	407.16
Sheets.....								
Barrack.....	16,576	4,319.71	15,958	4,158.65	18,575	4,840.65	13,959	3,637.71
Hospital.....	6,360	1,667.50	1,777	552.82	3,600	1,119.96	3,537	1,100.36
Shirts.....								
Cotton.....	1,089	535.08	1,801	884.83	1,529	751.22	1,361	668.64
Donet flannel.....	840	1,128.20	632	846.84			1,772	1,977.04
Red flannel.....	626	729.35					626	729.35
Shrouds.....								
Socks.....	2,066	4,465.37	691	320.89	640	301.57	41	18.78
Stripes.....								
Suspenders.....	2,028	323.87	17,652	2,819.03	4,673	10,194.49	1,528	3,335.45
					14,592	2,350.85	5,068	812.56
								803.40

EXHIBIT E.—Statement of articles on hand July 1, 1899, fabricated and transferred during the year, and remaining on hand June 30, 1900—Continued.

Articles.	On hand July 1, 1899.		Fabricated.		Transferred.		On hand June 30, 1900.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value as per appraisement.
Towels:								
Bath, barrack.....	3,302	\$419.35	3,062	\$391.41	3,450	\$438.15	2,984	\$372.61
Hand, barrack.....	813	88.86	2,838	309.65	1,250	136.64	2,386	261.87
Roller, barrack.....	1,387	351.19	11,009	2,787.47	6,710	1,698.97	5,686	1,489.16
Bath, hospital.....	460	90.94	1,843	67.82	300	59.32	99	85.81
Hand, hospital.....	2,419	400.60	1,683	278.71	1,475	238.94	2,327	385.36
Roller, hospital.....	1,119	481.39	1,922	398.64	650	236.61	1,491	641.42
Trousers.....	2,808	5,844.29	27,761	87,806.60	24,472	50,961.14	6,097	12,689.65
Vests.....	1,650	1,948.66	13,411	16,863.21	11,046	13,888.68	8,916	4,923.19
Total		55,310.73		187,789.86		162,788.74		80,266.85
								78,766.46

EXHIBIT F.—*Estimated cost of the material and cost of the fabrication of each article manufactured during fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.*

Articles.	Material.	Cutting and making.	Total.
Aprons, white, subsistence and hospital.....	\$0.0992	\$0.0618	\$0.1610
Blouses.....	1.3888	.5885	1.9773
Caps, white, subsistence.....	.0240	.0757	.0997
Coats:			
Dress.....	2.9985	.9948	3.9933
Great.....	3.2292	1.0280	4.2572
Drawers, canton flannel.....	.1757	.1879	.3636
Gowns, hospital.....	1.1338	.5585	1.6923
Jackets, white, subsistence.....	.2651	.3640	.6291
Mattresses:			
Barrack.....	4.0329	.1258	4.1582
Hospital.....	5.7281	.1453	5.8734
Overalls.....	.2242	.1632	.3874
Pillowcases:			
Barrack.....	.0554	.0418	.0972
Hospital.....	.0611	.0418	.1029
Sheets:			
Barrack.....	.2100	.0627	.2627
Hospital.....	.3080	.0627	.3607
Shirts:			
Cotton.....	.1893	.3082	.4965
Domett flannel.....	1.2123	.3082	1.5205
Shrouds.....	.2080	.2501	.4581
Socks.....	.1205	.0659	.1864
Suspenders.....	.1432	.0147	.1579
Stripes, white.....	.3079		.3079
Towels:			
Bath, barrack.....	.0926	.0418	.1344
Hand, barrack.....	.0744	.0418	.1162
Roller, barrack.....	.2201	.0418	.2619
Bath, hospital.....	.1288	.0418	.1706
Hand, hospital.....	.1148	.0418	.1566
Roller, hospital.....	.3394	.0418	.3812
Trousers.....	1.2215	.4446	1.6661
Vests.....	.6380	.5942	1.2322

EXHIBIT G.—*Amount and value of fabricated articles sent each Branch Home during the year ending June 30, 1900.*

Branches.	Blank forms.		Envelopes.		Paper.		Miscellaneous.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value
Northwestern.....	36,873	\$137.74	38,275	\$93.24	54,680	\$94.85		
Southern.....	61,032	215.27	59,089	182.23	93,880	160.83		
Eastern.....	36,080	140.49	38,350	103.05	56,550	96.55		
Western.....	47,498	182.12	37,601	111.83	71,760	127.75		
Central.....	66,138	242.87	83,190	184.54	200,300	326.01		
Pacific.....	33,913	143.43	41,500	98.12	66,140	120.69		
Marion.....	40,569	156.12	48,050	120.82	90,320	155.44		
Danville.....	65,650	251.49	38,605	106.56	55,040	100.52		
General treasurer...	387,743	1,469.58	384,660	1,000.39	688,670	1,182.64		
	40,530	219.92	36,215	188.28	3,525	7.10	23,952	\$303.77
Total.....	428,273	1,689.45	420,875	1,188.67	692,195	1,189.74	23,952	303.77

EXHIBIT H.—Statement of amount and value of fabricated articles transferred to the several branches, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

Articles.	Central.		Northwestern.		Eastern.		Southern.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
Aprons, white:								
Subsistence.....No..	1,000	\$150.80			250	\$37.70	270	\$40.72
Hospital.....do....					74	11.16	160	24.13
Blouses.....do....	2,490	5,308.43	2,230	\$4,764.13	1,320	2,814.12	3,135	6,683.52
Caps, white:								
Subsistence.....do....	700	63.64	50	4.55				
Hospital.....do....	80	7.68						
Coats:								
Dress.....do....	380	1,499.64	757	2,987.50	380	1,499.67	672	2,652.05
Great.....do....					10	46.99		
Drawers:								
Canton flannel, pairs	2,890	1,011.50	3,496	1,223.60	2,465	862.75	5,870	2,064.50
Regulation flannel, pairs	60	61.25						
Gowns, hospital.....No..					18	30.36		
Jackets, white:								
Subsistence.....do....	300	187.56	220	137.54	40	25.00	190	118.78
Hospital.....do....			140	87.51	12	7.50	90	56.27
Mattresses:								
Barrack.....do....					258	1,020.40	400	1,672.00
Hospital.....do....	100	431.99			50	216.00	50	216.00
Overalls.....pairs..	113	43.12	115	43.88	100	38.16		
Pillow cases:								
Barrack.....No..	3,500	285.25	1,600	130.40	1,700	138.55	2,800	228.20
Hospital.....do....	1,700	153.68	150	13.56	700	63.28	1,000	90.40
Sheets:								
Barrack.....do....	2,100	547.26	2,200	573.32	2,250	586.35	3,500	912.10
Hospital.....do....	700	217.77	300	93.33	600	186.66	900	279.99
Shirts, cotton.....do....	50	24.57			95	46.68	704	345.88
Shrouds.....do....	300	141.36					150	70.68
Socks.....dozen pairs..	917	2,000.53	633	1,380.95	641	1,398.40	836	1,823.81
Stripes.....pairs..	80	24.72	45	13.47	38	11.02	60	17.98
Suspenders.....do....	2,472	394.78	2,052	327.70	1,500	239.55	2,472	394.77
Towels:								
Bath, bar.....No..	1,000	127.00	250	31.75			100	12.70
Hand, bar.....do....			400	43.72	100	10.94		
Roller, bar.....do....	1,950	493.74	850	215.22	50	12.66	3,000	759.60
Bath, hospital, do....	100	19.77			100	19.78		
Hand, hospital, number	500	82.80	500	82.80	50	8.28	150	24.84
Roller, hospital, number	300	129.06			100	43.02		
Trousers.....pairs..	4,455	9,272.19	2,854	5,940.03	2,117	4,406.12	4,150	8,637.39
Vests.....No..	2,220	2,790.99	1,748	2,197.58	1,265	1,590.36	1,985	2,495.55
Total.....		25,471.08		20,282.54		15,371.46		29,611.86

Articles.	Western.		Pacific.		Marion.		Danville.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
Aprons, white:								
Subsistence, number	550	\$82.94	300	\$45.24	300	\$45.24	500	\$75.40
Hospital.....do....	550	82.94	70	10.56	50	7.54		
Blouses.....do....	1,825	3,890.72	1,400	2,964.66	1,021	2,176.68	1,292	2,781.79
Caps, white:								
Subsistence.....do....	100	9.09	225	20.45			460	41.82
Hospital.....do....			48	4.60	12	1.15	22	2.11
Coats:								
Dress.....do....	640	2,525.80	160	631.44	320	1,262.89	726	2,865.16
Great.....do....	155	728.28	300	1,409.58	335	1,574.03	125	587.83
Drawers:								
Canton flannel, pairs	2,475	866.25	895	313.25	3,200	1,120.00	2,875	1,006.25
Jackets, white:								
Subsistence, number	150	93.78	100	62.52	300	187.56	326	208.81
Hospital.....do....			80	18.76	54	33.76	24	15.00
Mattresses:								
Barrack.....do....			100	418.00			1,335	5,498.23
Hospital.....do....	75	324.00	25	106.00			150	647.98
Overalls.....pairs..	65	24.80	60	22.89	155	59.14	122	46.55
Pillow cases:								
Barrack.....number..	2,600	211.90	1,200	97.80	1,450	118.18	2,500	208.76
Hospital.....do....	400	36.16	400	36.16	200	18.08	200	18.08

EXHIBIT H.—Statement of amount and value of fabricated articles transferred to the several branches, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Western.		Pacific.		Marion.		Danville.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
Sheets:								
Barrack...number..	1,600	\$416.96	1,300	\$338.78	1,050	\$273.63	4,575	\$1,192.25
Hospital.....do.....	800	248.88			200	62.22	100	31.11
Shirts, cotton.....do.....	300	147.40	80	39.30	300	147.39		
Shrouds.....do.....	190	89.53						
Socks.....dozen pairs..	614	1,339.50	418	911.91	404	881.36	210	458.14
Stripes.....pairs.....	29	8.91	36	11.23	40	12.19	36	10.93
Suspenders.....do.....	1,980	316.21	1,308	208.89	1,644	282.56	1,164	185.89
Towels:								
Bath, bar...number.....					100	12.70	2,000	254.00
Hand, bar.....do.....			250	27.38	400	43.72	100	10.93
Roller, bar.....do.....					160	40.51	700	177.24
Bath, hospital, do.....							100	19.77
Hand, hospital, number.....	175	28.98	300	49.68			100	16.56
Roller, hospital, number.....	50	21.51					100	43.02
Trousers.....pairs.....	2,760	5,744.39	2,464	5,128.33	2,548	5,303.16	3,124	6,529.53
Vests.....number.....	1,075	1,351.49	1,060	1,320.06	440	553.17	1,262	1,589.48
Total.....		18,590.42		14,219.42		14,196.86		24,507.12

RECAPITULATION OF TRANSFER OF FABRICATED ARTICLES.

Central Branch.....	\$25,471.08
Northwestern Branch.....	20,282.54
Eastern Branch.....	15,371.46
Southern Branch.....	29,611.86
Western Branch.....	18,590.42
Pacific Branch.....	14,219.42
Marion Branch.....	14,196.86
Danville Branch.....	24,507.12
Connecticut State Soldiers' Home sale.....	586.28
	162,837.04
Less 10 per cent on sale.....	53.30
Total.....	162,783.74

EXHIBIT I.—Number and value of manufactured articles received in general depot during the year ending June 30, 1900.

Articles.	Number.	Value.
Transportation tickets.....	50,000	\$200.00
Blank forms.....	3,225	54.56
Books.....	1,041	2,458.47

EXHIBIT J.—Statement of tableware, etc., on hand July 1, 1899, purchased and transferred during the year, and on hand June 30, 1900.

Articles.	On hand July 1, 1899.		Purchased during the year.		Transferred during the year.		On hand June 30, 1900.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Bottles:								
Pepper.....	178	\$8.90	1,001	\$50.05	1,012 18	\$50.60 a. 63	167	\$8.90
Vinegar.....	379	78.94	800	166.67	834	173.75	342	78.94
Bowls.....	13,808	758.06	44,584	3,219.21	53,636	3,661.18	4,756	311.11
Cups.....	235	10.36	1,600	119.52	1,664	117.11	171	10.36
Dishes, vegetable.....	9,213	1,594.77	2,500	492.50	7,158	1,239.05	4,555	844.72
Forks, table.....	19,452	3,072.32			1,104	174.08	18,348	2,898.24
Knives.....	5,268	896.78	10,000	1,766.66	4,188	704.98	11,080	1,941.74
Pitchers, sirup.....	20	5.42	935	253.23	508	136.23	452	117.11
Plates:								
Bread.....	15,127	720.80			1,062	50.61	14,065	670.19
Butter, individual.....	2,315	28.93	10,000	140.00	3,725	48.67	8,580	120.00
Butter, 6-inch.....	7,541	224.72	2,496	77.38	5,146	153.35	4,691	140.00
Cheese.....	13,975	528.48			664	25.33	13,311	503.15
Dinner.....	25,427	1,306.44	22,963	1,352.51	33,120	1,759.55	15,270	899.00
Soup.....	33,743	1,799.11			8,040	429.15	25,703	1,369.96
Platters, meat.....	5,715	1,506.47	2,500	642.49	1,690	445.48	6,525	1,703.96
Pots, mustard.....	2,497	151.90			621	37.77	1,576	114.13
Pans, bed.....	573	264.56			10	4.62	563	259.94
Saltcellars.....	124	7.37	400	25.00	342	21.00	182	11.11
Saucers.....	668	25.71	1,000	47.40	1,275	54.97	383	15.14
Spoons:								
Dessert.....	21,958	4,655.07			1,390	294.64	20,568	4,360.43
Tea.....	5,974	759.54			166	18.10	5,808	741.44
Total.....		18,394.65		8,352.62		9,600.85		17,146.42

¹ Condemned.

EXHIBIT K.—Statement of manufactured articles on hand July 1, 1899, purchased and transferred during the year, and remaining on hand June 30, 1900.

Articles.	On hand July 1, 1899.		Purchased.		Transferred.		On hand June 30, 1900.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
Bedsteads:								
Barrack.....number..	104	\$321.36	2,499	\$11,561.07	1,655	\$7,061.07	948	\$4,821.36
Hospital.....do....	600	1,902.00	500	2,545.00	260	824.20	840	3,622.80
Blankets:								
G. W.....do....	3,815	10,660.30	5,034	12,377.48	5,250	13,719.98	3,599	9,317.85
W. W.....do....	2,216	6,740.59	1,000	2,720.00	950	2,857.73	2,266	6,602.86
Caps.....do....	14,112	4,917.51	5,000	1,575.00	3,070	1,069.77	16,042	5,422.74
Counterpanes:								
Cotton.....do....	2,394	1,843.50	1,019	743.87	225	170.58	3,188	2,416.79
Linen.....do....	4,421	2,799.82	1,998	1,273.43	2,700	1,690.06	3,719	2,353.19
Gloves, white...pairs..	29,960	3,063.94	10,000	1,300.00	3,948	416.27	36,012	3,947.67
Hats:								
Black.....number..	11,594	8,151.21	156	139.37	7,079	4,976.92	4,571	3,213.66
Drab.....do....	1,794	1,392.00	10,000	7,287.08	3,665	2,808.22	8,069	5,870.86
Pillows:								
Barrack.....do....	2,046	1,979.64	1,500	1,695.00	2,240	2,198.86	1,306	1,475.78
Hospital.....do....	300	225.00	415	373.63	715	598.63		
Ponchos.....do....	45	67.50					45	67.50
Shirts, K. W.....do....	14,111	7,815.34	33,909	18,188.26	35,722	19,374.98	12,296	6,628.82
Shoes.....pairs.....	7,050	9,298.10	33,146	46,388.11	19,963	27,826.21	20,243	28,310.00
Barrack.....do....	702	558.09					702	558.09
Slippers.....do....	3,589	1,998.78			468	280.65	3,121	1,738.13
Shoulder straps:								
Lieutenant.....do....	46	87.40	15	28.50	40	76.00	21	39.90
Captain.....do....	44	99.48	100	226.45	122	276.02	22	49.91
Socks.....do....			11	2.64	11	2.64		
Total.....		63,921.56		108,274.89		85,708.74		86,487.71

¹ Received from Western Branch.

² Transferred from account of barrack pillows.

EXHIBIT L.—*Number and value of manufactured articles transferred to each Branch during the year ending June 30, 1900.*

Branches.	Blank forms.		Books.		Envelopes.		Paper.		Transportation tickets.	
	Num-ber.	Value.	Num-ber.	Value.	Num-ber.	Value.	Num-ber.	Value.	Num-ber.	Value.
Northwestern.....	400	\$7.70	110	\$219.25					2,000	\$8.00
Southern.....	550	8.74	192	405.39					4,000	16.00
Eastern.....	150	4.07	89	170.26					4,800	19.20
Western.....	400	7.64	155	199.79						
Central.....	295	4.47	188	747.72			115	\$0.24	8,800	35.20
Pacific.....	100	4.50	115	173.68						
Marion.....			147	282.93					3,800	15.20
Danville.....	250	1.01	145	251.96						
General treasurer	2,145	38.08	1,189	2,450.98			115	.24	23,400	93.60
			7	9.69	3,000	\$13.71			600	2.40
Total.....	2,145	38.08	1,146	2,460.67	3,000	13.71	115	.24	24,000	96.00

EXHIBIT M.—*Statement of tableware, etc., transferred to the several Branches, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, during the year ending June 30, 1900.*

Articles.	Central.		Northwestern.		Eastern.		Southern.	
	Num-ber.	Value.	Num-ber.	Value.	Num-ber.	Value.	Num-ber.	Value.
Bottles:								
Pepper.....	350	\$17.50	100	\$5.00	25	\$1.25	25	\$1.25
Vinegar.....	150	31.26	150	31.26			25	5.20
Bowls.....	17,000	1,180.96	8,500	635.40	4,000	275.85	4,400	313.56
Cups.....	230	16.26	200	14.54	98	7.32	96	7.18
Dishes, vegetable.....	2,800	484.68	800	51.93	590	102.13	800	138.48
Forks, table.....							144	22.75
Knives, table.....	1,686	258.56			108	18.18	144	24.24
Pitchers, sirup.....	50	13.54	50	13.54				
Plates:								
Bread.....					300	14.30		
Butter, 6-inch.....	1,800	58.64	950	28.31	784	23.36	120	3.58
Cheese.....							240	9.07
Dinner.....	10,500	558.29	5,000	264.42	1,500	77.07	4,800	255.66
Soup.....			2,500	133.25	510	27.19	1,680	89.54
Platters, meat.....			250	65.90			420	110.71
Pots, mustard.....			100	6.08	38	2.19		
Saucers.....	275	12.83	150	6.69	218	8.92	220	9.43
Spoons:								
Dessert.....	240	50.85						
Tea.....							166	18.10
Total.....		2,678.39		1,256.82		557.76		1,008.75

EXHIBIT M.—*Statement of tableware, etc., transferred to the several Branches, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, during the year ending June 30, 1900.*

Articles.	Western.		Pacific.		Marion.		Danville.	
	Num- ber.	Value.	Num- ber.	Value.	Num- ber.	Value.	Num- ber.	Value.
Bottles:								
Pepper.....	206	\$10.30	72	\$3.60	15	\$0.75	218	\$10.90
Vinegar.....	182	37.91	72	15.09	88	7.49	218	45.42
Bowls.....	7,100	471.69	9,000	568.17	1,716	106.86	1,920	106.67
Cups.....	432	82.27	96	5.70	418	26.67	96	7.17
Dishes, vegetable.....	1,260	218.10	150	25.97	488	84.47	770	133.29
Forks, table.....			228	36.01			732	115.32
Knives, table.....	876	147.46	276	46.46	504	84.84	744	126.24
Pitchers, sirup.....	169	45.77	36	9.75	74	20.04	124	83.59
Plates:								
Bread.....			100	4.77	390	18.58	272	12.96
Butter, individ- ual.....	3,400	44.61					325	4.06
Butter, 6-inch.....	240	7.15			804	28.96	448	13.35
Cheese.....							424	16.26
Dinner.....	6,000	321.74	2,000	102.76	1,520	87.12	1,800	92.49
Soup.....	800	15.99	1,600	85.89			1,450	77.29
Platters, meat.....	240	68.26	800	79.08	196	51.67	294	74.86
Pots, mustard.....	96	5.84	100	6.08	36	2.19	252	15.33
Pans, bed.....							10	4.62
Saltcellars.....	60	8.75					281	17.19
Saucers.....	276	11.88	48	1.88	40	1.56	48	2.28
Spoons, dessert.....			252	53.42			898	190.87
Total.....		1,437.22		1,044.54		518.20		1,098.66

RECAPITULATION OF TABLEWARE, ETC., TRANSFERRED.

Central Branch.....	\$2,678.39
Northwestern Branch.....	1,256.32
Eastern Branch.....	567.76
Southern Branch.....	1,008.75
Western Branch.....	1,437.22
Pacific Branch.....	1,044.54
Marion Branch.....	518.20
Danville Branch.....	1,098.66
General Franklin, samples.....	.38
Total.....	9,600.22

EXHIBIT N.—Statement of amount and value of manufactured articles transferred to the several Branches, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, during fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

Articles.	Central.		Northwestern.		Eastern.		Southern.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
Bedsteads:								
Barrack.....number.....					208	\$902.36		
Hospital.....do.....	25	\$79.25					20	\$63.40
Blankets:								
Gray woolen.....do.....							800	2,202.16
White woolen.....do.....	250	760.45					300	899.75
Caps.....do.....			250	\$87.12			1,037	361.35
Counterpanes:								
Cotton.....do.....	150	113.72	25	18.95				
Linen.....do.....	650	\$77.70	300	192.53	825	206.40		
Gloves, white.....pairs.....			204	20.86			864	88.35
Hats:								
Black.....number.....	1,721	1,209.95	1,100	773.36	1,696	1,192.38		
Drab.....do.....	604	454.79	500	388.23	580	426.51		
Pillows:								
Barrack.....do.....	300	244.96					300	243.68
Hospital.....do.....	200	162.45			200	152.80	100	75.00
Shirts, knit wool.....do.....	7,419	3,944.60	4,781	2,600.42	4,070	2,218.22	5,480	2,982.97
Shoes.....pairs.....	3,925	5,415.23	2,050	2,860.63	1,787	2,423.07	4,170	5,702.68
Slippers.....do.....					261	145.36	75	41.77
Shoulder straps:								
Lieutenant.....do.....	2	3.80	4	7.60			6	11.40
Captain.....do.....	30	67.85	22	49.80	4	9.04	18	40.74
Socks.....do.....	11	2.64						
Total.....		12,837.39		6,989.50		7,678.14		12,713.25

Articles.	Western.		Pacific.		Marion.		Danville.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
Bedsteads:								
Barrack.....number.....			25	\$77.25			1,422	\$6,081.46
Hospital.....do.....	50	\$158.50	65	206.06			100	317.00
Blankets:								
Gray woolen.....do.....	1,000	2,752.70	200	550.54			3,250	8,214.53
White woolen.....do.....			200	595.57			200	601.96
Caps.....do.....	108	37.63	84	29.27	550	\$191.65	1,040	362.40
Counterpanes:								
Cotton.....do.....							50	37.91
Linen.....do.....	170	109.11	200	128.45			1,055	673.87
Gloves, white.....pairs.....					1,200	130.98	1,680	176.13
Hats:								
Black.....number.....	843	592.68			880	618.68	839	589.87
Drab.....do.....	349	268.96	700	546.90	346	273.24	586	449.59
Pillows:								
Barrack.....do.....	150	121.84			75	84.75	999	1,128.87
Hospital.....do.....	25	18.75			40	31.25	150	158.38
Shirts, knit wool.....do.....	4,320	2,360.11	2,823	1,542.00	3,598	1,963.38	3,231	1,763.28
Shoes.....pairs.....	2,178	2,927.90	1,850	2,519.05	2,080	2,864.16	1,912	2,622.18
Slippers.....do.....	72	40.10	60	33.42				
Shoulder straps:								
Lieutenant.....do.....	6	11.40	7	13.30	4	7.60	11	20.90
Captain.....do.....	10	22.61	10	22.61	12	27.20	16	36.17
Total.....		9,422.29		6,264.41		6,192.84		23,234.50

RECAPITULATION TRANSFER OF MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

Central Branch.....	\$12,837.39
Northwestern Branch.....	6,989.50
Eastern Branch.....	7,678.14
Southern Branch.....	12,713.25
Western Branch.....	9,422.29
Pacific Branch.....	6,264.41
Marion Branch.....	6,192.84
Danville Branch.....	23,234.50
General treasurer, sample.....	2.79
Barrack pillows to account of hospital pillows.....	373.63
Total.....	85,708.74

EXHIBIT O.—Average quantity of goods used in the manufacture of each article of bedding clothing, etc.

Articles.	Amount.	Articles.	Amount.
Aprons, white:		Shirts, cotton:	
Muslin, bleached.....yards..	1.2497	Shirting.....yards..	3.2026
Tape.....dozen..	.0838	Buttons.....dozen..	712
Blouses:		Shirts, d. f.:	
Flannel, d. b., 11½ ounce.....yards..	1.4911	Flannel, domett.....yards..	3.5522
Drill, unbleached.....do.....	1.0481	Buttons.....dozen..	712
Jeans, Kentucky.....do.....	1.4926	Shrouds:	
Wigan.....do.....	.2655	Muslin, bleached.....yards..	2.6461
Buttons, coat.....dozen..	1	Buttons.....dozen..	1
Caps, white:		Socks, per pair:	
Duck, cotton.....yards..	.2063	Yarn, b. w.....pounds..	.2365
Coats, dress:		Yarn, w. w.....do.....	.0454
Cloth, d. b., 20 ounce.....do.....	1.5522	Stripes:	
Canvas, French.....do.....	.5000	Cloth, white.....yards..	.0906
Drill, unbleached.....do.....	1.7051	Suspenders:	
Flannel, coat lining.....do.....	1.8509	Webbing.....do.....	1.6947
Interlining.....do.....	1.2642	Binding.....groes..	.0025
Silesia.....do.....	.0416	Buckles.....dozen..	1
Wadding.....dozen..	.0832	Straps, double-pair.....	1
Buttons, coat.....do.....	1	Towels, bath, barrack:	
Buttons, vest.....do.....	1	Crash, unbleached.....yards..	1.2618
Coats, great:		Towels, hand, barrack:	
Kersey, s. b., 20 ounce.....yards..	2.2913	Crash, unbleached.....do.....	1.0134
Canvas, French.....do.....	.5928	Towels, roller, barrack:	
Drill, unbleached.....do.....	1.6738	Crash, unbleached.....do.....	3.0125
Flannel, coat lining.....do.....	2.1248	Towels, bath, hospital:	
Interlining.....do.....	1.2373	Crash, bleached.....do.....	1.1400
Wadding.....dozen..	.1204	Towels, hand, hospital:	
Buttons, coat.....do.....	1	Crash, bleached.....do.....	1.0149
Drawers, C. F.:		Towels, roller, hospital:	
Flannel, Canton.....yards..	2.4624	Crash, bleached.....do.....	3.0141
Tape.....do.....	.3228	Trousers:	
Buttons.....dozen..	1	Kersey, s. b.....do.....	1.2224
Gowns, hospital:		Drill, unbleached.....do.....	.5492
Calico.....yards..	12.1429	Drill, black.....do.....	.0981
Buttons.....dozen..	1	Buttons, fly.....dozen..	1
Jackets, white:		Buttons, suspender.....do.....	1
Duck, cotton.....yards..	2.3601	Vests:	
Mattresses, barrack:		Cloth, d. b., 16 ounce.....yards..	.8367
Filling, cotton.....do.....	1	Buckram.....do.....	.6826
Ticking.....yards..	4.6207	Muslin, bleached, and slate, silesia, yards.....	.8008
Twine.....pounds..	.0048	Silesia, black.....yards..	.6008
Batting, cotton.....do.....	.0028	Buttons, vest.....dozen..	1
Mattresses, hospital:		Buckles.....dozen..	1
Filling, cotton.....do.....	1	The following old materials were used in the fabrication of the following articles:	
Ticking.....yards..	4.8360	Coats, great:	
Twine.....pounds..	.0053	Buttons, coat.....groes..	14112
Batting, cotton.....do.....	.0027	Drawers, c. f.:	
Overalls:		Buttons, bone.....dozen..	2991
Denim.....yards..	2.8792	Overalls:	
Buckles.....dozen..	1	Buckles.....groes..	3111
Buttons, fly.....do.....	1	Buttons, suspender.....do.....	22111
Buttons, suspender.....do.....	1	Vests:	
Pillowcases, barrack:		Buttons, vest.....do.....	13111
Sheeting.....yards..	1.0230	Buckles.....do.....	2111
Pillowcases, hospital:			
Sheeting.....do.....	1.1111		
Sheets, barrack:			
Sheeting.....do.....	2.4989		
Sheets, hospital:			
Sheeting.....do.....	2.6909		

No. 9.—REPORT OF AN INSPECTION OF THE SOUTHERN BRANCH MADE OCTOBER 8 TO 11, 1900.

Post-office. National Soldiers' Home, Elizabeth City County, Va.
Gen. William J. Sewell, Camden, N. J., is the local

Local manager. manager of this Branch. His term expires April 21, 1904. On the resignation of Gen. William B. Franklin, as president of the Board of Managers in December, 1899, General Sewell was elected to succeed him, and he in turn resigned on April 3, 1900, on account of the pressing demands of his public and private affairs, but retained his position as a member of the Board of Managers

Officers.

The following are the officers of the Southern Branch: Governor, Col. P. T. Woodfin; treasurer, Maj. William Thompson; commissary of subsistence, Col. Charles Candy; quartermaster, Capt. J. H. Gifford; surgeon, Maj. R. S. Vickery; Protestant chaplain, Rev. Joseph H. Bradley, D. D.; Catholic chaplain, Rev. T. J. Mercer; matron Mrs. M. Mahon.

At the time of my visit Governor Woodfin was absent on sick leave, and Major Thompson, the treasurer, was acting governor, and was performing the duties of the two offices most admirably, showing marked ability in each.

Grounds.

This Home has the smallest reservation of any of the Branches, the grounds owned by the Branch consisting of only 26 acres. However, an additional tract of 43 acres is leased for twenty years; and the lease will expire in 1903, at which time it can be renewed, if desired. The annual rental for this ground is \$1,075. If it should be leased again it must be upon a revaluation. The leased ground has been much improved and beautified by the construction of handsome buildings, roads, walks, and lawns, as well as by the introduction of a complete system of water, sewage, steam, and light; so it would probably be well for the Government to buy outright this tract of land which it has gone to so much pains and expense to adorn and beautify. It could hardly afford to relinquish the ground under the circumstances; and the revaluation for a new lease in 1903 would most assuredly be based upon the added value given to it by the very improvements which the Government itself has made upon it.

The grounds of this Branch are generally very beautiful and well kept, and their location near the ocean and in a mild and equable climate perhaps adds greatly to their attractiveness.

Buildings.

There are a large number of buildings at the Southern Branch, and of many and varied designs. Some of them are handsome structures and quite conveniently arranged; others are beginning to show the effects of age and long use. The hospital is in good condition generally speaking, but it was observed that many of the windows were dirty, and that the walls needed repainting. The walls of the theater are in very bad repair. Oils are kept in the paint shop, a fact which seems to increase the probable danger of fire. The cellar of the commissary storehouse is damp, and the woodwork is decaying and needs repairs. The police of the chapel was not entirely satisfactory, many cobwebs were observed. At the time of inspection a new quartermaster storehouse was in process of construction. It is much needed. New quarters for the quartermaster were also being erected. There are no coal houses, though they are badly needed as coal is reported often stolen. There are many small shacks near by. The barracks are crowded, and many men were sleeping in tents and in the basements of the barracks. The latter are too dark to be occupied. There are no doors to the latrines in the barracks, an omission which should evidently be supplied in order to provide privacy. There are many so-called boathouses on the grounds, some of which serve meals, and many of them have stoves and fires. They are near the beer hall, and increase the danger of fire. One large boathouse should be built and the members be allowed to keep boats in it, and then the shacks should be removed, for they are unsightly as well as dangerous.

An old men's barrack is needed, similar to the one at the North-western Branch. Many of the floors in the barracks are old and worn and need repairing or replacing. The lime in the basements of barracks is liable to cause fire. Some of the barracks have no fire hose, and several frame barracks have no fire protection at all—not even fire buckets. The toilet facilities in Company F, near the theater, are not sufficient. No toilet paper was being used in any of the barracks. The bathing facilities are insufficient; in one case 300 men had to use two tubs. No record of bathing is kept. There should be a bath-book, or tickets, as at the time of inspection there was no check on bathing.

Water supply. At the time of my visit the question of water supply was very acute. The quantity was very deficient at the Home and throughout the surrounding country, on account of a prolonged drought. The supply is derived from the Newport News Water Company mainly, and the water in the reservoirs of this company became very low. Some old wells at the Home, which were formerly used for a water supply, but had been abandoned for some years, were cleaned out and put in order, so as to become available in case the usual source of supply should become completely exhausted.

Improvements.

No improvements were reported as needed for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

Population.

Next to the Central, the Southern has a larger population than any of the other Branches. During the year there was an average present of 3,316, and an average absent of 1,366, a total average population of 4,682. The number absent was in excess of that in any other Branch. The total number cared for during the year was 5,564, which was 16 less than for the preceding year. The average age of the members was reported as 60.1 years, a reduction of 3.3 years from the average age for the previous year. There are 14 soldiers of the Spanish war inmates of this Branch Home. The greatest number present during the year was 3,547, on May 6, 1900; and the least number present was 3,062, on September 26, 1900. The maximum absent was 1,633, on June 28, 1900; and the minimum absent was 1,184, on March 3, 1900. At date of inspection there were 99 beds vacant in barracks, and 54 in the hospital.

A review of the officers and members present was held on October 11, 1900. The acting governor and other officers did not march in the review. The ceremony was good, and the marching in platoons was especially noticeable. The men's clothing and shoes were in good condition. There were 2,600 officers and men in line, which was 76.1 per cent of those present in camp. No other Branch turned out so large a force at review during this tour of inspection. Those present in camp, but not in line, numbered 840, or about 24 per cent, and were accounted for as follows: Sick 405, extra duty 416, excused 19. There were 1,446 members absent from camp, 1,424 with leave and 22 without leave. Those absent comprised about 40 per cent of the names on the rolls at the date of inspection, which was greater than reported at any other Branch.

Discipline. Eighty-two per cent of the members were reported as having committed no offense during the year, and only four Branches (Western, Pacific, Northwestern, and Marion) made a better showing. The number of trials were: 550

for drunkenness, 50 for fence jumping, 30 for absence without leave, and 30 for other offenses—total, 848. The largest number drunk in any one day was 25 on December 23, 1899—pension day.

The facilities for amusement are a theater, billiard and pool tables, band concerts, boating, chess, checkers, and cards, and they are reported as giving satisfaction.

There is a good band, the members of it consisting of 2 inmates and 24 civilians, which was maintained at a cost for the year of \$10,627.04, including the subsistence and other allowances of the civilian members. This is an increase of \$1,836.79 over the cost for the preceding year. The average cost per member of the Home was \$3.24, an increase of 66 cents over last year. Five other branches exceed this per-capita average. The band gave 195 concerts during the year, which were well attended, and it discoursed the latest and best compositions. National airs were played at every band concert and theatrical performance.

The theater is a handsome brick structure that will seat about 1,400 people, and it has rooms devoted to billiard and pool playing, as well as for playing games of cards, checkers, and chess. During the year 72 performances were given, all of which were reported as being of an excellent character and well attended, the total cost being \$10,980. The income from the performances for the same period was \$735.64. No charge is made to members for attending the performances, but others are charged from 25 to 50 cents. The theater was also used for the celebration of the anniversaries of the soldier organizations, encampments of the Department Grand Army of the Republic and Union Veteran Legion, Sunday-school exhibitions, and various public meetings.

There are 3 billiard tables, 2 pool tables, and 4 tables for playing cards, etc. There are no outdoor games. There are 4 boats belonging to the Home for the use of the members, who are not charged for them. There is no revenue from these boats. In addition to these there are some 50 boats belonging to individual members.

The library is pleasantly located on Averill avenue. On June 30, 1899, it contained 9,629 volumes, a larger number than was possessed by the library of any other Branch except the Central. During the year ending June 30, 1900, there were added to it by purchase 3 volumes and by presentation 171, making a total of 9,603. Seven newspapers are subscribed for and 101 are furnished free; and 8 magazines or other periodicals are subscribed for and 19 are furnished free. During the year 41,625 volumes were circulated, an average of 12.55 to each member. The average daily attendance in the reading room was 310, a larger number than was reported at any other Branch. The class of reading in greatest demand was fiction and biography, and the 10 books most read during the year were: Burglars, Molly Maguires, Professional Thieves, The Fatal Marriage, Jack Hinton, Count of Monte Cristo, Son of Monte Cristo, Oliver Twist, and Pendennis. Many of the books are reported as much worn.

The members have a literary club, and there are two Grand Army posts, one encampment of the Union Veteran Legion, one Veteran Beneficial Association, one Keeley Club, and the Ella M. Thacher Auxiliary to the Women's Christian Temperance Union. The membership of all these societies aggregates about 885; and the societies are said to be promotive of discipline and good order.

Services are held in the chapel and also in the two lower wards of the hospital. The chapel, which has a seating capacity of 480, is a very suitable place. The services in the hospital would be very advantageous if more suitable provisions were made for them. The number of services held during the year was not reported, but it was estimated that the attendance at the Protestant services averaged about 150. The Protestant chaplain has quarters on the Home grounds, and the Catholic chaplain lives at Old Point Comfort. It was reported that the Catholic chaplain makes visits to the sick three times a week, and that the Protestant chaplain made 179 such visits during the year.

Sixty-two acres were reported to be under cultivation as a farm and 3 as a garden. It is leased ground, and is of such doubtful value as an adjunct to the Home (as stated in my inspection of last year) that, at the April meeting of the Board of Managers, it was decided to abandon it and not renew the lease.

The following is a statement of the products during the fiscal year:

Turned into commissary	\$6,015.85
Fed to stock	2,490.00
Sales	450.42
	<hr/> 8,956.27
Received from teaming	3,043.75
	<hr/> 12,000.02

The appropriation for the farm at this Branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, was \$12,000.

The value of the farm stock, which includes 1 bull, 36 cows, 3 heifers, 7 calves, and 245 pigs, on June 30, 1900, was stated as \$4,240.

The accounts and disbursements were inspected from the date of the last inspection, October 17, 1899, to include October 6, 1900—almost a full year—and the transactions may be summarized as follows:

	General fund.	Pension fund.	Post fund.	Total.
Balance on hand Oct. 17, 1899.....	\$25,925.87	\$19,329.25	\$18,137.32	\$63,392.44
Received by transfers.....	346,685.24	536,273.82		882,959.06
Received from sales, etc.....	16,850.85		71,440.21	88,291.06
Allowances and disallowances.....	2,358.06		2,286.55	4,644.61
	<hr/> 391,820.02	<hr/> 555,603.07	<hr/> 91,864.08	<hr/> 1,039,287.17
Expended	338,704.46	536,247.40	82,475.08	957,426.94
Transferred to general treasurer.....	29,929.06			29,929.06
Allowances and disallowances.....	2,242.50		2,286.55	4,529.06
	<hr/> 370,876.02	<hr/> 536,247.40	<hr/> 84,761.63	<hr/> 991,885.05
Balance.....	20,944.00	19,355.67	7,102.45	47,402.12
Total.....	<hr/> 391,820.02	<hr/> 555,603.07	<hr/> 91,864.08	<hr/> 1,039,287.17

The balances pertaining to these several funds were all on deposit in the Norfolk National Bank, at Norfolk, Va., except the sum of \$475.17, pertaining to the post fund, which was on hand in cash, and was counted and verified.

A great many duplicate checks were found in all the accounts, and in the last few days of the post-fund transactions they were quite

numerous. The chief clerk and another clerk had been sick, which left the treasurer's office shorthanded.

Considerable money belonging to the patients in the hospital had been turned over to the treasurer for safe-keeping, which is contrary to regulations. Such funds should be kept by the surgeon. This matter of transferring funds to the treasurer by the surgeon commenced in March, 1900, and was understood to have been done on the orders of one of the Home inspectors.

The improvements contemplated, under way, and authorized from the general fund for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, are a quartermaster's storehouse, to cost \$12,000, and a residence for the quartermaster, to cost \$5,000. It was reported that only repairs to the breakwater and the wharf and general repairs, amounting in all to \$35,371.70, would be needed for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

The employees pertaining to the general fund number 531, which is less than the number authorized. The percentage of employees to population under this fund is smaller than at any other Branch. There was an average of 44 members working without pay during the year, and for the same period there was paid to members and civilians (exclusive of officers) the sum of \$16,547.84. The average per capita cost of maintenance for the year was \$92.70, which was much lower than at any other Branch, the next lowest (Central) being \$103.34.

The cash transactions in this fund for the fiscal year may be summarized as follows:

On hand June 30, 1899.....		\$12, 639. 10
Receipts during year:		
Home store.....	\$15, 784. 58	
Beer hall.....	47, 290. 35	
Hotel.....	9, 586. 32	
		72, 661. 25
Transportation.....	5, 586. 40	
Amusements.....	735. 64	
Other sources.....	76. 80	
		6, 398. 84
Total receipts.....		91, 699. 19
Expenditures:		
Home store.....	13, 120. 25	
Beer hall.....	20, 235. 95	
Hotel.....	8, 599. 13	
		41, 955. 33
Clerks, etc.....	4, 392. 00	
Amusements.....	25, 515. 78	
Transportation.....	5, 639. 61	
Insurance.....	210. 00	
Other purposes.....	6, 852. 77	
		42, 610. 16
Total expenditures.....		84, 565. 49
Cash on hand June 30, 1900.....		7, 133. 70
		91, 699. 19

The amount of net profit for the year was reported as \$6,541.94. Beer to the amount of 89,580 gallons, which cost \$18,746.50, was sold for \$47,290.35, a profit of \$28,543.85, the per cent of profit being more than 152. Only three-fourths of a pint of beer is given at this Branch for a drink. The other Branches, with one exception, give a full pint.

The check on the business at the Home store is a cash register, and at the beer hall a system of checks is used.

The handsome hotel is a feature at this Branch.

There were 4,303 pensioners on the rolls on June 30, 1900, which was 91.1 per cent of the entire membership. One thousand three hundred of these pensioners were absent at that time. The sum of \$517,276.73 was paid to pensioners during the year, and \$19,206.65 was due them at the end of the year. One hundred and eighty-six pensioners had balances to their credit, and 3 of them had balances of more than \$1,000. Two clerks, at \$330 each per year, are employed on pension business.

There are 19 barracks, which were occupied by 2,747 men. Three of the barracks have basements, which are used partly as dormitories and partly as a quartermaster's storehouse. Thirty-six men were sleeping in attics, 102 in basements, and 51 in tents. There are 52 bath tubs—an average of 1 tub to every 58 men. There 28 toilet rooms, or 1 to every 105 men. No toilet paper was being used in the barracks. The ventilation is by doors, windows, and ventilators in rear of the radiators. Heating is by steam, and the lighting by electricity, gas, oil, and candles. The electricity is received from Hampton and the gas is manufactured at a plant on the Home grounds.

Quartermaster's property which originally cost \$44,751.45 was condemned and sold for \$629.13.

It was observed that the harness was not in good condition.

In the laundry there are 20 people employed, and during the year 53,286 pieces were laundered, at an expense of \$3,335.23. Each member is permitted to send 3 pieces weekly. The laundry was in good condition and of ample capacity.

The Home is protected against fire by a steam fire engine and hydrants. The engine was in bad condition and could not be used. It has been on hand for twenty-six years, and a new one is needed. The fire organization consists of 8 permanent men in the engine house and Companies I and K. No fire drills had been held and there were no fires during the year.

An average of 32 members and 12 civilians are employed in this department, and there is one shop, which is suitably located. The question of water supply has been previously mentioned in this report. There is a gravity and pumping system of drainage and sewerage, which is in good condition, but could be improved by the addition of another pump. The steam plant has 13 70-horsepower and 2 100-horsepower boilers, which are used for the purposes of furnishing power and for cooking and heating. The plant cost \$49,000, and the annual cost of maintaining it is \$23,841. There are two Maxim gas machines, which cost \$6,000, and for the annual maintenance of which the sum of \$5,875.47 is required. This Branch has a 10-ton ice machine, the cost of which was not reported, and it costs \$3,101.67 yearly to maintain it. It has a capacity for manufacturing 5 tons of ice daily, at a cost of 59 cents per ton. It also cools for cold storage 15,627 cubic feet of air space.

The mess hall has a capacity for seating 1,178 persons at one time. Six tables are set once and 22 tables are set twice at each meal. The dining room was in good condition, but a number of roaches were observed in it. The

mess hall and kitchen are inspected by the commissary daily, and by the governor and the surgeon frequently. Facilities are ample for receiving and taking care of supplies and for cooking and serving meals. No articles deteriorated during the year on account of storage. Subsistence property of the original cost of \$1,643.05 was condemned during the year. The average number of employees in the dining hall is 90, and in the kitchen it is 20. The system of handling the garbage in cans by members could be improved. Part of the garbage is sold, and the remainder is used on the farm.

The bill of fare for the week ending June 30, 1900, was as follows:

Sunday.

Breakfast: Bacon, baked beans, bread, oleomargarine, coffee.
Dinner: Roast mutton, potatoes, rice pudding, bread, oleo, coffee.
Supper: Stewed dried peaches, cheese, bread, oleo, tea.

Monday.

Breakfast: Cold smoked shoulder, bread, potatoes, oleo, coffee.
Dinner: Beef stew, bread, oleomargarine, coffee.
Supper: Stewed dried prunes, bread, oleo, tea.

Tuesday.

Breakfast: Cold pickled shoulder, potatoes, bread, oleo, coffee.
Dinner: Roast beef, macaroni, potatoes, bread, oleo, coffee.
Supper: Cracked wheat mush and sirup, bread, oleo, tea.

Wednesday.

Breakfast: Hashed meat, bread, oleo, coffee.
Dinner: Corned beef, cabbage, potatoes, bread, oleo, coffee.
Supper: Stewed dried apples, bread, oleo, tea.

Thursday.

Breakfast: Cold boiled beef, potatoes, bread, oleo, coffee.
Dinner: Roast beef, potatoes, lima beans, oleo, bread, coffee.
Supper: Hominy, sirup, bread, oleo, tea.

Friday.

Breakfast: Boiled mackerel, potatoes, bread, oleo, coffee.
Dinner: Clam soup, crackers, bread, oleo, cucumber pickles.
Supper: Stewed dried prunes, rolls, cheese, oleo, tea.

Saturday.

Breakfast: Meat fricassee, potatoes, bread, oleo, coffee.
Dinner: Roast beef, dried green peas, potatoes, bread, oleo, coffee.
Supper: Stewed dried peaches, bread, oleo, tea.

The commissary appears to have but little to do. He should be placed in charge of the post fund, the same as is done at the Central Branch; and he could be made a bonded officer, if he is not already one.

The hospital has a capacity for accommodating 470 patients, and there are also quarters for 335 convalescents. On June 30, 1890, there were 404 patients in the hospital, 226 in convalescent quarters, and 52 in barracks or on sick call. During the year 2,929 cases were treated. The principal diseases treated were:

Chronic.—Diseases of the lungs and heart, rheumatism, kidney and bladder diseases.

Acute.—Influenza, gastro-enteric, rheumatism, pneumonia, pleurisy, and yellow fever.

Surgical.—Varicose ulcers and abscesses, fractures, genito-urinary, and hemorrhoids.

The only local diseases reported were diarrhea and conjunctivitis; and the only infectious or contagious disease reported was erysipelas.

During the year 290 members of the Southern Branch died—209 in hospital, 15 elsewhere on the reservation, and 66 away from the Home. Of these deaths 285 are said to have been from natural causes, 4 from

Medical department.

accidents, and 1 by suicide. The average age of these men at the time of death was 66.25 years, and the death rate was 52.12 per thousand of the whole number cared for. The cost of a funeral at the Home is reported as \$9.50. The coffins, which are made at the Branch, are only pine boxes without handles or ornaments and cost \$1.60. The coffins furnished at the other Branches are very much better, and generally cost from \$6 to \$9.

The hospital employees number 77 members and 22 civilians, and the total amount paid them during the last fiscal year was \$20,201, an average of \$204.05. There are 26 bath tubs in the different wards of the hospital, which affords 1 tub to about every 26 to 30 patients. A bath is given each patient on admission and weekly afterwards, as may be ordered by the surgeon.

One hundred and three of the members showed indications of disordered minds, and of these 25 were considered permanently insane. The principal classes of illusions were senile dementia, melancholia, and the belief that they were being annoyed and persecuted. Eight members were sent to the insane asylum during the year—the annual average sent since the establishment of the Branch being 10. There are no members of this Branch in the State asylums. The insane are well looked after by nurses. They are quartered in the various wards, and but few are confined, and then only when they are violent. Eight of the insane members were sleeping below the level of the ground. The recreation afforded them is reading and indoor games, and the free use of the grounds and the sight of outdoor games, the same as other members. Many of them attend the theatrical performances in the winter. The only special provisions for their care are a few rooms with iron-barred windows. They are afforded the same conveniences as the other patients.

The number of inmates of the Southern Branch who were totally blind was 18; the number with vision so impaired that they were unable to read was 50, and the number requiring attendance was 18. Thirty-five of them were read to twice daily. Some of them require assistance at meals, and are unable to get around without help. The per cent of those totally blind to the annual average present was 0.054.

In conclusion, it may be said that this Branch was found in a better condition generally than at the preceding inspection.

APPENDIX B.

STATISTICAL TABLES, ETC.

TABLE 1.—Population.

Branch.	Officers and members.											
	June 30, 1899.			June 30, 1900.			Net gain (+) or loss (—).	Average during year.			Total cared for.	Average age— years.
	Present.	Absent.	Total.	Present.	Absent.	Total.		Present.	Absent.	Total.		
Eastern	2,010	678	2,688	1,966	752	2,718	+ 30	2,158	540	2,698	3,104	63
Western	2,403	1,032	3,435	2,333	1,091	3,424	— 11	2,488	925	3,413	4,816	63
Pacific	1,559	680	2,239	1,613	743	2,356	+ 117	1,693	619	2,312	2,620	65.25
Northwestern ..	2,010	546	2,556	2,137	508	2,645	+ 89	2,113	480	2,594	3,263	65.15
Danville	249	62	311	1,127	334	1,461	+1,150	822	168	990	1,764	60.88
Marion	1,703	719	2,422	1,593	764	2,357	— 65	1,781	622	2,403	3,010	58.63
Central	4,725	1,217	5,942	4,690	1,264	5,954	— 88	4,854	1,057	5,911	7,069	65.3
Southern	3,078	1,526	4,604	3,101	1,623	4,724	+ 120	3,316	1,366	4,682	5,564	60.2
Total	17,737	6,460	24,197	18,460	7,079	25,539	+1,342	19,225	5,777	25,003	30,730	62.68

Branch.	Officers and members.			
	Maximum present.		Minimum present.	
	Number.	Date.	Number.	Date.
Eastern	2,255	Feb. 27, 1900	1,965	June 29, 1900
Western	2,639	Nov. 21, 1899	2,253	June 4, 1900
Pacific	1,779	Mar. 13, 1900	1,550	July 6, 1900
Northwestern ..	2,264	Mar. 10, 1900	1,928	July 22, 1899
Danville	1,162	Mar. 6, 1900	240	July 30, 1899
Marion	1,888	Feb. 25, 1900	1,538	June 11, 1900
Central	5,040	Mar. 27, 1900	4,590	June 30, 1900
Southern	3,547	Mar. 6, 1900	3,064	Sept. 26, 1900
Total	20,574		17,126	

Branch.	Officers and members.					Vacant beds at date of inspection.	
	Maximum absent.		Minimum absent.		Average temporarily cared for.	Bar-racks.	Hospi-tal.
	Number.	Date.	Number.	Date.			
Eastern	752	June 29, 1900	436	Mar. 6, 1900	5	36	60
Western	1,135	June 12, 1900	791	Feb. 21, 1900	81	57	14
Pacific	744	June 28, 1900	531	Mar. 13, 1900	28	99	3
Northwestern ..	588	July 21, 1899	364	Mar. 10, 1900	33	100	34
Danville	412	May 4, 1900	59	July 2, 1899	18	253	4
Marion	999	June 11, 1900	496	Feb. 25, 1900	9	84	44
Central	1,264	June 30, 1900	875	Mar. 27, 1900	25	36	28
Southern	1,633	June 28, 1900	1,184	Mar. 3, 1900	42	99	54
Total	7,527		4,736		196	764	241

TABLE 1.—Population—Continued.

Branch.	Changes in membership.								
	Gain.			Loss.					
	First admission.	Readmission.	Transfer from other Homes.	Transfer to other Homes.	Discharge.	Dishonorable discharge.	Dropped.	Deaths.	Transfer to Government Insane Asylum.
Eastern	283	88	50	65	99	12	48	147	15
Western	536	220	123	207	216	35	196	217	20
Pacific	a 284	96	3	b 32	89	1	18	126	
Northwestern	281	253	173	134	150	47	110	168	9
Danville	c 768	315	380	d 81	72	88	66	44	2
Marion	304	130	154	237	135	61	88	128	4
Central	642	309	196	280	249	101	222	353	30
Southern	e 666	189	77	122	243	18	159	290	8
Total	8,754	1,595	1,156	1,158	1,253	313	907	1,473	88

Branch.	From June 30, 1900, to date of inspection.		Per cent of members absent to whole number present and absent.					
	Admitted.	Discharged.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Eastern	30	38	0.207	0.225	0.215	0.193	0.191	0.200
Western	62	9	.223	.251	.237	.226	.245	.271
Pacific	76	40	.181	.205	.194	.232	.274	.268
Northwestern	180	104	.141	.142	.146	.155	.168	.185
Danville	195	135					.140	.170
Marion	163	131	.196	.204	.203	.221	.244	.259
Central	803	284	.131	.136	.146	.153	.166	.179
Southern	298	221	.244	.245	.266	.268	.280	.292
Total	1,257	942	.185	.195	.199	.206	.219	.231

a Including 2 by appointment.

d Including 1 by exchange.

b Including 1 by resignation.

e 28 were gained by error.

c Including 1 by appointment and 1 by exchange.

TABLE 2.—Census at date of inspection—Present in camp.

Branch.	Officers.	Noncommissioned officers.	Members.	Transients or temporary members.	Civilian employees.		Members of families.			Total.			Aggregate.
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Female.	Children.	
Eastern	4	23	2,044	5	43	12	0	26	19	2,119	38	19	2,176
Western	6	26	2,452	19	32	13	3	16	6	2,538	29	5	2,572
Pacific	4	17	1,669	33	31	9	0	15	5	1,754	24	5	1,783
Northwestern	4	22	2,143	36	26	4	1	22	21	2,232	26	21	2,279
Danville	4	15	1,165	23	25	10	2	9	8	1,234	19	8	1,261
Marion	3	22	1,665	11	21	19	1	9	6	1,723	28	6	1,757
Central	8	53	4,767	24	28	19	7	20	3	4,887	39	3	4,929
Southern	5	24	3,313	64	36	15	0	9	10	3,442	24	10	3,476
Total	38	202	19,218	215	242	101	14	126	77	19,929	227	77	20,233

Changes in matter

313. 2.

absent to R.L. 2
absent

197 198

 (U_{36})

192

11

TABLE 5.—*Statement relating to discipline*—Continued.

Branch.	Members tried.				Number of members punished.	Greatest number drunk in one day.	When.
	Once.	Twice.	More than twice.	Total.			
Eastern.....	354	100	134	588	320	23	June 23, 1900, subsequent to pension day.
Western.....	227	101	48	376	376	26	Nov. 27, 1899, subsequent to pension day.
Pacific.....	161	55	62	278	355	16	Dec. 18, 1899, subsequent to pension day.
Northwestern.....	311	123	107	541	541	20	Apr. 19, 1900, subsequent to pension day.
Danville.....	210	99	59	368	336	20	Jan. 22, 1900, subsequent to pension day.
Marion.....	235	75	76	386	386	14	May 28, 1900, subsequent to pension day.
Central.....	715	315	410	1,440	1,440	58	Dec. 25, 1899.
Southern.....	673	102	73	848	789	25	Dec. 23, 1899; pension day.
Total.....	2,886	970	969	4,825	4,543	202	

Branch.	Per cent of average present.											
	Offenses.		Number of trials for—					Members tried.				
	Number committed.	Number of members committing.	Drunkennes.	Fence jumping.	Absence without leave.	Other offenses.	Total.	Once.	Twice.	More than twice.	Total.	Members punished.
Eastern.....	51.7	27.2	8.4	.....	12.7	30.6	51.7	16.4	4.6	6.2	27.2	14.8
Western.....	24.4	15.1	14.6	1.4	6.8	1.6	24.4	9.12	4.06	1.93	15.1	15.1
Pacific.....	33.6	16.4	6.7	.....	13.3	10.7	30.7	9.5	3.3	8.6	16.4	20.9
Northwestern.....	44.9	25.6	15.05	7.00	14.3	8.6	44.9	14.7	5.8	5.1	25.6	25.6
Danville.....	76.4	44.7	21.3	2.9	10.8	41.4	76.4	25.5	12.0	7.2	44.7	40.9
Marion.....	37.78	21.7	13.6	15.1	1.97	7.1	37.7	13.2	4.2	4.3	21.7	21.7
Central.....	60.3	29.7	32.03	5.3	10.44	12.5	60.3	14.7	6.5	8.4	29.6	29.6
Southern.....	25.6	25.6	16.6	1.5	0.9	6.6	25.6	20.3	3.1	2.2	25.6	23.8
Total.....	43.2	25.1	18.2	4.00	8.5	12.3	43.0	15.01	5.05	5.04	25.1	23.6

TABLE 6.—*Amusements, recreation, etc.*

Branch.	Facilities for amusement.	Efforts made to enlarge the scope of amusements.
Eastern.....	Clubhouse, theater, and smoking rooms.....	New and more commodious building for smoke room.
Western.....	Theatrical entertainments, concerts, billiards, library, boating and fishing in lake, baseball.	New theater nearing completion; baseball park prepared, which has been well patronized.
Pacific.....	Theater, card tables, and quoits.....	A number of free concerts at the theater have been given.
Northwestern.....	Card room, billiard room, library, social club, theater, beer hall, boating, and skating in winter.	New books purchased from time to time.
Danville.....	Band concerts in grove and in assembly hall, boating on the lake, croquet, quoits, and occasional entertainments.	Theater to be built, more books to be added, and more games purchased.
Marion.....	Theater, band, library, billiard hall, and clubroom ..	None special.
Central.....	Theater, Veterans' Clubhouse, boats, etc., also fireworks on Fourth of July.	No new forms introduced during year.
Southern.....	Theater, billiard and pool rooms, band concerts, baseball, boating, chess, cards, and checkers.	Present facilities give satisfaction.

TABLE 6a.—Amusements, recreation, etc.—Library.

Branch.	Number of volumes.					Papers.		Periodicals.		Circulation.		
	On hand June 30, 1899.	Added during year.			Disposed of.	On hand June 30, 1900.	Subscribed for.	Furnished free.	Subscribed for.	Furnished free.	Books read or circulated.	Average per member.
		Purchased.	Presented.	Total.								
Eastern	9,370	220	24	244	142	9,472	108	91	30	0	36,972	17.00
Western	9,192	76	79	155	0	9,347	22	75	18	17	17,441	7.01
Pacific	2,086	121	333	454	140	2,400	0	30	0	6	6,086	8.56
Northwestern	9,124	198	36	234	0	9,358	92	15	22	0	32,155	15.22
Danville	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	0	19	0		
Marion	8,560	6	134	140	0	3,700	17	18	15	1	37,480	21.04
Central	21,981	384	204	588	356	22,213	63	157	25	17	45,454	9.36
Southern	9,629	8	171	174	200	9,603	7	101	8	19	41,625	12.55
Total	64,942	1,008	981	1,989	838	66,093	343	487	137	60	217,163	11.29

Branch.	Ten books most read during year.	Class of reading in greatest demand.	Average daily attendance in library or reading room.
Eastern	David Harum, Ishmael, Colonel's Daughter, Cadet Days, Snarleyow, Little Minister, Red Rock, Prisoners of Hope, King's Mirror, Actress's Daughter.	Fiction	750
Western	David Harum, When Knighthood was in Flower, The Jucklins, A War Time Wooing, A Mad Love, Ben Hur, Fair God, Prince of India, Colonel's Daughter, or Winning His Spurs, Driven Back to Eden.	.....do	192
Pacific	David Harum, Quo Vadis, Capt. Courageous, Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea, Jack's Courtship, Richard Carvel, Les Misérables, Ben Hur, The Discovered Country and Twenty Years After.	.....do	84
Northwestern	David Harum, Richard Carvel, The Sorrows of Satan, Mysteries of Paris, Les Misérables, The Wandering Jew, A Beautiful Friend, Dora Dean, The Prince of India, The Deserted Wife.	.....do	125
Danville			20
Marion	Clique of Gold, Diana Carew, Stranded, The Lover's, Revolt, Ardath, Undercurrents, Micah Clarke, Shandon Bells, Hypatia, and Vixen.	Fiction	275
Central	Discarded Daughter, Phantom Wedding, Widow's Son, David Harum, Joseph Rushbrook, Captain Bailey's Heir, Janice Meredith, Richard Carvel, Castle Inn, Tekla.	.....do	(a)
Southern	Burglars, Molly Maguires, Professional Thieves, The Fatal Marriage, Jack Hinton, Count of Monte Cristo, Son of Monte Cristo, Oliver Twist, Pendennis.	Fiction and biography.	310

a Usually full.

TABLE 6b.—Amusements, recreation, etc.—Band.

Branch.	Average strength.		Cost for year, including subsistence and other allowances of civilians.	Number of concerts.			
	Members.	Civilians.		Indoors.	Out of doors.	Total.	Well attended.
Eastern	0	21	\$8,798.62	151	141	292	Yes.
Western	2	15	6,154.37	129	162	291	Yes.
Pacific	2	11	4,442.16	8	359	367	Yes.
Northwestern	0	19	7,856.99	118	228	347	Yes.
Danville	1	22	8,565.76	82	59	141	Yes.
Marion	2	17	8,388.76	52	145	197	Yes.
Central	4	30	12,611.58	58	159	217	Yes.
Southern	2	24	10,627.04	31	164	195	Yes.
Total	13	159	67,445.28	629	1,417	2,047	

TABLE 6b.—*Amusements, recreation, etc.—Band—Continued.*

Branch.	Average cost for year.			Class of music.	How often are national airs and American music played?
	Per musician.	Per concert.	Per member of average present.		
Eastern.....	\$418.98	\$30.13	\$4.07	Classic, popular, and patriotic.	At every concert.
Western.....	362.02	21.15	2.47	Both classical and popular music and national airs.	Every day.
Pacific.....	341.70	12.10	2.62	Patriotic, classic, and general medley.	Each concert.
Northwestern.....	413.53	22.64	3.72	Repertoire is varied, popular music predominates.	At every concert.
Danville.....	372.42	60.75	10.42	Popular and classical ...	Do.
Marion.....	441.51	42.58	4.71	.....do.....	Do.
Central.....	370.93	58.12	2.60	Classical, national, and popular.	Do.
Southern.....	408.73	54.49	3.24	Latest and best compositions.	At every theater performance and concert.
Total.....	392.13	32.94	3.51		

TABLE 6c.—*Amusements, recreation, etc.—Theater.*

Branch.	Seating capacity.	Performances.			Charge of admission for—	
		Number of free.	Number of paid.	Expenses for.	Members.	Others.
					Cents.	Cents.
Eastern.....	1,100	0	44	\$7,160.00	0	15, 25
Western.....	1,300	0	13	806.00	0	25, 50
Pacific.....	730	11	41	49.60	10	25
Northwestern.....	850	2	10	2,552.38	0	0
Danville.....	500	17	2	50.00	0	50
Marion.....	1,500	0	46	8,773.00	0	15 to 50
Central.....	1,400	0	72	10,980.00	0	25, 50
Total.....	7,380	30	228	30,370.98		

Branch.	Revenue for year.	Character of performances.	Other use made of theater.
Eastern.....	\$981.55	Comedies, melodramas, and occasional tragedies, by best companies touring the State.	For lectures and band concerts during winter.
Western.....	0	Drama, comedy, musical, and farce.	Band concerts and other entertainments requiring a large seating capacity.
Pacific.....	10	Musical, elocution, and vaudeville.	Assembly purposes, meetings, etc.
Northwestern.....	0	Light drama and vaudeville.	Concerts by Home orchestra and occasionally lectures.
Danville.....	0	Theatricals, lectures, concerts, etc.	No theater.
Marion.....			Religious services are held there pending completion of chapel.
Central.....	393.80	Plays, concerts, and lectures.	Soldiers' reunions, etc.
Southern.....	735.64	Excellent.	Celebration of anniversaries by the soldier organizations; encampments of the Department G. A. R.; memorial services of G. A. R. and U. V. L.; Sunday school exhibitions, and public meetings.
Total.....	2,110.99		

¹ This charge is collected by performers.

TABLE 6d.—Amusements, recreation, etc.—Miscellaneous.

Branch.	Number of tables.					Other games.		Boats.				
	Billiards.	Pool.	Bagatelle.	Pigeonhole.	Shuffleboards.	Indoor.	Out of door.	Number.	Charge for use of—	Receipts for year.	Expenses.	
								Members.	Civilians.			
Eastern.....	3	5	0	0	0	a23	Dominoes and checkers.	None	0			
Western	2	2	0	1	0	75	Checkers and dominoes, etc.	Quoits	4	0	\$0.25	\$5.30
Pacific.....	0	0	0	0	0	(d)	Checkers and chess	do	0			
Northwestern ..	3	3	2	1	0	15	do	None	7	0	.5	44.75
Danville.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	None	Quoits, croquet, etc.	6			\$94.38
Marion	3	1	0	0	0	8	Chess, checkers, and dominoes.	do	0			
Central	5	6	1	1	4	18	Chess, backgammon, checkers, etc.	Quoits	52	0	0	0 (c)
Southern	3	2	0	0	0	24	Chess, checkers, and dominoes.	None	4			
Total	19	19	3	3	4	163						

a Also one or two in each ward in barracks.

d Two tables in each ward.

b And two hydrocycles.

e Also about 50 belonging to members.

c Repairs of boats.

TABLE 7.—Societies among members.

Branch.	Number.	Name.	Members.	Effect upon discipline.
Eastern.....	3	G. A. R., U. V. U., Veterans' Social Club	409	Very good.
Western	3	Brenan Post, G. A. R.; U. V. L.; Christian Endeavor	332	Good.
Pacific.....	5	2 G. A. R. posts, Uncle Sam and John A. Martin; U. V. L.; Naval Veteran Association, and Regular Army and Navy Union.	446	Not noticeable.
Northwestern ..	5	2 posts G. A. R., 1 U. V. L., 1 Association of Naval Veterans, and Veterans' Social Club.	457	Good.
Danville.....	2	Lawton Post, No. 792, G. A. R., and Encampment No. 155, U. V. L.	99	Do.
Marion	5	U. V. L., Chloride of Gold Club, Temperance League, Christian Union, and League of the Sacred Heart.	785	Excellent.
Central	4	U. V. L., G. A. R., U. V. U., and Naval Veterans	484	Are not aids.
Southern	8	2 Grand Army posts, 1 encampment U. V. L., 1 Veteran Beneficial Association, 1 Christian Endeavor Association, 1 literary club, 1 Keeley Club, and the Ella M. Thatcher Auxiliary to Soldiers and Sailors' Department of W. C. T. U.	835	Very good; they are promotive of discipline and good order.
Total	35		3,847	

TABLE 8.—Religious services.

Branch.	Where held.	Place suitable.	Capacity.
Eastern.....	Chapel	Yes	400
Western	do	Yes	a 300
Pacific.....	do	Yes	b 300
Northwestern ..	do	Yes	a 350
Danville.....	Assembly Hall	Temporarily, yes.	b 250
Marion	Stinson Hall	c N	850
Central	Two chapels	Yes.	d 1,000
Southern	Chapel and hospital	e Yes, as to chapel.	450

a Protestant.

b Catholic.

c New chapel being built, seating 242.

d One chapel 450, the other 550.

e Weekly service held in two lower wards of hospital; be advantageous if more suitable provisions for these services were made.

TABLE 8.—*Religious services*—Continued.

Branch.	How often held.	What denomination.	Where chaplains live.
Eastern.....	Catholic, Sundays and holy days; Protestant, Sundays; prayer meetings, twice a week and Sundays.	Catholic, Episcopal, Unitarian, Methodist, Baptist, Universalist, Congregationalist.	In Augusta, Hallowell, and Gardiner.
Western	Every day	Protestant and Catholic..	Protestant, on Home grounds; Catholic, at orphan asylum, near the Home.
Pacific.....	Every Sunday	do	Protestant, in Los Angeles; Catholic, in Santa Monica.
Northwestern	Weekly; sometimes oftener.	do	Protestant, in Home grounds; Catholic, in Milwaukee, Wis.
Danville.....	Sundays, and prayer meeting semiweekly.	do	Danville, Ill.
Marion	Twice each week by each denomination.	do	Protestant, in Marion; Catholic, in Gas City, Ind.
Central.....	Protestants, six per week; Catholic, daily.	do	On Home grounds.
Southern		do	Protestant, on Home grounds; Catholic, at Old Point.

Branch.	Average attendance.	Services during year.		Visits to sick during year.		What other duties.
		Catholic.	Protestant.	Catholic.	Protestant.	
Eastern.....	{ a 300 b 400 }	75	52			Funerals.
Western	250	210	208	300 or more a year.	Makes visits twice a week.	Funerals, Protestant, 136; Catholic, 46.
Pacific.....	{ a 230 b 166 }	52	52	55-130	75	Protestant Sunday school, and Catholic confessionals.
Northwestern	No record.	185	83	158	650	Funerals and general supervision over spiritual welfare of the members.
Danville.....	200	40	104	No record.	2,000	Attending funerals; visits to members in barracks and study.
Marion	300	143	188	3 times per week.....		Attending funerals, supervision over the moral reform work of the Home; charge of correspondence relative to interest of 'Harris Library.'
Central	{ a 500 b 300 }	Daily...	Six per week.	Daily.....	Nearly every day.	Attending funerals; visiting members in barracks.
Southern	{ c 300 d 150 }	356	c 307	3 times per week.	179	

a Protestant.

b Catholic.

c Catholic, week days; about 700 Sundays.

d Protestant, Sundays.

e Also 102 funeral services.

TABLE 9.—Farm.

Branch.	Acres under cultivation.		Buildings, sheds, etc.	Vehicles, carts, etc.		Public animals.		Private horses.
	Farm.	Garden.		Public.	Private.	Horses.	Mules.	
Eastern	500		13	39	7	15	0	5
Western	65	38	11	19	6	18	0	6
Pacific	471	22	21	18		19	0	4
Northwestern	240	10	16	35	4	21	0	4
Danville	50	0	4	4	0	7	0	3
Marion	69	29	6	14	4	8	5	2
Central	285		12	47	15	21	1	8
Southern	62	3	8	35	14	8	9	5
Total	1,742	102	91	211	50	117	15	37

Branch.	Cattle and other animals kept.			Gallons of milk yielded.	Price per gallon in nearest town.	Value of farm stock, June 30, 1900.
	Cows.	Pigs.	Other animals.			
Eastern	52	0	17 heifers, 3 bulls, 4 oxen, 10 calves.	50,885	Cents. 20	a \$6,145.00
Western	b 19	0	None	395	18½	2,735.25
Pacific	26	500	31 sheep, 30 calves, 2 bulls, 350 chickens.	15,799½	18½	7,115.00
Northwestern	48	0	48 sheep and lambs	32,970	16	4,279.00
Danville	0	0	None	0	20	875.00
Marion	0	0	do	0	16	810.00
Central	32	0	1 bull, deer in park	25,942	12½	2,110.00
Southern	36	245	1 bull, 7 calves, 3 heifers.	20,046½	20	4,240.00
Total	213	745		146,038	12½ to 20	28,309.25

Branch.	Average employ-ees on farm.		Average employed in—					Value of farm products.
	Members.	Civilians.	Garden.	Vegetable garden.	Flower garden.	Lawn.	Team-ing.	
Eastern	32	2	(c)	(c)	8		9	\$14,972.04
Western	40.5	1		7	9	7	7	4,663.23
Pacific	53	2		34	1	12	8	13,682.31
Northwestern	38	2	6	3	3	7	8	8,575.49
Danville	18	1	0	0	0	0	4	162.50
Marion	9	1		15	8	8	8	3,506.44
Central	14	2	56	0	56		17	7,342.90
Southern	1	6	22	2	12	8	16	12,000.02
Total	205.5	17	83	61	138		77	64,904.98

Branch.	Disposition of farm products.			Cost of maintaining during year,		
	Turned into commissary.	Fed to stock.	Sold.	Farm proper.	Lawn and flower garden.	Transportation and teams.
Eastern	\$10,927.04	\$2,974.00	\$1,071.00	\$8,768.65	\$1,490.30	(a)
Western	4,101.00	562.23	None.	7,632.50	2,016.00	2,529.99
Pacific	11,151.60	2,060.25	470.46	3,870.00	1,939.20	1,350.00
Northwestern	5,599.07	2,218.25	758.17	4,256.00	2,027.00	2,164.00
Danville		162.50		2,382.82		976.22
Marion	3,032.61	323.75	150.08	3,144.31	2,756.23	2,342.25
Central	2,553.14	3,312.00	1,477.76	3,896.04	8,747.49	4,847.83
Southern	6,015.85	2,490.00	450.42	1,706.62	3,772.37	3,043.75
Total	43,380.31	14,102.98	4,377.89	35,656.94	22,748.59	17,254.04

a Horses not included.

b Herd purchased June 16, 1900.

c Included under farm.

TABLE 10.—General fund.

Branch.	Receipts for year ending June 30, 1900.				
	Current expenses.	Subsistence.	Clothing.	Household.	Hospital.
Eastern	\$30,097.55	\$126,336.00	\$3,443.33	\$48,276.13	\$25,282.10
Western	24,956.76	102,475.16	2,535.22	41,504.50	23,175.00
Pacific	23,806.81	85,117.92	1,529.97	34,973.67	17,648.65
Northwestern	31,804.27	119,951.59	2,877.38	46,619.12	26,612.10
Danville	600.71	1,013.20	247.37	17.65	.....
Marion	24,877.30	83,902.06	2,186.94	15,580.50	19,340.46
Central	64,819.44	253,631.13	8,133.46	88,054.68	50,884.25
Southern	30,194.27	148,749.52	3,901.11	42,993.85	23,583.15
Total	230,557.11	921,176.58	24,854.78	317,910.10	186,525.70

Branch.	Receipts for year ending June 30, 1900.				
	Transportation.	Construction.	Repairs.	Farm.	Total.
Eastern	\$950.00	\$33,000.00	\$22,641.93	\$12,206.85	\$302,233.89
Western	1,873.90	7,500.00	17,142.12	8,377.03	229,544.69
Pacific	1,100.63	31,655.20	18,213.06	8,225.56	222,271.47
Northwestern	1,000.00	3,000.00	25,603.72	9,981.77	267,399.95
Danville	2.36	.....	83.97	155.41	a 168,245.67
Marion	1,250.00	19,017.00	17,603.80	7,508.30	190,716.40
Central	2,000.00	36,287.30	55,019.51	15,477.76	574,307.53
Southern	2,240.84	273.30	21,586.11	10,340.26	283,802.41
Total	10,422.73	130,732.80	177,894.27	72,222.94	2,238,522.01

Branch.	Expenditures for fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.				
	Current expenses.	Subsistence.	Clothing.	Household.	Hospital.
Eastern	\$28,785.79	\$125,459.16	\$2,922.99	\$47,518.24	\$25,251.00
Western	23,985.03	102,577.05	2,491.31	41,960.45	23,461.49
Pacific	20,731.30	84,084.72	1,812.70	34,943.59	17,632.16
Northwestern	30,795.92	118,896.94	2,573.44	46,365.48	26,397.01
Danville	30,372.67	55,274.30	948.12	51,356.88	14,482.82
Marion	23,280.26	83,895.06	2,036.16	13,566.26	19,340.38
Central	53,230.27	252,808.33	5,188.10	76,991.05	50,184.97
Southern	25,777.53	147,773.39	3,859.41	42,688.99	23,578.95
Total	236,958.77	970,768.95	20,832.23	355,890.94	200,328.78

Branch.	Expenditures for fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.				
	Transportation.	Construction.	Repairs.	Farm.	Total.
Eastern	\$753.90	\$32,978.00	\$22,221.40	\$12,062.09	\$297,952.57
Western	1,946.46	6,616.54	17,271.24	8,247.01	228,556.58
Pacific	891.68	27,950.10	19,210.31	8,161.39	214,917.95
Northwestern	934.93	2,027.33	25,384.31	9,364.39	262,739.75
Danville	1,588.12	.....	20,477.58	12,180.14	a 190,165.65
Marion	813.98	9,167.85	14,947.60	7,451.52	174,499.07
Central	2,071.63	47,608.79	48,271.93	14,497.50	550,852.57
Southern	2,220.73	2,573.00	22,607.59	10,821.04	280,900.63
Total	11,221.43	128,921.61	190,391.96	82,285.08	2,200,584.77

a Including \$166,225 from general treasurer.

b Including \$3,485.02, general treasurer.

TABLE 10.—General fund—Continued.

Branch.	Expended during year.		Posthumous account.		Cost for year of—	
	By check.	In currency.	Received.	Disbursed.	Improvements.	Repairs.
Eastern	\$297,962.57	.....	\$3,789.11	\$2,490.68	\$32,978.00	\$22,221.40
Western	228,566.58	.....	2,604.97	2,153.14	6,616.54	16,929.12
Pacific	153,902.10	\$61,015.85	3,894.10	1,193.13	27,944.90	19,210.31
Northwestern	262,739.75	.....	5,508.12	4,641.49	.....	25,396.81
Danville	190,165.66	.....	498.49	226.11	(a)	2,663.00
Marion	174,499.07	.....	3,350.25	3,145.09	9,114.05	14,947.60
Central	550,862.57	.....	15,397.40	5,355.85	47,608.79	48,271.83
Southern	186,588.83	94,311.80	6,718.38	2,532.94	.....	22,607.59
Total	2,045,257.12	155,327.65	41,760.82	21,738.38	124,262.28	172,247.76

Branch.	Improvements now under way and contemplated and authorized for present fiscal year.	Estimated cost.	Improvements needed for year ending June 30, 1902.	Estimated cost.
Eastern	Summer barrack, \$3,500; alteration of barrack and extension of steam-heating plant, \$4,500; alteration of nurses' quarters, \$2,000; ice house, \$3,000.	\$13,000.00	None .....	.....
Western	Addition to cold-storage plant, blacksmith shop, officers' quarters, and furniture, cow barn, and wagon shed.	20,000.00	Extension to boiler house; 2 barracks and furniture; tile flooring and plumbing for water-closets, etc.; heating for greenhouse and adjacent officers' quarters; elevator at hospital; addition to and remodeling chief clerk's quarters.	\$94,000.00
Pacific	Additional barrack, \$26,000; wing to hospital, \$16,500; air and ammonia compressors, \$4,000; septic tank, \$2,800, and steam condenser and purifier, \$3,000.	52,300.00	Additional barracks, \$26,000; additional wing to hospital, \$16,000; operating room, \$2,500; addition to dining hall, \$8,000; addition to hospital dining room and kitchen, \$11,000; septic tank for hospital sewer, \$2,000.	65,500.00
Northwestern	None .....	.....	None .....	.....
Danville	Barrack, \$35,000; retention hospital, \$35,000; shop, \$2,500; lodge house and gateway, \$5,000; memorial hall, \$35,000; nurses' home, \$10,000; quartermaster's residence, \$5,000; chief engineer's residence, \$2,500; pavilion, \$3,000; greenhouse, \$3,500; concrete walks, \$14,000; fencing, etc., \$20,000; steam and water mains, \$6,000; latrine, \$1,500; additional land, \$10,000.	188,000.00	None contemplated at present.	.....
Marion	Completing and furnishing chapel, \$3,000, and band pavilion, \$2,000.	5,000.00	1 barrack for old men, with dining room and kitchen attached, and furnishing; 1 guard barracks; 1 blacksmith shop.	59,000.00
Central	Addition to laundry boiler-house plant and stack; 1 compound pump for water-works.	518,000.00	Extension central boiler house; extension laundry boiler house; fire escape at hospital.	9,272.00
Southern	Quartermaster's storehouse and quartermaster's residence.	17,000.00	General repairs: repairs to breakwater; repairs to wharf.	35,371.70

a All improvements paid for by general treasurer direct.

b Laundry plant, etc., \$10,500; pump, \$7,500.

c Quartermaster's storehouse, \$12,000; quartermaster's residence, \$5,000.

TABLE 11.—*Employees under general fund.*

Branch.	Number authorized.					Average daily number employed.					
	Officers.	Non com-missioned officers.	Members.	Civilians.	Total.	Officers.	Non com-missioned officers.	Members.	Civilians.	Total.	Per cent of average present.
Eastern.....	4	24	399	38	460	4	24	391	28	447	20.7
Western.....	6	26	467	38	537	5	26	467	38	534	21.5
Pacific.....	4	16	366	37	423	4	16	328	33	381	22.5
Northwestern.....	5	34	1,716	48	1,803	5	23	376	38	441	20.9
Danville.....	4	15	293	51	363	4	13	232	50	299	36.4
Marion.....	3	25	349	49	426	3	25	342	49	419	23.5
Central.....	3	53	848	58	967	3	52	737	56	853	17.6
Southern.....	6	24	468	50	538	6	24	451	50	531	16.01
Total.....	40	217	4,896	364	5,517	39	203	3,323	340	3,905	20.8

Branch.	Amount received during year.						Average number of members per day who worked without pay.
	Officers.	Noncom-missioned officers.	Members.	Civilians.	Total.	Average per employee.	
Eastern.....	\$8,862.50	\$5,790.63	\$44,867.12	\$18,200.45	\$77,720.70	\$173.87	0
Western.....	9,725.80	6,540.00	48,406.09	21,316.11	86,048.00	161.13	0
Pacific.....	8,562.50	4,544.67	40,877.67	20,339.17	74,324.01	195.08	9
Northwestern.....	9,762.30	5,027.99	48,733.81	15,666.00	79,190.10	179.57	81
Danville.....	8,533.33	3,403.39	24,884.37	21,051.42	57,872.51	193.55	18
Marion.....	7,212.36	5,805.00	38,025.46	20,692.54	71,735.36	171.20	6
Central.....	15,983.40	11,617.99	92,299.08	37,131.37	157,031.84	184.09	280
Southern.....	11,862.50	6,210.00	56,734.80	19,464.50	94,261.80	177.52	44
Total.....	80,504.69	48,939.67	394,888.40	173,851.56	698,184.52	178.79	438

Branch.	Compensation per day.											
	Officers.			Noncommissioned officers.			Members.			Civilians.		
	Maxi-mum.	Mini-mum.	Aver-age.	Maxi-mum.	Mini-mum.	Aver-age.	Maxi-mum.	Mini-mum.	Aver-age.	Maxi-mum.	Mini-mum.	Aver-age.
Eastern.....	\$7.64	\$4.58	\$6.15	\$1.67	\$0.25	\$0.69	\$1.33	\$0.17	\$0.42	\$4.17	\$0.50	\$2.05
Western.....	7.64	3.33	5.40	1.66	.25	.70	1.33	.17	.33	4.40	.40	2.54
Pacific.....	7.64	4.58	5.94	1.67	.50	.66	1.00	.17	.29	4.17	.83	1.42
Northwestern.....	7.63	3.33	5.42	1.17	.25	.61	1.33	.17	.29	4.17	.40	1.30
Danville.....	7.64	4.58	6.18	1.33	.50	.76	1.00	.17	.30	4.17	.40	1.17
Marion.....	7.66	5.56	6.63	2.50	.41	.63	.83	.35	.29	4.50	1.25	1.43
Central.....	9.17	3.33	5.55	2.00	.42	.62	1.17	.25	.35	5.00	.50	1.84
Southern.....	7.64	4.17	5.75	1.67	.50	1.09	1.00	.25	.63	3.33	.33	1.84
Total.....	9.17	3.33	5.40 to 6.63	2.50	.25	1.09 to .61	1.33	.17	.63 to .29	5.00	.33	2.54 to 1.17

TABLE 12.—*Employees under post fund.*

Branch.	Average daily employed.					Compensation received during year.				
	Noncommissioned officers.	Members.	Civilians.	Total.	Per cent of average membership.	Noncommissioned officers.	Members.	Civilians.	Total.	Average per employee.
Eastern		41	32	73	3.38		\$5,241.41	\$3,493.99	\$13,735.40	\$188.15
Western		36	16	52	2.09		5,146.76	5,669.30	10,816.06	208.00
Pacific		13	10	23	1.36		2,130.09	2,893.65	5,023.74	218.42
Northwestern		36	27	63	2.98		5,265.28	8,454.04	13,719.32	217.76
Danville		8	5	13	1.58		813.32	620.50	1,433.82	110.29
Marion	1	15	17	33	1.85	\$150.00	2,380.33	5,058.40	7,588.73	229.96
Central	3	83	55	141	2.90	750.00	12,009.88	15,282.00	28,041.88	198.87
Southern		61	30	91			7,475.48	9,072.00	16,547.48	181.84
Total	4	293	192	489	1.99	900.00	40,462.55	55,543.88	96,906.43	198.17

Branch.	Compensation per day.								
	Noncommissioned officers.			Members.			Civilians.		
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.
Eastern				\$0.83	\$0.25	\$0.36	\$3.33	\$0.42	\$0.75
Western				1.66	.25	.46	3.33	.50	.85
Pacific				1.00	.25	.39	2.75	.33	.68
Northwestern				1.00	.25	.38	3.33	.25	.83
Danville .....				.83	.33	.55	2.50	.58	.80
Marion	\$0.41	\$0.41	\$0.41	1.16	.41	.67	3.33	.58	.93
Central	1.16	.42	.69	.83	.25	.40	4.16	.42	.77
Southern .....				.83	.25	.34	3.33	.41	.82

TABLE 13.—*Average cost of maintenance per capita for year.*

[Reported by branches.]

Branch.	Current expenses.	Subsistence.	Clothing.	Household.	Hospital.	Repairs.	Farm.	Total.
Eastern	\$12.02	\$60.45	\$10.11	\$22.74	\$12.58	\$9.78	a\$1.07	\$126.61
Western	10.31	50.32	6.96	24.18	11.18	9.30	3.39	115.63
Pacific	13.87	57.45	.96	24.07	12.46	13.35	5.15	127.30
Northwestern	12.38	56.27	1.21	21.94	12.50	12.01	4.43	120.74
Danville	36.95	67.24	1.15	62.47	17.62	24.91	14.81	225.15
Marion	12.55	46.57	10.63	8.77	12.37	19.80	1.83	112.52
Central	8.55	50.47	6.79	15.83	11.83	8.77	1.10	103.34
Southern	6.18	44.01	11.19	14.26	8.89	7.96	.71	92.70

a Deduct.

TABLE 14.—*Post fund business.*

Branch.	On hand June 30, 1899.			On hand June 30, 1900.		
	Cash.	Merchandise.	Fixtures.	Cash.	Merchandise.	Fixtures.
Eastern	\$14,432.36	\$1,855.35	\$10,776.42	\$14,413.79	\$1,879.28	\$11,966.89
Western	6,846.12	2,207.98	23,931.66	1,628.60	2,696.04	37,367.72
Pacific	8,069.84	932.72	14,943.98	10,466.63	1,493.45	17,288.28
Northwestern	7,343.33	1,184.88	7,908.41	3,233.08	1,161.32	7,018.62
Danville				3,174.15	489.97	869.16
Marion	2,585.14	2,452.07	5,567.15	1,767.07	2,501.30	5,313.24
Central	31,123.68	5,411.17	117,370.87	15,974.94	7,268.64	150,512.78
Southern	12,639.10	2,417.16	60,481.19	7,133.70	2,426.02	59,435.79
Total	82,989.57	16,461.33	245,379.18	57,791.96	19,916.02	289,277.48

TABLE 14.—*Post fund business*—Continued.

Branch.	Sales during year.				
	Home store.	Restaurant.	Beer hall.	Hotel.	Total.
Eastern.....	\$16,600.00	(a)	\$39,363.20	\$5,768.96	\$61,732.16
Western.....	15,161.40	.....	30,347.50	.....	45,508.90
Pacific.....	10,835.49	.....	16,370.95	.....	27,206.44
Northwestern.....	12,686.17	.....	27,725.00	.....	40,411.17
Danville.....	8,319.78	.....	9,296.00	.....	17,615.78
Marion.....	27,694.17	.....	.....	.....	27,694.17
Central.....	25,136.87	(a)	82,455.00	13,906.53	121,504.40
Southern.....	15,784.58	(a)	47,290.35	9,586.32	72,661.25
Total.....	127,218.46	.....	252,847.00	29,261.81	409,327.27

Branch.	Receipts from—				Expenditures for stock.				
	Transportation.	Amusements.	Other sources.	Total.	Home store.	Restaurant.	Beer hall.	Hotel.	Total.
Eastern.....	\$8,105.91	\$981.55	\$378.00	\$9,465.46	\$12,095.47	(a)	\$12,637.55	\$3,564.57	\$28,303.59
Western.....	66.89	.....	873.60	940.49	13,342.89	.....	16,703.66	.....	30,049.44
Pacific.....	.....	100.00	58.85	158.85	8,949.79	.....	6,919.96	.....	15,869.54
Northwestern.....	2,452.99	44.75	234.56	2,732.29	8,988.07	.....	13,059.99	.....	22,040.35
Danville.....	20.65	.....	.....	20.65	3,153.08	.....	4,353.55	.....	7,526.68
Marion.....	3,322.60	45.58	.....	3,368.18	19,194.87	.....	.....	.....	19,194.87
Central.....	16,991.45	393.80	683.48	18,068.73	20,496.89	(a)	37,849.26	8,363.26	66,768.24
Southern.....	5,586.40	735.64	76.40	6,398.44	13,120.25	(a)	20,235.95	8,599.13	41,955.33
Total.....	36,546.89	2,301.82	2,306.28	41,153.49	99,341.81	.....	11,759.92	20,926.96	231,623.12

Branch.	Expenditures for—				
	Clerks and other help.	Fixtures.	Amusements.	Transportation.	Insurance.
Eastern.....	\$13,894.64	\$1,253.41	\$7,160.00	\$7,793.47	\$644.92
Western.....	2,246.31	21.60	7,625.39	114.44	199.75
Pacific.....	1,285.17	351.78	3,366.68	20.69	.....
Northwestern.....	13,719.32	.....	4,138.48	2,881.09	\$20.00
Danville.....	813.32	369.16	709.30	10.65	.....
Marion.....	570.00	.....	5,859.70	4,230.03	31.50
Central.....	15,652.92	1,282.42	23,808.82	18,497.22	700.00
Southern.....	4,392.00	.....	25,515.78	5,639.61	210.00
Total.....	52,573.68	3,278.37	78,184.15	39,187.20	2,106.67

Branch.	Expenditures for—			Amount of net profit per year.	Amount due post fund from transportation.
	Construction.	Other purposes.	Total.		
Eastern.....	\$4,320.46	\$7,651.70	\$12,918.60	\$5,791.22	\$3,691.03
Western.....	9,822.48	1,590.39	21,620.36	3,705.60	186.26
Pacific.....	2,932.34	1,322.09	9,278.75	5,401.82	.....
Northwestern.....	925.68	3,220.58	25,206.65	16,235.16	1,970.97
Danville.....	.....	52.22	1,954.65	2,141.45	10.00
Marion.....	206.46	1,737.86	12,635.55	7,775.20	.....
Central.....	9,364.92	18,700.16	88,806.46	19,851.14	11,709.33
Southern.....	.....	6,852.77	42,610.16	6,541.94	3,021.47
Total.....	27,772.34	41,127.77	244,230.18	54,360.65	20,589.36

a See hotel.

b Over expenditure.

TABLE 14.—*Post fund business*—Continued.

Branch.	Beer hall.					System of check on business at—	
	Gallons of beer sold.	Cost of beer sold.	Receipts from sale of beer.	Amount sold for 5 cents (in pints).	Per cent of profit.	Home store.	Beer hall.
Eastern.....	67,472	\$12,454.15	\$39,363.20	1	216+	Cash register	System of checks.
Western.....	64,500	14,150.82	30,847.50	1	114+	do	Do.
Pacific.....	29,920	6,516.81	16,550.95	1	154+	do	Do.
Northwestern.....	53,250	11,825.50	26,355.00	1	122+	do	Do.
Danville.....	20,672	4,651.60	9,295.00	1	99+	Careful supervision; cash register ordered.	Do.
Marion.....						Cash register	No beer hall.
Central.....	206,386	38,979.00	80,389.15	1	136+	No system of checks in use.	System of checks.
Southern.....	89,580	18,746.50	47,290.35	1	152+	Cash register	Do.
Total.....	581,730	102,324.38	249,541.15		144—		

TABLE 15.—*Pension fund.*

Branch.	Pensioners, June 30, 1900.			Pension money.				Amount of pensions paid to absentees during year.
	Number on rolls.	Per cent of membership.	Present at Home.	Amount received during year.	Amount paid.		Balance due pensioners.	
					In currency.	By check.		
Eastern	2,494	91.7	1,981	\$294,212.08	\$215,021.38	\$76,691.52	\$2,449.45	\$63,885.12
Western	3,031	88.5	2,096	379,306.86	271,090.10	108,484.56	1,934.00	93,152.21
Pacific	2,022	85.8	1,411	252,550.84	162,481.31	90,422.16	5,102.42	57,800.39
Northwestern	2,357	49.1	1,880	278,535.73	192,564.23	84,076.12	22,894.94	69,500.00
Danville	1,272	87.06	1,059	92,191.81	78,715.82	13,475.99		13,475.99
Marion	2,141	90.8	1,436	278,306.78	183,535.27	92,140.16	5,252.21	48,459.33
Central	5,359	91.5	4,110	733,384.90	557,879.26	179,305.46	61,588.29	136,936.40
Southern	4,303	91.1	3,003	536,483.38	373,927.57	167,183.62	19,206.65	167,183.62
Total	22,979	89.9	16,926	2,844,972.38	2,035,214.94	811,779.59	118,427.96	650,393.06

Branch.	Pensioners on June 30, 1900, having to their credit—				Total pensioners having a balance to their credit.	Clerks on pension business.	
	Less than \$100.	Between \$100 and \$500.	Between \$500 and \$1,000.	Over \$1,000.		Number.	Total annual salary.
Eastern	45	5			50	2	\$600.00
Western	17	4	1		22	4	1,440.00
Pacific	50	13	2		65	1	900.00
Northwestern	193	20	4	1	218	2	1,360.00
Danville						2	540.00
Marion	68	10	3		81	1	300.00
Central	455	125	16	3	599	4	1,800.00
Southern	153	25	5	3	186	2	600.00
Total	981	202	31	7	1,221	18	7,540.00

TABLE 16.—Number of pensioners at each rate on roll June 30, 1900.

Branch.	\$6.00.	\$7.00.	\$7.50.	\$8.00.	\$8.50.	\$9.00.	\$9.25.	\$9.50.	\$9.75.	\$10.00.	\$10.50.	\$10.75.	\$11.00.	\$11.25.	\$12.00.	\$12.50.	\$12.75.	\$13.00.	\$13.25.	\$13.50.
Eastern	621	...	1	744	...	...	...	...	...	233	...	...	...	...	786	2	2	...	...	...
Western	504	...	1	773	2	1	...	...	...	296	...	...	2	...	1,299	...	3	...	...	...
Pacific	451	...	1	506	3	...	...	...	...	165	...	...	1	...	821	1	...	...	...	...
Northwestern	580	...	...	605	1	1	...	...	...	184	...	...	...	1	888	1	1	...	...	...
Danville	320	...	...	342	1	...	...	...	...	108	...	...	...	...	388	...	...	...	...	...
Marion	393	1	1	584	...	1	...	...	...	209	...	...	...	...	788	...	1	...	...	1
Central	1,337	...	1	1,253	2	1	...	1	...	278	...	2	1	...	2,192	2	...	1	1	...
Southern	1,195	2	1	1,047	1	2	...	1	...	229	2	1	2	...	1,613	...	5	...	...	2
Total	5,401	3	6	5,854	10	6	1	1	1	1,702	2	1	4	4	8,775	6	7	7	1	3

Branch.	\$14.00.	\$14.50.	\$15.00.	\$16.00.	\$17.00.	\$17.50.	\$18.00.	\$20.00.	\$21.25.	\$22.00.	\$22.50.	\$22.75.	\$24.00.	\$25.00.	\$27.00.	\$30.00.	\$35.00.	\$40.00.	\$50.00.	\$75.00.	Total.
Eastern	34	...	5	20	25	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	2	6	...	2	1	...	2,494
Western	58	...	5	24	40	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	14	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	3,031
Pacific	28	...	3	12	23	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2,022
Northwestern	31	1	8	19	22	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	4	...	4	...	1	8	...	...	2,357
Danville	40	...	4	25	31	...	...	4	...	...	6	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1,272
Marion	73	...	4	19	49	...	...	4	...	...	8	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2,141
Central	72	...	12	51	49	...	3	10	1	4	...	26	6	...	36	...	10	4	3	...	5,359
Southern	49	2	10	42	22	1	...	7	...	3	...	1	32	1	2	14	...	8	1	2	4,303
Total	385	3	51	212	261	1	5	1	29	1	9	1	101	11	5	66	1	21	9	5	22,979

TABLE 17.—Funds received—Recapitulation.

Branch.	Amount received during the year from—				Amounts received from sales during year and credited to—		
	General treasurer.	Post fund.	Posthumous sources.	Pension fund.	Current expenses.	Subsistence.	Clothing.
Eastern	\$286,547.00	\$71,197.62	\$3,789.11	\$294,212.08	\$4,046.15	\$6,336.00	\$1,018.33
Western	223,500.00	46,449.39	2,604.97	379,306.86	1.79	1,825.16	935.22
Pacific	214,606.46	27,365.29	3,894.10	252,550.84	1.20	2,502.67	152.63
Northwestern	255,073.34	43,143.46	5,508.12	278,535.73	31.15	3,451.59	1,277.38
Danville	166,225.00	12,635.43	498.49	92,191.81	2.22	1,013.20	247.37
Marion	184,142.00	31,062.35	3,350.25	278,306.78	...	2,477.06	361.94
Central	585,713.66	139,567.13	15,397.40	733,384.90	357.04	11,631.13	2,382.10
Southern	265,434.11	79,060.09	6,718.38	536,483.38	10.89	7,649.52	951.11
Total	2,131,241.57	450,480.76	41,760.82	2,844,972.38	4,450.44	36,886.33	7,326.28

Branch.	Amounts received from sales during year and credited to—					Receipts from other sources.	Total receipts.
	Household.	Hospital.	Transportation.	Repairs.	Farm.		
Eastern	\$2,001.13	\$27.10	...	\$1,049.93	\$1,206.85	\$1.40	\$671,432.70
Western	204.50	...	\$3.90	342.12	127.03	7,300.00	662,600.94
Pacific	259.05	32.08	.50	90.76	780.82	...	502,186.60
Northwestern	335.78	12.10	...	703.72	1,006.77	...	589,079.14
Danville	17.65	...	2.36	83.97	155.41	...	273,072.91
Marion	5.50	10.50	...	103.85	258.30	...	500,078.53
Central	3,454.68	384.25	...	3,519.51	1,477.76	...	1,447,269.56
Southern	2,378.08	8.15	...	111.11	502.76	38.30	899,345.88
Total	8,656.37	478.18	6.76	6,004.97	5,465.70	7,339.70	5,545,066.26

TABLE 18.—*Quartermaster's department.*

Branch.	Reservation.		Barracks.				
	Acres in.	Acres leased.	Number.	Originally in- tended for—	At present oc- cupied by—	Number hav- ing basements.	Basements used for—
Eastern.....	1,754	0	11		1,548	3	1 for bake shop, subsistence stores, and wash room; 1 for smoking, card, and billiard room, bookbindery, and storage; 1 for main lavatory and storage.
Western.....	640	0	13	1,612	2,080	13	7 used for dormitories, 1 for barber shop, 2 for storage, 3 vacant.
Pacific.....	680	0	8	800	1,392	8	3 have basements, full size, for storing quartermaster's supplies; 5 have small basements in order to have plumbing and steam-fitting work accessible.
Northwestern...	382½	0	12		1,844	6	Dormitories, commissary office and store, bathroom, and quartermaster's storehouse.
Danville.....	270	0	a 14	b 170	c 1,180	14	1 used for beer hall and store; the others as shops, storage rooms, etc.
Marion.....	299.48	347	12	1,320	1,475	12	3 for shops, 1 for noncommissioned officers' and clerks' mess; 3 quartermaster's storerooms.
Central.....	578	0	30	3,985	4,009	12	Storage rooms.
Southern.....	26	43	19		2,749	3	As dormitories and partly as quartermaster's storerooms.

Branch.	Number of men now sleeping in—				Dormitory floor space per man (square feet).		
	Attics.	Basements.	On floors.	Other places.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Eastern.....	58	0	0	247	60.7	41.2	51.4
Western.....	0	210	0	44	60	39.6	51.8
Pacific.....	402	19	0	87	53	75	53.5
Northwestern...	48	159	0	67	69	38	53.5
Danville.....	147	0	0	13	95	71	83
Marion.....	176	0	0	22	80.5	57	68.75
Central.....	0	0	0	18	85	61	71
Southern.....	36	102	0	51	285	23.6	154.3
Total.....	867	490	0	462	285	23.6	51.4 to 154.3

Barracks.

Branch.	Dormitory air space per man (cubic feet).			Dormitory window space per man (square feet).			Bath tubs.	Toilet rooms and urinals.				
	High- est.	Low- est.	Aver- age.	High- est.	Low- est.	Aver- age.		Num- ber.	Aver- age men to each.	Num- ber toilet rooms.	Urin- als.	Aver- men to each urinal.	Aver- age men to each hop- per.
Eastern.....	726	350	526	10	4	7	d 6	50	e 57	e 63	30	26
Western.....	817	409	627	11.7	3	11.1	26	70	65	65	31	15
Pacific.....	948	689	864	14	5	11	24	58	38	38	34	18
Northwestern.....	906	272	639	15.5	2.5	9	37	51	37	62	31	17
Danville.....	1,608	550	1,179	26.5	3.5	15	84	24	252	168	14	9
Marion.....	948.05	697	822½	17	11.66	14.33	30	35 to 59	48	96	15	15
Central.....	1,023	615	812	11.5	2.7	7.8	43	108	f 82	163	25	13
Southern.....	2,180	298	1,239	6.2	.83	3.52	52	58	28	105	32	18
Total.....	2,180	272	{ 526 to 1,239 }	26.5	.83	{ 3.52 to 14.33 }	302	{ 24 to 108 }	607	760	{ 14 to 34 }	9 to 26

a One of these under construction.

b Each.

c Includes 142 in hospital.

d Also a general bathroom containing 29 tubs, second floor, laundry building.

e Also general toilet room in laundry building, containing 33 hoppers and 16 urinals.

f In addition there are 2 large latrines with 108 hoppers; also 9 in shops, etc.

TABLE 18.—*Quartermaster's Department*—Continued.

Branch.	Barracks.		
	System of ventilation.	System of heating.	System of lighting.
Eastern.....	Windows, ventilators on roofs, chimneys, and open fireplaces.	Steam, mostly coils or circulation with a few radiators.	Electricity (incandescent).
Western.....	Registers near floor and ceiling, and ventilating shaft.	Steam radiation.....	Do.
Pacific.....	Open fireplaces; registers; and "Globe" ventilators in lavatories.	Steam, by indirect radiation.	Do.
Northwestern.....	Doors and windows.....	Steam.....	Electricity.
Danville.....	Natural, through shafts.....	Steam, by direct radiation.	
Marion.....	2 air flues from basement to roof with connection from each dormitory; open fireplaces in each ward, and transoms over doors.	Open fireplaces and hot-air furnaces.	Do.
Central.....	Windows and doors, and ventilating flues in barracks 6 and 21.	Steam.....	Gas.
Southern.....	Windows and doors; ventilators in rear of radiators.	.....do.....	Electricity, gas, oil, and candles.

Branch.	System of lighting—			
	Hospital.	Other building.	Grounds.	Whence obtained.
Eastern.....	Electricity.....	Electricity.....	Electricity.....	Kennebec Light and Heat Co., Augusta.
Western.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Electricity (arc).	Home electric-light plant.
Pacific.....	Electricity (incandescent).	Electricity (incandescent).	.....do.....	Home plant.
Northwestern.....	.....do.....	Gas, electricity, and oil.	.....do.....	Gas from Milwaukee city; electricity from power house.
Danville.....	Electricity.....	Electricity.....	Electricity.....	Danville Electric Light Co.
Marion.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Plant on Home grounds.
Central.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Gas and electricity.	Gas and electric-light plants on Home grounds.
Southern.....	Gas.....	.....do.....	Electricity.....	Electricity from Hampton, Va.; gas manufactured on Home grounds.

Branch.	Condition of beds, bedding, and lockers.	Beds.		Mattresses.		
		Kind.	Size.	Kind.	Size.	Weight.
Eastern.....	Good.....	Iron, with wire-spring bottom.	74 by 30 inches	Cotton..	Inches. 30 36	Pounds. 14 16
Western.....	.....do.....	Iron.....	78 by 36 inches		.....do.....	9 to 11
Pacific.....	.....do.....	Iron, woven-wire springs.	78 by 30 inches	.....do.....	.....do.....	10½
Northwestern.....	.....do.....	Barrack.....	78 by 30 inches	.....do.....	.....do.....	13
Danville.....	.....do.....	Iron, with wire-spring bottom.	78 by 32 inches	.....do.....	{ 30 34	14
Marion.....	.....do.....	Barrack, with woven-wire mattresses.	78 by 36 inches			16
Central.....	.....do.....	Iron, with woven-wire mattresses.	78 by 30 inches	.....do.....	.....do.....	23, 14
Southern.....	.....do.....	Barrack and hospital.....	Hospital, 6 feet 6 inches long by 3 feet wide.	.....do.....	.....do.....	26
			Barrack, 6 feet 6 inches long by 2 feet 6 inches wide.	.....do.....	.....do.....	17

TABLE 18.—*Quartermaster's Department—Continued.*

Branch.	Bedding.		Kind of locker.
	Average supply per man.	Arrangements for cleanliness and airing.	
Eastern.....	8 blankets, 3 sheets, 1 pillow, 1 pillow slip, 1 counterpane.	Sheets and pillow slips washed weekly, blankets and counterpanes when necessary, and blankets and mattresses aired frequently.	Wardrobes, 29 inches high, 27 inches wide, 14 inches deep, when there is room for them; bed-clothing chests (kept under beds) largely used.
Western.....	8 sheets, 1 pillow, 2 pillowcases, 3 wool blankets, 1 counterpane.	Each member required to keep his bedding clean, and air same; sheets, pillowcases, and counterpane washed weekly, blankets when required.	Wood, height 3 feet, width 2 feet, depth 1 foot; 2 shelves, 1 drawer.
Pacific.....	1 mattress, 1 pillow, 2 pillowcases, 3 sheets, 3 blankets.	Sheets and pillowcases washed weekly, mattresses aired, and blankets aired and washed frequently.	Wood, home manufacture; 1 drawer, 2 shelves.
Northwestern...	4 blankets, 3 sheets, 1 pillow, 2 pillowcases, 1 counterpane.	Opened at 6 a. m. for one-half hour.	Wood, 3 feet high by 2 feet by 1 foot.
Danville.....	1 mattress, 2 blankets, 3 sheets, 1 pillow, 2 pillowcases, 1 counterpane.	Sheets and pillowcases washed; blankets and counterpanes when necessary; blankets aired twice a week at least.	Wood, ash or poplar; 36 by 25½ inches; 2 shelves, 1 drawer, and door.
Marion.....	3 blankets, 3 sheets, 2 pillowcases, 1 mattress, 1 pillow, 1 counterpane.	General house cleaning occurs twice a year; all bedding aired once a week; bedsteads and mattresses examined and condition reported to quartermaster once a week.	Wood, 23½ inches wide, 14 inches deep, 38½ inches high, with small door on top having mirror; this when open forms a neat bookcase and writing desks.
Central.....	3 blankets, 3 sheets, 1 mattress, 1 pillow, 2 pillowcases, 1 counterpane.	Bedding is aired out of doors, and washed when necessary.	Small cupboard of 2 sizes.
Southern.....	1 mattress, 1 pillow, 3 blankets, 1 counterpane, 2 pillowcases, 3 sheets.	Sheets, pillowcases, and counterpanes washed at laundry weekly; other articles aired when necessary.	Plain wood, painted, 2 feet 6 inches high, 2 feet wide, 12 inches deep, with hinged door; 2 shelves inside.

Branch.	Storehouses.			
	Number.	What class of stores is each used for?	Condition.	Sufficient capacity?
Eastern.....	2	Dry lumber, condemned and worn-out clothing, etc., and bedding.	Good	Yes, for the purpose used.
Western.....	1	For quartermaster and hospital stores.	.....do	Yes.
Pacific.....	a8	Quartermaster, subsistence, and medical supplies.	Dry, and fair repair ..	Yes.
Northwestern...	4	1 for supplies and issue, 2 for second-hand clothing and property, and 1 for drugs.	Good	Good, except drug room, which is crowded.
Danville.....	1	Quartermaster and subsistence stores.	Good; as to dampness fairly good.	Yes.
Marion.....	1	Quartermaster, commissary and medical stores.	Good	No.
Central.....	3	Property building, quartermaster and commissary stores; property shed, clothing of members on furlough, and property waiting condemnation, etc.; lumber shed, lumber.	.....do	No.
Southern.....	b2	Brick for commissary and frame for quartermaster.	Brick very fair; frame good, except cellar damp.	Quartermaster's storehouse insufficient.

a Storage places, mostly basements.

b One brick; one frame.

TABLE 18.—*Quartermaster's Department*—Continued.

Branch.	What other places are quartermaster supplies stored?	Where are subsistence supplies stored?	Where are medical supplies stored?
Eastern.....	In 3 rooms.....	Basements of general and N. C. O.'s mess hall.	In hospital.
Western.....	Lumber in lumber yard lime in lime house and oil in small brick house.	Basement of general mess hall.	Quartermaster's storehouse.
Pacific.....	None	Basement of dining hall ..	Basement of Company G.
Northwestern ..	do	Commissary storehouse ..	Basement of hospital.
Danville	Basement of general mess hall.	Storehouse	Separate room of quartermaster's storehouse.
Marion	In part of three basements under barracks.	In quartermaster's building.	Quartermaster's building.
Central.....	Barracks cellars, lumber and coal sheds.	Property building and root cellar in garden.	Property building and hospital.
Southern.....	The lower floor of one of the frame barrack buildings; in cellar of theater building and Co. I, K and L barracks.	Commissary storehouse ...	Basement of hospital.

Branch.	Value of current quartermaster supplies on hand June 30, 1900.	Amount of invoice value of property received.			
		From general depot.	By purchase.	By transfer.	Total.
Eastern.....	\$11,459.45	\$23,878.00	\$164,876.06	\$806.77	\$189,559.83
Western.....	9,189.33	30,871.07	30,311.85	2,627.28	63,810.20
Pacific.....	86,500.00	11,570.06	146,724.81	168.85	158,463.22
Northwestern ..	20,908.86	29,085.24	146,979.37	2,237.60	178,322.21
Danville.....	44,137.00	44,617.15	126,900.31	18.42	171,535.88
Marion.....	12,865.40	21,833.80	102,987.22	2,877.50	127,698.52
Central.....	15,123.14	42,556.95	34,754.68	2,365.00	79,676.63
Southern.....	10,164.68	44,324.31	205,238.77	844.60	249,907.68
Total	191,847.76	248,786.58	958,773.07	11,464.52	1,218,974.17

Branch.	Inventories—how often taken.	Unserviceable property..			Rags and clippings.		Receipts from sales of other parts of uniform when through wearing.
		Original cost of property condemned.	Number of articles, yards, pounds, etc., condemned.	Receipts from sales of condemned property.	Price per pound obtained.	Receipts from sale of.	
Eastern.....	Monthly and yearly.	\$4,683.64	31,086	\$1,300.74	<i>Cents.</i> 2 to 5	\$1,122.26	\$167.92
Western.....	Semiannually.....	18,861.00	29,025	364.33	1 to 11½	885.88	.....
Pacific.....	Monthly and yearly.	10,537.27	18,117	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northwestern ..	Quarterly.....	37,839.62	65,674	1,499.62	1 to 11½	992.14	.....
Danville.....	Monthly and yearly.	1,793.86	2,432	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marion.....	Monthly.....	4,054.60	18,117	243.85	.....	.....	.....
Central.....	Monthly, quarterly, and annually.	63,863.25	176,861	4,382.74	0.8 to 11½	1,682.75	463.79
Southern.....	Yearly.....	44,751.45	58,553	629.13	0.025 to 0.08	507.23	57.80
Total .....	.....	181,384.69	394,715	8,420.41	1 to 11½	5,190.26	689.01

Branch.	Value of clothing.					
	On hand July 1, 1899.	Received from depot.	Received from other places.	Issued during year.	Inspected and condemned.	On hand June 30, 1900.
Eastern.....	\$7,257.15	\$19,368.40	\$806.77	\$20,981.97	\$17,791.06	\$6,449.35
Western.....	5,290.80	23,244.50	2,627.28	27,112.22	28,984.58	2,724.07
Pacific.....	20,041.35	8,409.78	.....	21,808.64	15,310.08	9,141.64
Northwestern ..	6,756.71	25,646.38	2,257.60	27,621.70	31,761.91	7,451.60
Danville.....	10,130.84	21,479.16	5,716.62	20,033.87	2,096.89	15,196.86
Marion.....	6,925.93	19,616.76	33.10	21,294.85	22,349.94	5,280.95
Central.....	25,711.83	83,562.52	17,883.26	64,272.52	44,829.42	12,885.09
Southern.....	41,139.13	84,334.71	344.60	39,191.68	32,962.13	3,664.73
Total.....	123,253.74	186,662.21	29,668.23	242,217.35	196,065.95	62,793.19

a \$10,683.94 new, \$15,027.89 renovated.

b \$5,908.77 new, \$6,976.32 renovated.

TABLE 18.—*Quartermaster's Department*—Continued.

Branch.	Miscellaneous.			Property returns; to whom rendered.	
	Record kept of amount expended on each building?	Has quartermaster a memorandum receipt from officers and others for property continued in their possession?	Is all property and furniture belonging to the Home marked and taken up as public property?	Concerning property received from general depot.	Concerning all other property received by purchase or otherwise.
Eastern.....	Yes...	No; requisitions approved by governor the only memorandum.	Not all marked, but all taken up as property on property books.	To the general treasurer as soon as received and receipt sent to general depot.	To general treasurer every ten days.
Western.....	Yes...	Yes.....	Yes.....	President of Board of Managers, quarterly.	To president of Board of Managers, trimonthly.
Pacific.....	Yes...	Yes.....	Yes.....	General treasurer, trimonthly.	General treasurer, trimonthly.
Northwestern.....	Yes...	Yes.....	Portion marked; all taken up.	President Board of Managers, quarterly and trimonthly.	To president Board of Managers, trimonthly.
Danville.....	Yes...	Yes.....	All taken up, and all marked that can be branded.	Trimonthly to president Board of Managers.	Trimonthly to president Board of Managers.
Marion.....	Yes...	Yes.....	All taken up, but not all marked.	To superintendent of general depot as often as property is received.	To the governor of Home and to the president Board of Managers, trimonthly.
Central.....	Yes...	Yes.....	Yes.....	To general treasurer as soon as inspected and accepted.	To Branch treasurer as soon as inspected and accepted.
Southern.....	Yes...	Yes.....	Only a portion marked; all property is taken up as public property.	None made; record kept in ledger provided for that purpose.	To general treasurer every ten days.

TABLE 19.—*Laundry*.

Branch.	Average number of pieces laundered per month.	Number of employees.	Expense for laundry work during year.		Regulations governing the sending of clothing to the laundry.
			At home for labor and material.	Work done outside.	
Eastern.....	45,514	14	\$2,117.08	.....	Sent from each company in charge of a ward master, with list, which is verified at laundry.
Western.....	52,753	17	2,010.00	\$494.44	Sent to laundry Monday; returned Thursdays and Fridays. Receipt given and taken.
Pacific.....	43,346	14	3,435.22	.....	Clothing of all kinds are changed and washed from week to week.
Northwestern.....	57,802	15	2,918.27	.....	Sent at specified times in charge of authorized men with lists, which are verified by count in and out.
Danville.....	18,573	12	2,006.54	85.40	Sent weekly by wagon, listed and verified.
Marion.....	11,083	20	2,921.62	.....	Certain days appointed for sending clothes from each company and hospital.
Central.....	54,374	44	5,829.48	.....	Put in bundles in barracks and sent to laundry on Monday mornings.
Southern.....	53,286	20	3,385.23	.....	Every man has his own number, turns in his clothes Saturdays for washing, gets them the following Saturday clean; company linen is turned in Fridays and taken out the following Friday.
Total.....	336,681	156	24,573.44	579.84	

a Clothing only.

TABLE 19.—*Laundry*—Continued.

Branch.	How much each member is permitted to send.	Under what conditions will the private underwear of a member be laundered by the Home.	Condition of laundry.	Ample capacity.
Eastern.....	1 shirt, 1 pair of drawers, 1 pair of socks, and other articles, if necessary.	If worn in lieu of Home clothing same condition.	Very good..	Yes.
Western	No limit	None laundered at Home.	Good	Yes.
Pacific.....	do	Same as Home clothing.	Fairly good.	Yes. a
Northwestern ..	1 shirt, 1 drawers, 1 pair socks, and other Home clothing, as occasion requires.	None laundered at Home.	Good	Yes.
Danville.....	1 shirt, 1 drawers, 1 pair socks, weekly; other articles when necessary.	Not laundered at Home.	Excellent ..	Yes.
Marion	No fixed amount.....	Laundered in lieu of Home articles.	Good	Yes.
Central	One set of underclothing per week; other clothing and bedding when necessary.	Not laundered at Home.	do	Yes.
Southern	Three pieces	That he place a Home number on the article.	do	Yes.

a Additional machinery needed.

TABLE 20.—*Fire department.*

Branch.	Protection against fire.	Apparatus adequate and in good condition.	How often tested.
Eastern.....	14 hydrants, with sufficient hose; standpipe, hose, chemical pails, fire grenades, etc., in barracks; water from Augusta Water Co.; 100 modern fire extinguishers.	Yes.....	Monthly.
Western	Fire plugs, with 3,750 feet of hose. Each barrack has 150 feet of hose, 1 fire extinguisher, and 20 buckets filled. Quartermaster's building has 300 feet of hose and dining hall 250 feet.	Hose old and not in good condition.	2 men employed to test hose and keep it clean.
Pacific.....	28 fire hydrants, 3,050 feet 2½-inch hose, 24 fire extinguishers, and a quantity of hand grenades and fire buckets.	No.....	Weekly.
Northwestern ..	1 steam fire engine, 1 hose cart, 1 hose carriage, 1 hook and ladder truck, 2 steam fire pumps; fire extinguishers at quartermaster's storehouse and in barracks; standpipe with hose attached in all barracks, hospital, and farm building.	Yes.....	Monthly.
Danville.....	Organized fire department; 2 hose carts with 300 feet hose each; city water pressure, 60 to 75 pounds.	do	Once each year.
Marion	A steel standpipe 125 feet high and a capacity of 238,000 gallons is kept full, and gives pressure to throw water to highest buildings, and hose cart with 600 feet of hose.	do	Every 90 days.
Central	A fire engine, ladder truck, and 4 hose reels at fire-department station; 1 hose reel at laundry; 1 hose reel at hospital; 4 fire extinguishers on ladder truck and 2 at hospital; 32 fire hydrants and standpipe with 65 pounds pressure; 50 or more feet hose on each barrack floor, and from 60 to 100 feet in each hospital ward.	do	Weekly.
Southern	Steam fire engine and hydrant.....	Steamer in bad condition.	Monthly.

TABLE 20.—*Fire department*—Continued.

Branch.	When last tested.	What fire organization or companies.	What fires during year.	Loss.
Eastern.....	July —, —	Fire department, under chief engineer, consists of 17 men, supplemented by an auxiliary force in each building.	None ...	None.
Western	July 31, 1900	Civilian employees are instructed in use of hose and respond to fire alarms; also 10 men in each barrack and hospital.	....do....	Do.
Pacific.....	Aug. 29, 1900	Fire department has a strength ordinarily of 50 members and 15 civilians.	....do....	Do.
Northwestern ...	Aug. 2, 1900	1 chief engineer, 1 assistant, 1 hoseman, an auxiliary force of noncommissioned officers, and details of members in company and hospital, with employees of farm.	....do....	Do.
Danville.....	Sept. 15, 1899	11 civilian employees, active force, and guards, noncommissioned officers, and extra-duty men, auxiliary force.	....do....	Do.
Marion	June 29, 1900	Volunteer company of 16 members .....	....do....	Do.
Central	Sept. 15, 1900	About 80 men .....	....do....	Do.
Southern	July 28, 1900	8 permanent men in engine house, and Companies I and K.	....do....	Do.

TABLE 21.—*Engineer department.*

Branch.	Average employees.		Shops.		Water-supply system.
	Members.	Civilians.	Number.	Suitably located.	
Eastern.....	48	1	11	Not all.....	Augusta Water Co.
Western	67	12	4	Yes.....	Leavenworth city water supply.
Pacific.....	45	5	6	No.....	Gravity; supply furnished by West Los Angeles Water Co.
Northwestern ...	62	8	12	Yes.....	Milwaukee city waterworks.
Danville.....	29	9	9	No.....	Danville city water.
Marion	70	12	3	No.....	Standpipe pressure, the water being pumped from 8 driven wells.
Central.....	72	11	8	Yes.....	Pumping and standpipe system; water obtained from steam-blown wells.
Southern	32	12	1	Yes.....	Wells and from Newport News Water Co.
Total	425	70	49		

Branch.	Water supply satisfactory.	Drainage and sewerage.		
		System.	Condition.	What improvement can be made.
Eastern.....	Yes.....	Sewers, carrying sewage into a stream flowing into the Kennebec River.	Good.....	By removing obstructions and deepening the channel of stream it is expected to relieve the congestion at the time of the spring floods.
Western	Yes.....	Sewer pipes, 10 to 24 inches, covered and leading into the Missouri River.	....do....	None.
Pacific.....	Yes.....	Drains from roofs and buildings; sewage carried to fields for irrigation purposes.	.....	By concentrating lines of drainage and sewerage and putting latter through septic tank before emptying on fields.
Northwestern ...	Yes.....	Intercepting .....	.....	.....
Danville.....	(b)	Sewers .....	.....	None, so far as known.
Marion	Yes.....	Sewage carried off through 10-inch vitrified pipe to the Mississinewa River.	Good.....	By laying 18-inch drains to river.
Central.....	(c)	Gravity .....	....do....	System satisfactory.
Southern	(d)	Gravity and pumping.....	....do....	By additional pumps.

a Temporary shops; shop building to be constructed.

b Not always; not filtered.

c Satisfactory as to system; supply insufficient in very dry weather.

d Not pressure enough.

TABLE 21.—*Engineer department—Continued.*

Branch.	Steam plant.					
	System.	For what purpose used.	Cost.	Cost of maintenance for past year.	Cost of maintenance per horsepower.	Cubic feet of air space to be heated.
Eastern.....	Six 75-horsepower boilers; also a number of small boilers in various buildings.	Heating, hot water, and power.	\$5,600.00	\$18,867.00	\$41.98	Not known.
Western.....	Two 200-horsepower and four 800-horsepower boilers.	Heating and cooking, and furnishing power for laundry, engineer shop, and electric-light plant.	24,324.00	41,592.60	26.00	8,273,369
Pacific.....	8 water-tube boilers, 5 tubular boilers, 1 locomotive fire-box boiler, and several engines for various uses.	Heating, cold storage, power, and light.	20,000.00	17,079.00	27.60	2,873,980
Northwestern..	4 Babcock & Wilcox water boilers; 5 tubular boilers.	Power, heating, and cooking.	20,408.00	20,226.00	18.97	4,511,697
Danville.....	Twelve 120-horsepower Babcock & Wilcox water-tube boilers.	Heating, cooking, ventilating, and power for laundry, mess hall, and shops.	61,000.00	27,500.00	19.09	5,209,180
Marion.....	No steam plant for heating purposes, but 20 high-pressure boilers in use for other purposes.	Pumping water, etc.		1,550.28	3.40	
Central.....	31 high-pressure boilers.	Heating, cooking, power, pumping.	105,000.00	78,858.00	33.88	7,744,611
Southern.....	Thirteen 70-horsepower, two 100-horsepower boilers.	Power, cooking, and heating.	42,000.00	23,841.00	21.49	3,633,786

Branch.	System.	Lighting plant.						
		Cost.		Cost of maintenance for past year.		Number of lights.		
		Electric.	Gas.	Electric.	Gas.	Arc.	Incandescent.	Gas.
Eastern.....	None at Home. Light furnished by Kennebec Light and Heat Co.			\$6,891.00		9	2,997	
Western.....	Two 55-kilowatt direct machines; 1 T. & H. arc-light machine, class K, 80 lights; 1 Armington & Simms engine, 150 revolutions per minute.	\$14,147.00		3,320.00		30	1,520	
Pacific.....	One 55-kilowatt and one 20-kilowatt generator.	11,000.00		4,195.00		12	1,520	
Northwestern..	One engine and two Edison dynamos.	4,484.00	\$6,272.54	1,472.00		12	840	1,837
Danville.....	Current from Danville Electric Light and Heating Co.			9,104.70			2,865	
Marion.....	Alternating current system.	18,500.00		1,252.00		14	1,700	500
Central.....	Electric and gas works.	14,000.00	40,000.00	7,958.00	\$6,400.00	18	3,003	6,614
Southern.....	Two Maxim gas machines.		6,000.00	5,875.47		21	1,280	1,686

a Exclusive of distributing pipes.

TABLE 21.—*Engineer department—Continued.*

Branch.	Cold storage and ice plant.					
	System.	Cubic feet of air space cooled.	Cost.	Cost of maintenance for past year.	Capacity for making ice per day.	Cost of ice per ton.
Eastern.....	None at Home; harvested on Home grounds.					\$0.8115
Western.....	None maintained.					
Pacific.....	One ammonia compressor, 1 tank for making ice, cooling rooms, condensing coils, and brine pump.	12,480	\$7,435.00	\$2,055.70	a 1,000	3.00
Northwestern.....	Meat, milk, and butter rooms.	20,496	No record.	120.00		
Danville.....	None; ice purchased at \$4 per ton.					
Marion.....	None at Home.	5,752				
Central.....	Refrigerating and ice-making machine and 7 storage rooms.	34,000	29,000.00	4,767.00	b 30	.40
Southern.....	10-ton ice machine.	15,627		3,101.67	b 5	.59

a Pounds.

b Tons.

TABLE 22.—*Commissary department.*

Branch	Condition of—		Capacity of dining hall.	How many times are tables set for each meal?
	Dining hall.	Kitchen.		
Eastern.....	Excellent..	Good.....	1,427	Twice. a
Western.....	Good.....	do.....	1,080	Twice.
Pacific.....	do.....	do.....	560	Three times.
Northwestern.....	do.....	do.....	960	Twice.
Danville.....	do.....	do.....	1,120	Once.
Marion.....	do.....	do.....	1,072	Three times.
Central.....	do.....	do.....	2,044	Twice.
Southern.....	do.....	do.....	1,178	Twice for 22 tables, once for 6 tables.
Total.....			9,441	

Branch.	How often are dining hall and kitchen inspected by—		Facilities ample for receiving and taking care of supplies and for cooking and serving meals?	Any articles deteriorated on account of storage.	Unserviceable property.		
	Surgeon?	What other officers?			Value of condemned during year.	Number of articles condemned.	Receipts from sale of condemned property
Eastern.....	Weekly.....	Governor and treasurer weekly; quartermaster and commissary of subsistence almost daily.	Yes.....	None.	\$1,229.11	15,896	.....
Western.....	Frequently...	Weekly by governor or some other; daily by Home inspector.	Cooling room.	do..	2,615.46	14,378	51.50
Pacific.....	Weekly.....	Governor and quartermaster.	Yes.....	do..			
Northwestern.....	Frequently...	Daily by commissary and officer of the day; almost daily by governor; Sunday by inspecting officer.	do..	do..	1,380.15	18,223	.....
Danville.....	Frequently...	Governor and commissary.	Insulation of one refrigerator, defective.	(b)	649.67	1,861	.....
Marion.....	Monthly.....	Daily by governor; acting commissary of subsistence frequently.	No.....	None.	None..	None.	.....
Central.....	Occasionally..	Governor, commissary, and inspector.	Yes.....	do..	(c)	(c)	(c)
Southern.....	No record.....	By governor frequently; commissary daily.	do..	do..	1,643.05	12,838	.....
Total.....					7,497.44	63,196	51.50

a Main floor.

b 2,500 pounds bacon; 1,500 pounds ham.

c Included in quartermaster property.

TABLE 22. — *Commissary department*—Continued.

Branch.	Value of subsistence stores on hand June 30, 1900.	How often are inventories taken.	Average permanent employees.		Average temporarily detailed.		Number.	Meals given transients not connected officially with Home. Usually under what requirements or occasion.
			In kitchen.	In dining hall.	In kitchen.	In dining hall.		
Eastern.....	\$3,787.02	Monthly..	14	65	0	0	0	Orders from headquarters. To visitors and friends of members. Veterans and relatives of members. On orders from headquarters, occasionally to destitute soldiers. To relatives of deceased members attending funerals, and disabled soldiers not entitled to admission.
Western.....	3,940.59	.....do.....	17	74	40	0	0
Pacific.....	2,189.77	.....do.....	32	69	0	0	112
Northwestern.....	2,894.62	Quarterly..	16	74	0	0	140	
Danville.....	2,516.60	Monthly..	22	57	18	7	.....
Marion.....	1,945.85	.....do.....	21	73	17	3	70
Central.....	5,649.17	Quarterly..	37	100	108	165	0	
Southern.....	5,153.19	Monthly..	20	90	5	6	(a)	
Total.....	28,056.81	179	602	188	181	822	

Branch.	Disposition.	Swill and garbage.			Outdoor relief.		
		Estimated amount per month.	If sold, what price is obtained.	Receipts from this source for year.	Members receiving in subsistence.	In other allowances.	Average monthly cost per man.
Eastern.....	Sold.....	4 to 6 barrels per day.	16 cents per barrel.	\$225.00	0	0	0
Western.....	Given to man to haul off of Home grounds.	60,000 pounds.....	Not sold.....	.....	0	0	0
Pacific.....	Fed to cattle and hogs.	67,000 pounds.....	.....do.....	.....	0	0	0
Northwestern.....	One-half sold, balance used on farm.	15 tons.....	\$26 per month.....	312.00	0	0	0
Danville.....	Sold.....	7,250 pounds.....	10 cents per barrel of about 150 pounds.	58.00	0	0	0
Marion.....	.....do.....	80,000 pounds.....	\$10 per month.....	120.00	11	0	\$6.00
Central.....	.....do.....	176,500 pounds.....	.....	3,422.46	0	0	.....
Southern.....	Part sold, remainder sent to farm.	82,650 pounds.....	30 cents per barrel.	192.90	4	0	4.38
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	4,330.36	15	.....	10.38

ISSUED TO DINING HALL.

Branch.	Daily average for December, 1899.			Daily average for June, 1900.			Daily average for December, 1899, per man.		Daily average for June, 1900, per man.	
	Amounts issued.	Cost.	Members present in barracks.	Amounts issued.	Cost.	Members present in barracks.	Amount.	Cost.	Amount.	Cost.
Eastern.....	Pounds. 6,167	\$299.47	1,815	Pounds. 5,696	\$276.16	1,701	3.39	\$0.165	3.35	\$0.162
Western.....	7,890	245.12	2,278	8,024	290.54	2,041	3.24	.107	3.93	.142
Pacific.....	5,086	178.82	1,524	5,586	262.46	1,442	3.34	.117	5.96	.182
Northwestern.....	5,967	194.59	2,002	5,028	173.22	1,888	2.98	.097	2.66	.091
Danville.....	4,498	140.23	864	4,347	140.62	977	5.20	.162	4.45	.144
Marion.....	5,190	207.07	1,518	4,066	179.65	1,332	3.42	.136	3.05	.134
Central.....	14,718	515.67	4,206	12,891	497.93	3,991	3.50	.122	3.23	.125
Southern.....	8,107	308.95	2,895	8,000	387.65	2,755	2.80	.107	2.90	.141
Total.....	57,018	2,069.92	17,101	56,640	2,208.23	16,127	3.33	.122	3.51	.137

a So few that no record is kept.

TABLE 22.—*Commissary department—Continued.*

ISSUED TO HOSPITAL.

Branch.	Daily average for December, 1899.			Daily average for June, 1900.			Daily average for December, 1899, per man.		Daily average for June, 1900, per man.	
	Amount issued.	Cost.	Members present in hospital.	Amount issued.	Cost.	Members present in hospital.	Amount.	Cost.	Amount.	Cost.
	<i>Pounds.</i>			<i>Pounds.</i>			<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	
Eastern	1,930	\$67.98	412	1,618	\$60.61	373	4.68	\$0.165	4.34	\$0.162
Western	1,876	61.64	367	1,659	56.70	314	5.11	.167	5.28	.180
Pacific	1,659	54.55	198	2,355	80.29	198	8.38	.275	11.89	.406
Northwestern	1,214	38.22	185	1,339	43.71	216	6.56	.207	6.19	.202
Danville	1,059	24.39	101	1,156	25.27	146	10.48	.241	7.93	.178
Marion	888	55.38	254	960	42.39	157	3.49	.218	5.13	.226
Central	2,477	112.23	754	2,173	108.73	681	3.28	.148	3.19	.159
Southern	1,900	45.40	520	1,800	68.10	491	3.65	.087	3.74	.138
Total	13,008	459.79	2,791	13,060	485.80	2,606	4.66	.164	5.01	.186

CROCKERY.

Branch.	Per cent of breakage of crockery.						
	Bowls, coffee.	Bottles.		Coffee cups.	Dishes, vegetable.	Pitchers.	
		Pepper.	Vinegar.			Sirup.	Water.
Eastern	0.4686	0.111	0.034	0.3868	0.2581	0.15	0.5416
Western .....	.5633	.0983	.10	.10	.22	.37	.66
Pacific .....	.36	.21	.35	.31	.37	.08	.29
Northwestern .....	.63	.12	.25	.48	.53	.088	.66
Danville .....	.115	.08	.06	.....	.18	.185	.....
Marion .....	.47	.12	.14	.....	.43	.29	.60
Central .....	.75	.56	.34	.45	.65	.55	.17
Southern .....	.421	.....	.....	.117	.273	.147	.285

Branch.	Per cent of breakage of crockery.										Average per member.	
	Plates.						Pots.		Salt cellars.	Sauces, coffee.		
	Bread.	Butter.	Butter, individual.	Cheese.	Dinner.	Soup.	Platters, meat.	Bean.				Mustard.
Eastern	0.4432	0.5038		0.072	0.431 ₂	0.1009	0.1912		0.0869	0.0611	0.3901	3.69
Western .....	.115	.5274	0.4598	.37	.462 ²	.30	.37		.0435	.1458	.3222	11.50
Pacific .....	.62	.48			.40 ⁴	.57	.20			.04		5.50
Northwestern .....		.77		.36	.609 ₂	.51	.43		.21	.025		
Danville .....	.196	.18		.23	.13 ²	.055	.175		.055	.013		18
Marion .....	.33	.57		.39	.44	.15	.18		.13	.04		3.24
Central .....	.30	.62		.59	.68	.46	.26		.12	.14	.36	
Southern .....		.048		.192	.376	.386	.251				.411	

TABLE 23.—*Principal articles of food.*

[Contract price (per pound) for quarter ending June 30, 1900.]

Branch.	Flour.	Fresh beef.	Corned beef.	Bacon.	Salt pork.	Fresh fish.	Cod-fish.	Salt mackerel.	Coffee.	Tea.
Eastern	\$0.0202	\$0.09	\$0.0724	\$0.0875	\$0.0699	\$0.055	\$0.06	\$0.08	\$0.11	\$0.32
Western .....	.0154	.0617	.05125	.09	.0562	.0975	.0748	.0787	.1075	.29
Pacific .....	.01645	.0718	.....	.0973	.06355	.05	.0569	.....	.09125	.282
Northwestern .....	.01782	.0657	.....	.06625	.05875	.08	.07	.11	.10	.265
Danville .....	.0187	.074	.0637	.09	.....	.....	.....	.075	.121	.29
Marion .....	.0212	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central .....	.0167	.076	.06375	.092	.0579	.07	.0875	.0875	.13	.2725
Central	a 3.24	.0696	.....	.0775	a 10.45	.07	.045	.0845	.1137	.32
Southern .....	.019	.064	.0418	.0839	.06	.....	.049	.0625	.11	.33
Average .....	.01812	.0716	.06468	.08805	.0555	.0704	.0562	.0826	.11043	.2962

a Per barrel.

TABLE 23.—Principal articles of food—Continued.

Branch.	Pota- toes.	Navy beans.	Lima beans.	Ham.	Butter, butter- fine, etc.	Sirup (gal.).	Cheese.	Sugar, A.	Sugar, C.	Sugar, granu- lated.
Eastern	\$0.50	\$0.0882	\$0.0667	\$0.1047	\$0.1775	\$0.26	\$0.1225	.....	\$0.05	\$0.0510
Western .....	.57	.0891	.0575	.1025	.1220	.19	.13	.....	.04875	.05875
Pacific .....	.64	.....	.....	.....	.16	.....	.115	.....	.05375	.05625
Northwestern .....	.0124	.....	.....	.....	.10325	.....	.115	.....	.0444	.05375
Danville .....	.00575	.033	.0649	.10325	c. 1975	.....	.....	.....	.0469	.0551
Marion	a. 74	.036	.....	.105	.182	.20	.....	.....	.....	.052
Central	a. 89	.0875	.0575	.107	.1232	.165	.12157	\$0.0488	.0479	.0519
Southern	a. 40	.0375	.0594	.1080	.1075	.206	.1298	.....	.0443	.0518
Average .....	.541	.0371	.0625	.106	.1514	.21	.1241	.0494	.0487	.0529

[Amount (pounds) purchased during quarter ending June 30, 1900.]

Branch.	Flour.	Fresh beef.	Corned beef.	Bacon.	Salt pork.	Fresh fish.	Cod- fish.	Salt macker- el.	Coffee.	Tea.
Eastern	102,900	36,128	32,008	9,611	5,200	14,755	5,500	12,000	12,649	1,593
Western	114,000	108,791	12,000	3,158	2,600	5,219	2,240	13,000	17,192	1,150
Pacific	78,400	72,500	.....	7,000	1,200	3,500	2,800	.....	7,000	900
Northwestern	72,520	70,000	.....	12,000	2,000	7,000	2,000	.....	1,400	1,200
Danville	48,704	40,540	7,200	11,100	.....	.....	.....	5,800	5,370	725
Marion	86,373	42,338	15,800	5,498	1,140	5,525	1,700	7,200	10,300	894
Central	196,000	181,610	.....	1,800	5,000	16,600	6,000	17,000	24,700	3,000
Southern	16,660	121,175	22,760	10,591	2,000	.....	6,000	14,000	24,500	1,879
Total	715,567	668,082	89,753	60,758	19,140	52,599	26,240	69,900	114,711	11,341

Branch.	Potatoes.	Navy beans.	Lima beans.	Ham.	Butter, butter- fine, etc.	Sirup.	Cheese.	Sugar, A.	Sugar, C.	Sugar, granu- lated.
Eastern	181,960	10,458	54,200	14,326	c21,122	Galls. 276	2,698	.....	24,297	3,392
Western	a 3,572	9,000	1,000	6,000	23,000	916	3,429	.....	22,000	5,000
Pacific	115,000	.....	.....	.....	11,000	.....	1,200	.....	2,400	20,000
Northwestern	132,000	1,500	2,000	13,000	c15,000	.....	8,000	.....	22,000	2,000
Danville	a 990	1,800	.....	8,750	12,500	100	.....	.....	5,300	8,000
Marion	a 1,802½	6,300	1,650	9,932	14,300	209½	2,697	22,023	.....	3,835
Central	a 5,210	1,700	17,000	37,000	39,000	520	9,500	.....	53,000	5,000
Southern	199,560	6,568	982	2,024	21,024	269	6,049	12,015	23,807	4,967
Total	1,215,464	37,324	22,632 54,200	91,032	156,946	2,290	23,568	34,038	152,504	52,194

PLACES OF PURCHASE, QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30, 1900.

Articles.	Eastern Branch.	Western Branch.	Pacific Branch.	Northwestern Branch.
Flour	Auburn and Port- land, Me.	Kansas City, Mo.	Los Angeles, Cal.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Fresh beef	Gardiner, Me.	St. Joseph, Mo.	do	Chicago, Ill.
Corned beef	Augusta, Me.	Omaha, Nebr.	do	do
Bacon	Gardiner, Me.	do	Los Angeles, Cal.	do
Salt pork	do	do	do	do
Fresh fish	Boston, Mass.	Leavenworth, Kans.	San Pedro, Cal.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Codfish	Vinalhaven, Me.	St. Louis, Mo.	Los Angeles, Cal.	do
Salt mackerel	Boston, Mass.	New York City	do	do
Coffee	do	Leavenworth, Kans.	Los Angeles, Cal.	do
Tea	do	do	do	do
Potatoes	Knox Station, Me.	do	do	Sheridan, Wis.
Navy beans	Rockland, Me.	do	do	Milwaukee, Wis.
Lima beans	Portland, Me.	do	do	Chicago, Ill.
Ham	Gardiner, Me.	Omaha, Nebr.	do	do
Butter, butterine, etc.	Boston, Mass.	Hammond, Ind.	Los Angeles, Cal.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Sirup	Portland, Me.	Leavenworth, Kans.	do	do
Cheese	Boston, Mass.	do	Los Angeles, Cal.	do
Sugar, "A"	do	do	do	do
Sugar, "C"	Portland, Me.	Leavenworth, Kans.	Los Angeles, Cal.	do
Sugar, granulated.	Augusta, Me.	do	do	do

a Bushel.

b Cans.

c Butter.

TABLE 23.—Principal articles of food—Continued.

Articles.	Danville Branch.	Marion Branch.	Central Branch.	Southern Branch.
Flour.....	Danville, Ill.....	Marion, Ind.....	Miamisburg, Ohio..	Fort Wayne, Ind.
Fresh beef.....	do.....	do.....	Chicago, Ill.....	Chicago, Ill.
Corned beef.....	Chicago, Ill.....	Chicago, Ill.....	do.....	New York City.
Bacon.....	Danville, Ill.....	Marion, Ind.....	Dayton, Ohio.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Salt pork.....	do.....	Hammond, Ind.....	do.....	Washington, D. C.
Fresh fish.....	do.....	Gloucester, Mass.....	Gloucester, Mass.....	Gloucester, Mass.
Codfish.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	New York City.
Salt mackerel.....	Chicago, Ill.....	do.....	do.....	do.
Coffee.....	do.....	Boston, Mass.....	Boston, Mass.....	do.
Tea.....	do.....	Chicago, Ill.....	New York and Baltimore.	do.
Potatoes.....	Danville, Ill.....	Marion, Ind.....	Dayton, Ohio.....	Richmond, Va.
Navy beans.....	do.....	Chicago, Ill.....	do.....	New York City.
Lima beans.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Richmond, Va.
Ham.....	Chicago, Ill.....	do.....	Chicago, Ill.....	Kansas City, Mo.
Butter, butterine, etc.....	do.....	Hammond, Ind.....	Indianapolis, Ind.....	do.
Sirup.....	do.....	Chicago, Ill.....	Dayton, Ohio.....	Hampton, Va.
Cheese.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Alfred, N. Y.
Sugar, "A".....	do.....	Marion, Ind.....	do.....	Hampton, Va.
Sugar, "C".....	Danville, Ill.....	do.....	New York.....	New York City.
Sugar, granulated.....	do.....	Marion, Ind.....	do.....	Hampton, Va.

TABLE 24.—Medical department

Branch.	Capacity for patients.		Patients.												
			June 30, 1899.		June 30, 1900.		Average daily.			Admitted to hospi- tal during year.	Total treated dur- ing year.	Average days each case treated.	Average daily pa- tients at sick call.		
	Hospital.	Quarters for convalescents.	Hospitals.	Convalescent companies.	Barracks or sick call.	Hospital.	Convalescent companies.	Barracks or sick call.	Hospital.					Convalescent companies.	Barracks or sick call.
Eastern.....	375	(a)	249	37	284	290	406	272	326	379	392	752	2,867	31	88
Western.....	297	144	175	121	54	219	0	31	268.10	....	44.04	802	3,968	100.16	37.88
Pacific.....	200	0	234	0	21	219	0	19	219	....	21	434	2,620	24.91	21
Northwestern.....	250	0	161	....	74	213	....	90	210	....	58	868	3,684	21	58
Danville.....	150	....	24	....	5	109	....	49	86.6	....	17.9	408	1,691	573.5	17.9
Marion.....	215	94	180	85	83	150	....	47	194.36	....	63.62	432	2,526	136	61.08
Central.....	650	278	537	308	79	514	259	110	554	275	212	1,584	7,152	18	212
Southern.....	c 470	335	388	284	46	404	226	52	444.5	209	59	872	2,929	9.7	56
Total.....	2,607	851	1,948	835	646	2,118	891	670	2,302.56	863	867.66	6,152	27,337	.....	551.86

a Not limited.

b In hospital (at sick call 17.9 days.)

c By crowding.

TABLE 24.—*Medical department—Continued.*

Branch.	Principal diseases and percentage of each to whole number.		
	Chronic.	Acute.	Surgical.
Eastern....	Organic heart trouble, 16.1; pulmonary, 7.9; alimentary, 8; nervous, 5.8; arterio-sclerosis, 5.3; alcoholism, 4.5; senility, 3.8.	Alcoholism, 4.09; pulmonary, 2.5; alimentary, 2.1.	Genito-urinary, 5.7; varicose veins, 3.3; hernia, 3.8; rectum, 2.8.
Western ...	Asthma, 10.9; diarrhea, 4; heart, 16; tuberculosis, 12.8; paralysis, 4.3; rheumatism, 21.9.	Diarrhea, 14.5; influenza, 10.3; malarial fever, 48.9; erysipelas, 26.2.	Epithelioma, 10.9; fractures, 11.6; wounds, 28.8; abscesses, 21.9; ulcers, 26.7.
Pacific.....	Nervous system, 50.82; respiratory system, 44.66; circulatory system, 62.42; and alimentary tract, 32.48.	Alcoholism, 12.1; respiratory organs, 5.09; alimentary tract, 7.	Rectum, 17.83; hernia, 40.1; bladder, 16.16; eye, 28.11.
Northwest- ern.	Arterio-sclerosis, 0.6; cerebral degeneration, 2.7; constipation, 19; gastric catarrh, 6; cystitis, 0.5; rheumatism, 14; cardiac degeneration, 9; bronchitis, 12; alcoholism, 8.	Alcoholism, 0.6; influenza, 0.3; enteritis, 2; gastric catarrh, 2; pneumonia, 0.3; bronchitis, 4; pleurisy, 0.7.	Ulcers, 1.4; hemorrhoids, 1.3; fistula, 0.7; malignant tumors, 0.24; benign tumors, 0.16; hernia, 2; fractures, 0.8; dislocations, 0.2; contusions and abrasions, 4; hypertrophy of prostate, 2; strictures, 0.1.
Danville...	Rheumatism, 0.023; pneumonia, 0.031; malaria, 0.019.	Cardiac, 0.157; rheumatism, 0.092; hemiplegia, 0.029.	Hydrocele, 0.009; tumors, 0.009; abscesses, 0.019.
Marion	Asthma, 1.18; bronchitis, 2.25; diarrhea, 1.42; heart disease, 8.55; rheumatism, 4.51; senility, 9.50; tuberculosis, 2.78.	Influenza, 0.71; malaria, 7.95; myalgia, 2.96; pneumonia, 1.78.	Hemorrhoids, 0.70; hernia, 1.54; ulcers, 3.54.
Central	Bronchitis, 2.2; cardiac, 7.6; constipation, 1.9; cystitis, 1.4; gastritis, 2.6; catarrh, 3.6; nephritis, 2.3; rheumatism, 3.2.	Alcoholism, 3.6; bronchitis, 1.3; enteritis, 1.1; gastritis, 1.7; rheumatism, 1.3.	Abscesses, 1; amputations, 0.3; cataract, 2.1; hydrocele, 1; retention of urine, 1; tumors, 1; ulcers, 1.3.
Southern ..	Lungs, 8.2; heart, 5.8; rheumatism, 11.7; kidney and bladder, 4.9.	Influenza, 11.6; gastro-enteritis, 5.4; rheumatism, 2.7; pneumonia and pleurisy, 1.7; yellow fever, 1.4.	Varicose ulcers and abscesses, 1.3; fractures, 0.92; genito-urinary, 0.85; hemorrhoids, 75.

Branch.	Local diseases reported.	Infectious or contagious diseases reported.
Eastern....	Pulmonary tuberculosis, 118; pneumonia, 38; and acute bronchitis, 22 cases.	Typhoid fever, 1 case.
Western ...	Malarial fever, 71 cases.	Erysipelas, 38 cases.
Pacific.....	None	Influenza, pulmonary tuberculosis.
Northwest- ern.	do	Erysipelas and influenza.
Danville...	Malaria, 16 cases.	Smallpox, 1 case; erysipelas, 6 cases.
Marion	Rheumatism, chronic diarrhea, chronic bronchitis, and malaria.	Erysipelas, 3 cases.
Central	None	Erysipelas, influenza, venereal.
Southern ..	Diarrhea and conjunctivitis	Erysipelas.

Branch.	Number of deaths.					Causes of deaths.				
	In hospital.	In conva- lescent quar- ters.	Else where on reserva- tion.	Outside of Home.	Total.	Natural.	Violence.	Suicide.	Result of acci- dent.	Average age at death.
Eastern	118	0	2	27	147	117	1	1	1	66.37
Western	179	0	6	32	217	214	0	2	1	66.76
Pacific	101	0	2	22	125	102	0	1	0	66.17
Northwestern	136	0	4	28	168	161	1	2	1	69
Danville	35	0	4	5	44	39	0	0	0	64.98
Marion	89	0	6	33	128	121	0	2	5	66
Central	283	0	14	56	353	291	0	2	4	68.52
Southern	209	0	15	66	290	285	0	1	1	66.25
Total	1,150	0	58	269	1,472	1,380	2	11	16	67.12

TABLE 24.—Medical department—Continued.

Branch.	Death rate per 1,000.		Number buried at Home cemetery during year.	Cost of funeral at Home.	Coffins.		What clothes are members buried in?
	Of whole number cared for.	Of average present and absent.			Cost.	Where made.	
Eastern.....	47.85	54.48	84	\$24.85	\$7.00	Augusta, Me.....	Dress coat, trousers, shirt, drawers, and socks.
Western.....	50.27	63.58	177	17.03	6.18	Leavenworth, Kans.	Shroud, blouse, trousers, and socks.
Pacific.....	47.70	54.06	106	8.28	5.96	Los Angeles, Cal..	Shirt, drawers, socks, trousers, and blouse.
Northwestern...	51.49	64.87	134	17.86	7.50	Milwaukee, Wis..	Shirt, socks, trousers, and blouse.
Danville.....	24.94	44.44	31	15.06	9.16	Danville, Ill.....	Blouse, trousers, shirt, drawers, and socks.
Marion.....	42.58	58.26	91	12.00	8.40	Marion, Ind.....	Shirt, blouse, socks, and trousers.
Central.....	49.80	59.72	273	12.87	4.67	At the Home.....	Full suit of underclothes and shroud.
Southern.....	52.12	61.94	a 181	9.50	1.60	.....do.....	Underclothing and shroud.
Total.....	47.89	58.87	1,076	{ 24.85 to 8.28 }	{ 9.16 to 1.60 }	.....	.....

Branch.	Average number of hospital employees.						Average patients per employee.	Average cost of hospital ration, including extra diet per man per day.
	Mem- bers.	Civilians.	Annual cost.					
			Members.	Civilians.	Total.	Average per employee.		
Eastern	79	14	\$9,462.01	\$7,419.84	\$16,881.85	\$181.52	3.56	\$0.1739
Western	70	18	9,954.70	9,232.46	19,187.16	213.03	11.09	0.257
Pacific	72	15	8,378.75	7,820.00	16,198.75	186.19	.....	0.1511
Northwestern	77	23	9,246.14	7,824.00	17,070.14	170.70	2.68	0.1675
Danville	47	12	4,616.11	4,732.50	9,348.61	158.45	2.67	0.227
Marion	56	19	6,619.00	6,993.47	13,612.47	181.49	8.44	0.1516
Central	151	29	19,198.45	12,649.79	31,848.24	165.09	5.77	0.1626
Southern	77	22	10,685.55	9,515.50	20,201.00	204.05	6.8	0.1606
Total	629	152	78,187.56	66,187.56	144,348.22	187.38	.....	1511 to .257

Branch.	Cost of extra diet for year.	Bathing facilities.	Patients to each tub.	Rules governing bathing.
Eastern.....	\$1,061.45	Each ward has bath tub with hot and cold water.	23	Weekly, or as ordered by surgeon.
Western.....	1,201.58	14 porcelain-lined bath tubs.	29.70	On admission and weekly thereafter.
Pacific.....	389.79	6 bath tubs.	33	Weekly, or oftener if necessary and ordered.
Northwestern...	456.90	11 bath tubs; 3 sweat and 1 electric baths.	15	All patients bathed on admission and weekly thereafter, or as ordered by surgeon.
Danville.....	1,590.24	Bath room with hot and cold water in each ward.	80	Once each week unless changed by surgeon.
Marion.....	1,789.51	4 bath tubs; two in each wing.	45	All patients on admission, and once each week, or as ordered by surgeon.
Central.....	4,925.77	Bath tubs in each ward.	28 to 40	As ordered by ward surgeon.
Southern.....	1,130.07	16 bath tubs in the different wards.	26 to 30	On admission, then weekly and as ordered by the surgeon.
Total.....	389.79 to 12,485.81		15 to 45	

a And 20 buried during quarantine in Home grounds.

TABLE 24.—Medical department—Continued.

Branch.	Ventilation.	Use of hospital.	
		Basements.	Attics.
Eastern	Foul air is exhausted by a steam fan and fresh air admitted through stacks after passing over steam radiators.	Morgue, steam boilers, sterilizing room, ventilating fan, storage, etc.	Storerooms and attendants' quarters.
Western	Natural	For storage, sick-call rooms, bathrooms, water-closets, scullery, and quarters for limited number of extra-duty men.	Three for patients and two for extra-duty men.
Pacific	By conduits through floors and window ventilation.	Storage and hospital laundry.	Partly for patients and partly for employees.
Northwestern ...	Windows, special wall openings, shafts, and chimneys.	Linen rooms, storage of drugs, drug laboratory, vegetable room, sick-call room, and medical baths.	Storage for luggage and screens.
Danville	Direct, indirect.....	Storage rooms, sick-call room, meat room, laboratory, and printing office.	Quarters for extra-duty men.
Marion	Foul-air ducts, windows, open fireplaces, and transoms.	Storage rooms and heaters under dining room and kitchen, as scullery.	Quarters for members employed in hospital.
Central	Open grates with natural gas fires; hot and cold air flues with registers.	Storage and a limited number of sleeping quarters for employees.	In annex used as sleeping quarters for employees, in main building not used.
Southern	In summer, doors and windows; in winter, fresh air heated by steam coils; foul air carried off by conduits leading into brick shafts.	Wards for patients and rooms for employees; storerooms and work rooms.	Wards for patients; rooms for attendants.

Branch.	Medicines, etc.		
	Number in use.	Cost of, for year.	What ten have been most used during year.
Eastern	279	\$5,584.74	Antipyrin phenacetin, fluid extract digitalis, fluid extract rhamni purb., sulphate of magnesia, nox vomica and its alkaloids, opium and its alkaloids, whisky, diuretics, and expectorants.
Western	396	2,734.93	Epsom salts, salicylate soda, quinine, extract cascara sagrada, pot. iodide, cod-liver oil, extract couch grass, bromide pot., comp. cath. pills, digitalis.
Pacific	108	3,122.89	Antipyrin phenacetin, chloralamid, quinine, potassic bromide, pot. iodide, opium, morphine, strychnine, distilled liquors.
Northwestern ...	385	4,452.09	Quinine sulphate, strychnine sulphate, cascara sagrada, morphine sulphate, rhubarb, magnesium sulphate, salicylate of soda, senna, potassium iodide, potassium bromide.
Danville	789	1,840.95	Quinine, potass. iodide, magnesia sulph., cascara sagrada, sodl. salicyl., ammon. carb. elix. diuretic, mix. bromide comp., elixir iron, quinine and strychnine, ammonia mur.
Marion	277	8,909.66	Alcoholic liquors, bromides, comp. cathartic pills, magnesium sulphate, mercury salts, opium, pepsin, quinine, strychnine, potassium iodide.
Central	326	13,704.31	Alcohol, whisky, quinine, opium, phenactin, magnesium sulphate, acetanilid, glycerin, co. cath. pills, cascara sagrada.
Southern	295	5,366.80	Potassium iodide and bromide, sodium salicylate, bismuth, subnit., quinia sulph., opium and preparations, mercurials, whisky, cascara, digitalis.
Total	2,808	40,715.77	

TABLE 24.—*Medical department*—Continued.

Branch.	Sanitary and hygienic report submitted by surgeon to higher authority.			What is required to improve the sanitary condition of the Home?
	Affecting hospital.	Affecting sick.	Affecting rest of command.	
Eastern	Written and verbal reports to governor as required			Transfer of all members suffering from tuberculosis to a Home especially provided for them.
Western.....	Weekly, special, and annual.	Trimonthly, quarterly, special, and annual.	Annual and special.	Better bathing facilities and new water-closets.
Pacific	Weekly and annual.	Trimonthly, quarterly, and annual.	Monthly or as required.	Erection of more barracks and addition to hospital.
Northwestern...	Quarterly and annual report to Board of Managers.	Quarterly and annual report to Board of Managers.	None	More room to the man.
Danville	Daily, weekly, trimonthly, quarterly, and yearly.	Trimonthly, quarterly, yearly, and special.	Semimonthly, special and yearly.	Garbage tanks instead of carts.
Marion.....	Monthly to the governor and annual to Board of Managers.			Continuance of construction of modern barracks and more abundant water supply. New building to relieve overcrowding; improved ventilation for barrack rooms.
Central	Daily verbal report to governor and annually to Board of Managers.			
Southern.....	Daily verbal report made to governor, special report as required, and annual health report to Board of Managers.			

Branch.	Insane members.						
	Number showing indications of disordered minds during year.	Number considered permanently insane.	Principal classes of illusions.	Number sent to insane asylum during year.	Average annual insane at Home.	Average sent annually to asylum.	Number of members in State asylum.
Eastern	140	35	Hallucinations, illusions, melancholia, exaltation.	15	43	13.2	0
Western	43	20	Not known	20	45.91	20.08	0
Pacific	39	2	Dementia and hypochondriasis.	2	.....	.....	0
Northwestern ..	47	16	Persecution, grandeur, and withdrawal of pension.	9	11	10	0
Danville	9	9	Melancholia and acute.	2	9	.....	0
Marion	26	4	Those pertaining to time and place.	4	5.1	5	0
Central	231	47	Senile, paralytic, epileptic, and alcoholic dementia, acute and chronic mania.	30	60	32	0
Southern	103	25	Annoyance and persecution, melancholia, senile dementia.	8	23	10	0
Total	638	156	.....	90	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 24.—*Medical department—Continued.*

Branch.	Insane members.		
	How are the demented cared for?	Number sleeping under the level of the ground.	Where quartered or confined?
Eastern.....	In wards especially prepared for them.	0	In the hospital.
Western.....	Same as patients in hospital.....	0	In Home insane asylum.
Pacific.....	In hospital or sent to State insane asylum.	0	In hospital.
Northwestern..	In restraint ward and ward "G" of hospital.	0	First and second stories north wing, end of west building.
Danville.....	In separate rooms in hospital.....	0	None in confinement.
Marion.....	In hospital by nurses; violent ones in guardhouse attended by guard until sent to asylum.	0	In small ward of hospital and guard-house.
Central.....	By special attendants.....	0	In frame wards in rear of main hospital.
Southern.....	Well looked after by nurses.....	8	In various wards. Few confined and only when violent.

Branch.	Insane members.			
	What recreation afforded them?	Number in close confinement.	Number in padded cells.	What special provisions or conveniences supplied their quarters?
Eastern.....	Reading, and those able taken out driving.	a 15	0	Iron windows and door gratings and humane restraints.
Western.....	Exercises about Home grounds, cards and other games, reading.	0	0	Bath tube, water-closets, and other hospital conveniences.
Pacific.....	None special.....	0	0	Same as for other patients.
Northwestern..	Frequent rides and walks with attendant.	10	0	Nothing different from other wards of hospital.
Danville.....	Walking with attendant.....	0	0	None.
Marion.....	Daily excursions into the grove under guard.	0	0	Same as other patients; windows screened.
Central.....	Open-air exercise with attendants; carriage drives for harmless dementia.	3 to 10	0	Separate rooms in wards.
Southern.....	Reading and indoor games. Many attend theater in winter. Free use of grounds and sight of outdoor games same as other members.	0	0	A few rooms with iron-barred windows. Conveniences as other patients.

Branch.	Insane members.			
	How many and what classes are permitted to mingle with other members?	Facilities ample to properly care for them.	How can they be improved?	Number now at Home.
Eastern.....	About 18 to 28; incipient cases and senile dementia.	Occasionally crowded.	None feasible at present...	16
Western.....	None.....	Not believed to be.	By an additional ward for violent, and ground for exercise.	4
Pacific.....	All not requiring restraint..	No.....	By construction of separate quarters for those requiring restraint.	b 37
Northwestern..	All the milder cases, number constantly varies.	For 10 only...	Two padded cells, more room for isolation, and larger corps of attendants.	15
Danville.....	None.....	No.....	By erection of a building for that special purpose.	.....
Marion.....	All harmless and require no special attention.	...do.....	By construction of padded cells for temporary care of the violent.	21
Central.....	Harmless dementia.....	...do.....	By new and suitable buildings.	227
Southern.....	All, except a few confined for temporary acute attacks.	...do.....	By new and special building and separate grounds.	c 26
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	346

a Average.

b Mild cases.

c 25 insane, 108 mentally defective.

TABLE 24.—Medical department—Continued.

Branch.	Blind members.							Alcoholism.	
	Number totally blind.	Number with impaired eyesight unable to read.	Number requiring attendance.	Read to.		Number of readers to blind.	What other assistance do they need?	Per cent of total blind to average annual present.	Number now under treatment.
				Number.	How often?				
Eastern.....	9	14	9	16	Once daily.	1	None.....	8.7	0
Western.....	14	36	14	14	Daily.....	1	do.....	5.58	0
Pacific.....	10	27	10	20	do.....	1	Medical and surgical treatment.	0.59	0
Northwestern..	21	41	21	62	Twice daily, frequently 3 times.	2	Waiting on at table.....	0.99	3
Danville.....	4	21	0	0		0	None, except guidance.....		0
Marion.....	10	11	10	21	Twice daily	1	Preparing their food and keeping their clothes clean.	1.17	0
Central.....	63	70	41	81	do.....	2	Such as is ordinarily furnished by a nurse.	1.3	0
Southern.....	18	50	18	35	do.....	1	Dressing, feeding, and to be led around.	0.54	3
Total.....	149	270	163	249		9			6
									18.00

a Average.

b All who care to attend readings.

TABLE No. 25.—Statement of the money accountability of the general treasurer from November 30, 1899, to November 10, 1900, inclusive.

GENERAL FUND.

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Balance on hand last inspection.....			\$179.56	\$183,378.44	\$6,775.65	\$194,683.10	
Received since:							
By Treasury drafts.....				58,583.42	4,691.08	1,602,506.21	\$1,053,075.00
By transfers.....	\$363.23	\$351.25	761.60	255.96	12,436.33	76,436.43	
By sales and collections.....						2,106.27	
By disallowances.....			75.06	2.50			
Total to be accounted for.....	363.23	351.25	1,016.22	242,195.32	23,903.01	1,875,732.01	1,053,075.00
To expenditures per vouchers.....				215,065.60	929.11	274,054.54	62,451.35
To transfers to officers.....				199.42	5,062.71	1,506,916.18	919,066.66
To deposit to credit of Treasurer United States.....	363.23	351.25	1,016.22	342.84	17,911.19	85,890.88	
Total expended and transferred.....	363.23	351.25	1,016.22	215,607.86	23,903.01	1,866,861.60	981,518.01
Balance on hand Nov. 10, 1900.....				26,587.46		8,870.41	71,556.99
Total.....	363.23	351.25	1,016.22	242,195.32	23,903.01	1,875,732.01	1,053,075.00

TABLE No. 25.—*Statement of the money accountability of the general treasurer from November 30, 1899, to November 10, 1900, inclusive—Continued.*

STATE AID.

	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	Total.
Balance on hand last inspection	\$21. 98		\$79, 402. 26		\$464, 425. 94
Received since:					
By Treasury drafts	4, 978. 07	\$113, 731. 06	650, 000. 00	\$227, 500. 00	3, 715, 014. 79
By transfers					90, 634. 80
By sales and collections					2, 106. 27
By disallowances					77. 56
Total to be accounted for.....	5, 000. 00	113, 731. 06	729, 402. 26	227, 500. 00	4, 272, 269. 36
To expenditures per vouchers	5, 000. 00	113, 731. 06	729, 402. 26	182, 558. 32	1, 583, 187. 24
To transfers to officers					2, 431, 244. 97
To deposit to credit of Treasurer United States.....					105, 875. 61
Total expended and transferred	5, 000. 00	113, 731. 06	729, 402. 26	182, 558. 32	4, 120, 307. 82
Balance on hand Nov. 10, 1900				44, 946. 68	151, 961. 54
Total	5, 000. 00	113, 731. 06	729, 402. 26	227, 500. 00	4, 272, 269. 36

TABLE 26.—*Statement of the money accountability of the President of the Board of Managers from November 30, 1899, to November 10, 1900, inclusive, in charge of special funds of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.*

	Ward fund.	Stinson legacy.	Butler settlement.	Total.
Balance on hand last inspection	\$43, 360. 59	\$167. 58	\$354. 88	\$43, 883. 05
Received since:				
By sale of bonds	7, 293. 50			7, 293. 50
By interest on bonds	1, 273. 87			1, 273. 87
By one Southern R. R. bond	1, 000. 00			1, 000. 00
By return of loan Northwestern Branch	1, 498. 50			1, 498. 50
Total to be accounted for.....	54, 426. 46	167. 58	354. 88	54, 948. 92
To expended per vouchers.....	2, 045. 26			2, 045. 26
To value of bonds	8, 000. 00			8, 000. 00
To purchase one Southern R. R. bond.....	1, 108. 75			1, 108. 75
To transfer to Western Branch	7, 000. 00		300. 00	7, 300. 00
Total accounted for.....	18, 149. 01		300. 00	18, 449. 01
Balance on hand Nov. 10, 1900	36, 277. 45	167. 58	54. 88	36, 499. 91
Total	54, 426. 46	167. 58	354. 88	54, 948. 92

TABLE 27.—Statement of the money accountability of the Branch treasurers.

Date.	Appropriation account.	Pension fund.	Post fund.	Ward fund.	Butler settlement.	Support, 1898.	Support, 1899.	Current expenses 1900.
<i>Receipts, including balance on hand last inspection.</i>								
1899.								
Dec. 4	Eastern Branch.....	\$226,719.96	\$56,289.27				\$989.66	\$16,878.76
Sept. 23	Western Branch.....	294,732.08	56,681.27	\$5,000.00	\$2,294.40		1,504.68	24,160.56
Sept. 30	Pacific Branch.....	206,014.92	45,669.66				2,642.47	27,009.99
Sept. 18	Northwestern Branch.....	304,171.30	50,621.24				1,616.69	26,460.85
Sept. 17	Danville Bran.....	124,203.92	16,844.28					
Sept. 12	Marion Branch.....	284,066.04	33,736.44				2,674.90	25,655.77
Sept. 5	Central Branch.....	956,656.75	208,497.89			\$143.65	1,791.26	59,384.41
Oct. 17	Southern Branch.....	555,603.07	91,864.06			111.54	2,896.58	28,450.20
	Total to be accounted for.....	2,951,158.99	557,184.03	5,000.00	2,294.40	255.19	14,116.19	208,000.54
<i>Expended and transferred.</i>								
1900.								
July 21	Eastern Branch.....	217,885.40	39,361.16				989.66	14,499.78
Aug. 11	Western Branch.....	292,834.08	58,580.11	5,000.00	2,294.40		1,504.68	22,491.85
Aug. 20	Pacific Branch.....	200,592.57	34,678.59				2,642.47	26,909.99
Sept. 3	Northwestern Branch.....	278,550.78	46,617.35				1,616.69	24,824.40
Sept. 8	Danville Branch.....	124,203.92	13,330.58					
Sept. 12	Marion Branch.....	279,055.21	31,886.23				2,674.90	25,655.77
Sept. 15	Central Branch.....	788,296.89	196,078.54			143.65	1,791.26	59,384.41
Oct. 6	Southern Branch.....	536,247.40	84,761.63			111.54	2,896.58	28,445.22
	Total expended and transferred.....	2,667,665.20	499,794.19	5,000.00	2,294.40	255.19	14,116.19	202,214.92
	Balance on hand.....	283,493.79	57,389.84					5,785.62

Date.	Appropriation account.	Subsistence, 1900.	Clothing, 1900.	Household, 1900.	Hospital, 1900.	Transportation, 1900.	Repairs, 1900.
<i>Receipts, including balance on hand last inspection.</i>							
1899.							
Dec. 4	Eastern Branch.....	\$70,592.97	\$2,313.40	\$24,535.23	\$12,859.78	\$488.13	\$11,340.95
Sept. 23	Western Branch.....	120,414.97	2,812.56	50,979.14	23,579.97	2,843.23	20,754.70
Sept. 30	Pacific Branch.....	85,599.13	1,988.84	37,904.33	19,521.64	1,289.62	20,699.47
Sept. 18	Northwestern Branch.....	101,870.90	2,433.52	41,706.43	22,424.67	938.86	21,418.49
Sept. 17	Danville Branch.....		1,845.27				
Sept. 12	Marion Branch.....	87,828.68	2,461.97	17,399.19	20,942.20	1,529.70	18,978.93
Sept. 5	Central Branch.....	232,243.85	7,639.10	81,780.87	46,956.77	1,931.65	52,311.69
Oct. 17	Southern Branch.....	166,348.58	3,716.20	46,287.11	23,226.98	2,341.88	21,007.55
	Total to be accounted for.....	864,899.08	25,210.86	300,591.30	169,511.91	11,313.07	166,510.78
<i>Expended and transferred.</i>							
1900.							
July 21	Eastern Branch.....	70,270.26	1,652.58	24,281.74	12,768.21	292.03	10,856.52
Aug. 11	Western Branch.....	120,177.52	2,712.56	50,693.07	23,329.97	2,355.86	18,785.20
Aug. 20	Pacific Branch.....	85,344.31	1,938.84	37,804.33	19,421.64	889.62	20,599.47
Sept. 3	Northwestern Branch.....	101,505.95	2,329.58	41,100.90	22,209.58	868.74	20,473.63
Sept. 8	Danville Branch.....		1,845.27				
Sept. 12	Marion Branch.....	87,828.68	2,461.97	17,399.19	20,942.20	1,465.75	17,178.52
Sept. 15	Central Branch.....	232,243.85	7,639.10	81,780.87	46,956.77	1,931.65	52,311.69
Oct. 6	Southern Branch.....	166,348.58	3,716.20	46,287.11	23,213.42	2,275.08	21,007.55
	Total expended and transferred.....	863,719.15	24,296.10	299,347.21	168,841.79	10,078.73	161,207.68
	Balance on hand.....	1,179.93	914.76	1,244.09	670.12	1,234.34	5,303.20

TABLE 27.—Statement of the money accountability of the Branch treasurers—Continued.

Date.	Appropriation account.	Farm, 1900.	Current expenses, 1901.	Subsist- ence, 1901.	Clothing, 1901.	House- hold, 1901.	Hospital, 1901.
<i>Receipts, including bal- ance on hand last in- spection.</i>							
1899.							
Dec. 4	Eastern Branch	\$6,304.66	\$75.01	\$190.00			
Sept. 23	Western Branch	9,215.22	2,766.85	10,719.24	\$209.94	\$4,000.00	\$2,500.00
Sept. 30	Pacific Branch	9,082.86	2,325.18	8,442.50	220.45	3,182.69	1,800.83
Sept. 18	Northwestern Branch..	8,375.74	5,720.86	20,510.63	1,259.29	7,140.64	4,806.20
Sept. 17	Danville Branch		4,921.07	16,523.79	425.50	8,507.87	4,000.00
Sept. 12	Marion Branch	7,924.81	5,092.50	15,924.13	1,248.61	4,260.00	4,330.00
Sept. 5	Central Branch	14,303.55	10,408.15	44,596.10	1,058.12	14,968.27	8,500.80
Oct. 17	Southern Branch	10,119.55	8,816.55	89,314.51	1,009.75	10,119.98	7,413.20
	Total to be ac- counted for.....	65,276.39	40,121.17	156,220.90	5,431.66	52,119.45	33,350.58
<i>Expended and trans- ferred.</i>							
1900.							
July 21	Eastern Branch	6,195.01					
Aug. 11	Western Branch	9,015.22	2,611.53	8,583.57	169.20	2,668.75	2,332.60
Aug. 20	Pacific Branch	8,982.86	2,258.07	7,321.23	206.58	2,558.42	1,506.13
Sept. 3	Northwestern Branch..	8,142.11	2,466.23	17,164.72	532.51	4,299.19	2,835.20
Sept. 8	Danville Branch		4,316.44	8,182.77	897.42	2,460.15	3,292.26
Sept. 12	Marion Branch	7,904.81	4,774.48	9,250.25	306.85	2,112.02	8,367.71
Sept. 15	Central Branch	14,303.55	9,284.51	41,465.98	788.99	13,198.72	8,289.37
Oct. 6	Southern Branch	10,119.55	7,839.60	31,006.50	984.00	9,861.33	6,900.64
	Total expended and transferred.	64,663.11	33,550.86	122,924.02	3,335.55	37,148.58	28,523.91
	Balance on hand.	613.28	6,570.31	33,296.88	2,046.11	14,970.87	4,826.62
Date.	Appropriation account.	Transporta- tion, 1901.	Repairs, 1901.	Farm, 1901.	Mainte- nance, Danville Branch, 1899.	Mainte- nance, Danville Branch, 1900.	1899 and prior years.
<i>Receipts, including bal- ance on hand last in- spection.</i>							
1899.							
Dec. 4	Eastern Branch		\$12.00	\$3.00			\$5.66
Sept. 23	Western Branch	\$200.00	2,070.10	1,000.67			
Sept. 30	Pacific Branch	200.00	2,560.64	928.37			262.10
Sept. 18	Northwestern Branch..	165.00	5,036.17	1,834.33			
Sept. 17	Danville Branch	250.00	2,841.21	2,000.92	\$18,433.90	\$180,664.90	
Sept. 12	Marion Branch	280.00	4,160.00	1,477.90			4,701.57
Sept. 5	Central Branch	200.00	8,597.55	2,964.46			14,397.47
Oct. 17	Southern Branch	600.00	6,253.00	2,913.61			873.30
	Total to be ac- counted for.....	1,896.00	31,520.67	13,123.26	18,433.90	180,664.90	20,240.10
<i>Expended and trans- ferred.</i>							
1900.							
July 21	Eastern Branch						5.66
Aug. 11	Western Branch	13.00	898.08	993.47			
Aug. 20	Pacific Branch		754.93	662.10			262.10
Sept. 8	Northwestern Branch..		3,236.23	1,147.74			
Sept. 8	Danville Branch		1,125.14	1,841.27	18,433.90	180,164.90	
Sept. 12	Marion Branch		2,272.69	1,088.63			4,636.74
Sept. 15	Central Branch	160.81	7,398.27	2,913.24			14,397.47
Oct. 6	Southern Branch	241.58	5,531.23	2,819.92			873.30
	Total expended and transferred.	415.39	21,216.57	11,421.37	18,433.90	180,164.90	20,175.27
	Balance on hand..	1,479.61	10,304.10	1,701.89		500.00	64.83

TABLE 27.—Statement of the money accountability of the Branch treasurers—Continued.

Date.	Appropriation account.	Special appropriations.						
		1900.	Additional barracks, 1901.	Wing to hospital, 1901.	Air and ammonia compressor, 1901.	Septic tank, 1901.	Steam condenser and purifier, 1901.	Retention hospital, 1901.
1899.	<i>Receipts, including balance on hand last inspection.</i>							
Dec. 4	Eastern Branch	\$20,054.08						
Sept. 23	Western Branch	22,478.70						
Sept. 30	Pacific Branch	41,941.40	\$500.00	\$500.00	\$500.00	\$500.00	\$500.00	
Sept. 18	Northwestern Branch	2,988.28						
Sept. 17	Danville Branch		1,750.00					\$3,000.00
Sept. 12	Marion Branch	19,017.00						
Sept. 5	Central Branch	28,500.00						
	Total to be accounted for.....	134,979.43	2,250.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	3,000.00
1900.	<i>Expended and transferred.</i>							
July 21	Eastern Branch	18,827.69						
Aug. 11	Western Branch	6,595.24						
Aug. 20	Pacific Branch	41,941.40						
Sept. 3	Northwestern Branch	5.61						
Sept. 8	Danville Branch							1,453.35
Sept. 12	Marion Branch	12,959.45						
Sept. 15	Central Branch	28,500.00						
	Total expended and transferred..	108,829.39						1,453.35
	Balance on hand ..	26,150.04	2,250.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	1,546.65

Date.	Appropriation account.	Shop, 1901.	Lodge house and gateway, 1901.	Memorial hall, 1901.	Nurses' quarters, 1901.	Quarter-master's residence, 1901.	Chief engineer's residence, 1901.	Pavilion, 1901.
1899.	<i>Receipts, including balance on hand last inspection.</i>							
Sept. 17	Danville Branch.....	\$500.00	\$550.00	\$2,250.00	\$1,325.00	\$1,500.00	\$750.00	\$650.00
	Total to be accounted for	500.00	550.00	2,250.00	1,325.00	1,500.00	750.00	650.00
1900.	<i>Expended and transferred.</i>							
Sept. 8	Danville Branch.....					27.45	7.95	
	Total expended and transferred ..					27.45	7.95	
	Balance on hand ..	500.00	550.00	2,250.00	1,325.00	1,472.55	742.05	650.00

TABLE 27.—Statement of the money accountability of the Branch treasurers—Continued.

Date.	Appropriation account.	Special appropriations for 1901.						
		Green-house.	Additional concrete walks.	Additional fencing, grading, and roads.	Steam and water mains.	Public latrine.	Additional land.	Completing and furnishing chapel.
1899.	<i>Receipts, including balance on hand last inspection.</i>							
Sept. 17	Danville Branch.....	\$650.00	\$2,500.00	\$4,500.00	\$1,500.00	\$400.00	\$6,660.00	.....
Sept. 12	Marion Branch							\$1,000.00
	Total to be accounted for	650.00	2,500.00	4,500.00	1,500.00	400.00	6,660.00	1,000.00
	<i>Expended and transferred.</i>							
1900.	Danville Branch.....		1.50	285.50				.....
Sept. 8	Marion Branch							45.59
Sept. 12	Total expended and transferred.....		1.50	285.50				45.59
	Balance on hand.....	650.00	2,498.50	4,264.50	1,500.00	400.00	6,660.00	954.41

Date.	Appropriation account.	Special appropriations.				Total.
		Pavilion, 1901.	Officers' quarters, 1901.	Property storehouse, 1901.	Repairs to break-water, 1901.	
1899.	<i>Receipts, including balance on hand last inspection.</i>					
Dec. 4	Eastern Branch.....					\$451,582.47
Sept. 23	Western Branch					660,917.18
Sept. 30	Pacific Branch					521,676.99
Sept. 18	Northwestern Branch					681,499.06
Sept. 17	Danville Branch					409,947.63
Sept. 12	Marion Branch	\$666.66				565,349.00
Sept. 5	Central Branch					1,791,815.86
Oct. 17	Southern Branch		\$2,500.00	\$5,000.00	\$2,500.00	1,089,287.17
	Total to be accounted for	666.66	2,500.00	5,000.00	2,500.00	6,072,075.36
	<i>Expended and transferred.</i>					
1900.	Eastern Branch.....					417,885.70
July 21	Western Branch					629,584.36
Aug. 11	Pacific Branch					497,270.65
Aug. 20	Northwestern Branch					579,931.14
Sept. 3	Danville Branch					861,319.77
Sept. 8	Marion Branch	17.70				534,730.24
Sept. 12	Central Branch					1,559,263.59
Sept. 15	Southern Branch		112.66	276.98	8.45	991,885.06
Oct. 6	Total expended and transferred	17.70	112.66	276.98	8.45	5,571,870.60
	Balance on hand	648.96	2,387.34	4,723.02	2,491.55	500,204.76

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